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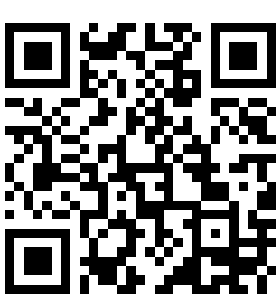

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa	Sept. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 10
Nagasaki	„ 10	„ 14	„ 16
Hakodadi			„ 1
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 10
Shanghai	„ 26	„ 19	„ 21
Ningpo			„ 16
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 25
Swatow			„ 24
Hong Kong	Oct. 10	„ 25	„ 29
Canton			„ 26
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila			„ 27
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 5
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 15
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 19
Sarawak			„ 9
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 30
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Oct. 26	Dec. 1	Dec. 7
Penang	„ „	Nov. 29	„ 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Brigadier and Mrs. Sutton, Maj. Fisher, R.E., Lieut. Chaplin, 67th Regt., Messrs. C. A. Winchester, and A. G. Crawford. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Gray, child, and servant, Lord Grosvenor and servant, and Mr. R. G. Sillar.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 4th Jan. 1861.—From Southampton to Singapore: Lady and Miss McCausland, Miss Cowper. To Shanghai: Mr. F. R. Gannved. To Hong Kong: Lieuts. R. Eyre and Newby, Messrs. T. W. Barker, Eustace, Stevens. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Anderson, Messrs. J. Cock, W. Lent and E. Waller, Gen. and Mrs. Valero, Col. and Mrs. Ranico, Mr. N. Campo-y-Puigmarto, Mr. Ashton. To Singapore: Mr. H. F. Morbotter.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th Jan., 1861.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Croom, Paymaster Potter. To Shanghai: C. P. Marsden, W. H. Fittock. To Singapore: Messrs. R. Zapp and A. Baner. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. G. Reddelien. From Marseilles, 28th Jan., to Hong Kong: Don Jose Castellanos, Lieut. G. Van Polanen. To Shanghai: Mr E. A. Duglere. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. Hernandez and friend.

Per Glenclune, from London to Shanghai: Mr. Pfaff. Per Robin Hood, from London 21st Dec., 1860, to Hong Kong: Messrs. William and James Wilson.

Per Pilgrim, from London, Jan. 2, to Singapore and Penang, T. Howell, Esq.,

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, from Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Dixson, Miss Harmer, Mr. (Chief Magistrate) T. Callaghan, Mr. (Harbourmaster and Marine Magistrate) A. L. Inglis, Veterinary Surgeon Appleton, Captain Eilly, Dr. Chapman, Messrs. Platt and Smith. From Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Borrodaile, Messrs. J. D. Gibb, E F. Parker, R. R. Westall, J. Jackson, and L. Josephs. For Shanghai, from Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tate, Mrs. Marshall, and Messrs. McLean, Birt, and Schut.

PROGRESS OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TIEN-TSIN, 12th November, 1860.

Since my communication to you of the 3rd inst., the chief events of importance have been the ratification of the Treaty by the vermillion pencil of the Emperor, and the arrival of Mr. Bruce at Tien-tsin. The Treaty has been published in the *Peking Gazette*, but not before an attempt was made to escape giving publicity to it. Mr. Bruce reached Tien-tsin at 11 P.M., on the evening of the 6th, and started in two hours on horseback for Peking, hoping to arrive there previous to the withdrawing of the troops, which he has managed to do, also to be presented to Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, who is at present acting as Regent. By last accounts from Peking, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were occupying Yamuns, in the Tartar city, but no one had yet been permitted to enter the Imperial city; though report said that permission was to be accorded to the plenipotentiaries, and Sir Hope Grant to do so.

The troops are returning fast, the greater portion of the French force have arrived in the course of the past week—the 67th and 23rd Company Royal Engineers came in on the 10th, and the Cavalry Brigade, with the Royals and 8th Punjaubees, arrived this morning—the two latter regiments embark at once for the fleet, and proceed direct to Hong Kong, *en route* to England and India. The remainder of the army is expected in Tien-tsin in the course of the present week. Sir Hope Grant arrived last night, and is now residing on board the *Granada*, with Lady Grant, who came from Hong Kong about fourteen days ago. As soon as the troops are all dispatched from here, that are intended for England, Sir Hope and Lady Grant proceed on a trip to Japan, where they will remain until final instructions are received from England in reference to the disposal of the troops that will be left in garrison at Tien-tsin, Taku, and Shanghai. The Loodianah Regiment is to remain at the latter place.

Colonel Neale, Secretary to Legation, and the *corps diplomatique* from Shanghai, have also arrived, and are now at Tien-tsin, waiting the return of Mr. Bruce from Peking. The Temple of Supreme Felicity, where Lord Elgin resided in 1858, has been made over to the Embassy, and there Mr. Bruce will take up his quarters for the winter. Brigadier Stavely, of the 44th Foot, will command the garrison of Tien-tsin. The two batteries of Artillery that remain there are to be Armstrong ones; the guns of Barry's and Millward's batteries being handed over to those of Desborough and Govan, in lieu of the old field guns with which they are at present equipped, The troops for England will be encamped at Kowloon, the new piece of land ceded by convention opposite to Hong Kong, until the transports are overhauled, provisioned, and refitted, that are to convey them home.

The health of the troops is by no means such as could be desired. The hospital at Tien-tsin is crowded with sick, and numbers are arriving daily from Peking. The 60th Rifles are

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stated to have 18 per cent. at present sick, and the other corps have non-effectives in about the same proportion. The Royals, who were 1,000 strong in China, two years ago, return not much over 500, and of these the whole are no means effective. The following is a list of the hospital ships now lying off the Peiho. The *Mauritius*, *Melbourne*, and *Sir William Peel*, steamers; the *America*, *Fauz Allum*, *Lancashire Witch*, and *Jamsetjee Jejebhoy*, sailing vessels. The 67th Regiment marched into Tien-tsin with ophthalmia epidemic amongst the men, about thirty of whom had to be removed to the hospital immediately on their arrival. Death has been at work amongst the medical staff surgeons; Major Denny and Thomson having died within the last few days, the former at Tien-tsin, the latter at Peking. Dr. Thomson was the author of a work on New Zealand, published about a year ago, and very favourably received. Four staff surgeons, three regimental surgeons, and one assistant-surgeon also, have been invalided, —altogether, notwithstanding the recent outcry about sanitary regulations, and precautions for the health of the army, though there has been by no means a great mortality, there has, nevertheless, been a very large amount of sickness, as will be evidenced by the medical statistics, should they be published—also by the very heavy expense which has been incurred for hospital ships—fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery are stated to be the prevailing diseases. The regiments that have been most unhealthy during the campaign, are the two that came up from the Cape, namely, the 2nd and 60th. In the same way, the regiments that went from the Cape to India during the mutiny, are said to have broken down more rapidly there than any of the other corps serving in the field. Should such be actually the case, there is an apparent inconsistency in the Government, having a sanitarium at the Cape for the men whose contributions have given way in China—it would seem the preferable course to send them at once home. Whether or not, the allegation is correct that the 6th and 73rd Regiments that proceeded from the Cape to Inndia during the mutiny, were remarkable for their non-efficiency from sickness, the fact is unquestionable, as far as the 2nd and 60th are concerned in China, the latter regiment frequently having nearly a hundred men a-day unfit for duty from sickness; amd the general health of the 2nd was so unsatisfactory, on its arrival at Talien-Whan Bay, that it had to be disembarked, before it was actually determined whether any camp was to be formed there or not. My next communication will advise, in all probability, the departure of the greater portion of the army, and the Plenipotentiaries.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

OFF THE PEIHO, November 15, 1860.

We are all on the move now. The *Cambrian*, Capt. McCleverty sailed on the 11th for Hong Kong, to relieve the *Esk*, Capt. Sir Robert McClure, who goes to Singapore as senior naval officer in the Straits.

The *Sampson*, *Magicienne*, *Fury*, and *Inflexible*, are off to England as soon as various court-martials come off, of which I believe there are a large number on different officers and men of the fleet here.

The *Actæon*, *Cruiser*, and *Slaney* arrived here on the 12th, having completed their survey of the North part Gulf of Pecheli, they have had very bad weather, with violent gales of wind. The *Slaney* has lost her foremast, the *Cruiser* having drifted on top of her off Ninghi (where the great wall of China comes down to the sea), her anchors having dragged. I did not like to mention in my last letter about the reported loss of H.M.S. *Camilla*, Commander Colville, off the coast of Japan, but I fear now there can be no doubt of it as I have seen the Commander of the Indian Navy steamer *Berenice*, who was sent out to search the coast of Japan for her. It appears that the *Camilla* left Kakodadi on the 1st of September for Nagasaki, some three days sail off, and on the 25th of October she had not arrived there, or had anything been heard of her. On the 9th of September there was a violent typhoon on that coast, the Prussian frigate *Thetis* was in it, and nearly lost, and a small steam tender the *Frauenlobe*, in company with her, was totally lost, with all hands. Two Japanese men of war also went down in that storm.

We had several deaths here lately. Lieut. Butler, who commanded the *Snap* gunboat, has just died from an attack of fever. Lieut. H. C. Lee, of the *Centaur*, has just died from concussion of the brain and fever, brought on by a fall from his horse. The master of the *Sphinx* has been invalided, and also Lieuts. Bush and Wilkinson of the *Odin*, and Sinclair of the *Sampson*.

The transports are being paid off rapidly, and the troops not ordered to remain here are all proceeding South of India, England, &c.

The Admiral is going to Hong Kong, where the *Chesapeake* is to be docked. Some 6-gun boats will be left in the Peiho now, but who remains in command of navy I do not know. I fancy some of us will go to Hope Sound, at the Mian Tan Islands, for the winter, where we are to have a coal depot; it is a small, but snug, anchorage.

The marines of the fleet have also been re-embarked. An order was issued yesterday that extra pay would be given to them, the same as the Army; but none for the blue-jackets, who have been doing all the hard dirty work on shore and afloat also, working like slaves night and day, Sundays and all, to supply the army. We have taken their stores and provisions from here to Peking without any help. It is a crying shame, and enough to cause a mutiny, and all the fault of Admiral Hope, who would not speak a word for us. I never saw men work harder or better.

For my own part, I cannot see the object of keeping a force here during the winter, as we do not keep one at Peking, which I should think it was quite worth while to do, so as to establish the fact of our having been there, and to give the Tartars time to observe our strength and their own inability to cope with or resist us; besides, I think that after seeing the wonders a residence at Canton has done, we might have worked something the same at Peking; but now, we only have a fleeting idea in the minds of the people of our strength and power, and a track of ruin and desolation along our line of march.

The river is falling fast, and the gunboats in some places ground. It is doubtful if the *Ringdove*, *Beagle*, and *Reynard* will be able to get down from Tien-tsin before the spring. The weather has been bright, dry, and cold, with very strong northerly winds.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

NINGPO, Nov. 10, 1860.

The present campaign, and the taking of the "Celestial City," reveal more fully than ever the utter powerlessness of this Government—indeed, power has not been the reliance of the Chinese Government for ages. Deceit, stratagem, and bribery, these are the chief reliance of all officials, from the Emperor down; these constitute their politics, and their jurisprudence. He is the best officer who can use these arts to the best advantage.

We had a capital illustration of this treacherous mode of government a few days since at this place. A Cantonese pirate leader became particularly obnoxious to the officials, and they, not drring to act on their own responsibility, obtained from a high official at Hangchow a document requiring him to be beheaded. But the next difficulty was, how to execute the order. They had not the courage, and they feared they had not the power, to take the culprit openly at his residence; hence, of course, stratagem must be resorted to. He was invited by a mandarin whom he supposed to be his friend, and was, indeed, a distant relative, to take supper with him. The doomed man went unsuspectingly to his evening entertainment, and in the midst of his wine, he was suddenly surprised by a band of men from the Tao-tai's office, whither he was hurried, and in the court, amid the darkness, was unceremoniously beheaded.

The Chinese are slow to believe that the capital is entered by the Allies. The mandarin runners had taken much pains to circulate reports to the effect that the foreigners had had the worst of it, and the supposed invincibility of Sang-ko-lingsing's army and the capital gave plausibility to the report. If the Emperor now comes to terms, and the forces of the Allies soon leave the city, it will not be generally known that the capital has been taken. And it is of little consequence if it is not. The moral effect of it upon the *Imperial Government* cannot fail to be great, and produce lasting and beneficial results. The Government will have learned, for the first time, the real power of Western nations, and will, no doubt, perceive the importance of a strict regard for treaty stipulations hereafter. It will learn, also, to deal more sincerely and honourably with foreign ambassadors; and it is to be hoped that it may see the necessity of paying some regard to the law of nations, and the etiquette proper to be observed between them. The spell of his Imperial Majesty's fancied invincibility has been broken, and with it his exclusiveism must also give way.

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Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

We have received the following price current from Nagasaki, dated 15th Nov., 1860. Our market for imports has been more active during the last fortnight, and the favourable news just received from Shanghai, will, of course, tend to a further improvement. Present quotations are for

Grey Shirtings, 6½ cy. $2 70c. to $2 80c.; 5½ cy. $2 40c. to $2 50c.; sales small. White Shirtings, small sales at $3; little enquiry. White Spots sold at $2 90c. to $3. Brocades, $2 90c. to $3 10c. Dyed Spots, $3 80c. Dyed Damasks, $6 to $6 25c.; offered. Dyed Brocades more inquired for; sales at $3 80c. and $4, offered for green, purple, and yellow. Chintz Furnitures, $2 50c. to $2 70c.; higher rates obtained in barter. Dimities Lawns and T-cloths; no inquiry whatever. Long Ells, $10 to $11. Spanish Stripes; no transactions. Craped Lastings, sales at $16. Velvets, 25c. to 27c. Camlets, BBB $27 to $28; $30 dollars offered for green, purple, and yellow. Camlets, X $23 50c. to $24; $26 offered for green, purple, and yellow. Sapanwood, hardly saleable at $3. Spelter, no inquiry; $9 nominal.

In Exports, also larger transactions have taken place, the news from Shanghai having induced Chinese here to commence purchasing for shipment to that port: this has already slightly affected prices, and a considerable rise may be looked for shortly. Prices of exports suitable for Chinese consumption are now full 50 per cent below what they were before the commencement of the late troubles in China. Bees-wax. Nearly all that is offered is much adulterated; pure is difficult to obtain at $35. Camphor, $17 to $20. Sulphur, $2. Vegetable Wax, first quality, $11 50c.; scarce. Iron, $2 80c. Isinglass, $20 to $26; holders firm, although a good supply. Tobacco. Fine young leaf, $4 80c. to $5 50c.; coarse, $3 50c. to $4 50c. Present stocks small, but large supplies expected shortly. Rape-seed. Supply moderate; $1 60c. to $1 80. Cuttle-fish, $5 to $9. Rape-seed Oil. Very scarce; $4 75c. to $5 25c. asked. Gall-nuts. Obtainable at $6 to $6 50c.; few transactions. Mushrooms. A good supply; purchases at $18 22c.

All quotations for produce are at per picul of 133 1-3rd lbs.

The Prince of Mito, the great opponent to foreign intercourse, is reported to have been murdered. The Prussian Minister expects to be several months in procuring a Treaty. The schooner *Frauenlob*, containing all the presents from Berlin, is said to be lost, also H.M.'s B. *Camilla* with all hands.

A case has been tried against an American citizen named Van Reed, for visiting the City of Yedo, which, it is alleged, is against the Treaty. After a good deal of vexatious delay the case was dismissed. It appears that the American Minister at Yedo was the principal instigator of the trial. The editor of the *China Mail* on this subject, says:—

"It may be remembered that Mr. Alcock published a circular lately, containing a letter from Mr. Howard Vyse, in which the editor of this paper was accused of having committed 'an unscrupulous violation of a national Treaty,' in having visited Yedo, the capital of Japan. This compliment—for such it really is—was followed by a gentle hope that the editor would return to Japan, and place himself under the jurisdiction of the British authorities there. We hope to have that pleasure whenever circumstances will allow, but we also hope before that period, to have the opinion of the Foreign Office on the question, whether it is consonant with British justice, that a British subject should be officially notified as having committed a misdemeanour, without any evidence having been taken on the subject, without his having any opportunity of refuting the charge, or explaining the circumstances, and without his having any knowledge even of such a charge being brought, until an equivalent to condemnation upon it met his eye in an official notification in the columns of a public newspaper. Mr. Vyse is a gentlemanly person, and, unless goaded by others, would not have made such a mistake. The Japanese—who are excellent judges of character, call him 'the baby,' and we should be sorry to attach any blame to him in this matter. Mr. Alcock is the responsible party, having published the circular; and, in the first instance, we shall leave H. M.'s Foreign Secretary to deal with him."

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The rebels are again commencing to make a stir in this neighbourhood. They have re-appeared at Sunkeang, and beaten a large body of Imperialists outside that city, and also at Tsingpoo. A report, issuing from the Taotai, is to the effect that 400 boats, full of insurgents, are on their way towards Shanghai. It seems that they are again gathering round this place, and the city authorities are in a great state of alarm. The same fear prevails at Ningpo, on which the rebels are also said to be marching, and the trade at that port has almost entirely ceased.

AMOY.

The docks at this port have been completed, and can receive vessels of 300 feet length.

SWATOW.

We learn from Swatow that the prisoners were delivered up, and everything settled peaceably, on the morning of the 7th. The prisoners were five men belonging to the gunboat *Weasel*, who were captured at the village of Bochoey. On the morning of the 5th the *Highflyer* arrived off the village, having on board two Chinese officers, deputed by Governor-General Laou, and an interpreter. The holders of the five captives required as terms of their release, perfect immunity for the raid on the foreigners at Double Island, indemnity for the effects of the gunboat's bombardment, and hostages in the shape of shroffs to guarantee the fulfilment of these conditions. The interpreter (Mr. Mayers, interpreter to the Allied Commissioners) in concert with the Chinese officers, engaged in fresh negotiations with a view to renewed hostilities should such negotiations be as fruitless as before. Captain Heath, however, we understand, had ignored the cause of the bombardment of the village by the *Weasel*, as not furnishing sufficient ground for vigorous measures, so full of risk as those undertaken, and the present arrangement has terminated the matter, with the people at least, although probably not with the British officials.

HONG KONG.

The more important events at the North appear to have excluded matters of local interest.

The Commission on Hong Kong Abuses had resumed its sittings, the Chief Justice having returned to the colony after a short leave for recreation.

The administration of the Post-office has again been the subject of comment. It does not appear to give satisfaction now it is under the Colonial Government, but it is evident that some steps to improvement have been taken. Postage stamps are to be introduced, which will obviate the loss and annoyance of procuring change for dollars, &c.

Major-General Sir Robert Napier arrived here from Peking on the 27th November, and will shortly proceed to India. At Foochow there has been a bloody and desperate conflict between the the Mandarins and some Cantonese pirates. A fire, caused by the explosion of gunpowder, took place near the cross-road to Tam Achoy's, in the Kwong-yune shop, a marine store. The true cause of the explosion cannot be learned, but it has been ascertained that the master of the shop had bought some damaged gunpowder, and, it is supposed, the gunpowder had been exposed to dry, and became ignited. Owing to the fire occurring during the day, a slight fall of rain, and prompt measures—several engines being on the spot soon after the fire became known—it was soon extinguished. Nearly a dozen bodies have been dug out from the ashes, and their appearance is revolting to look at; two or three coroner's inquests have sat on the bodies as they have been found. None of the men connected with the shop are supposed to have escaped.

An ordinance has been published for the registration of newspapers, by which bonds to the extent of £250 have to be given.

The *Christian* (French), with stores to the Peiho, fell in with a fleet of piratical junks, by which she was attacked and taken. The crew were all murdered.

The wreck of the French man of war *Isere* has been sold by auction to Captain Tucker, for $5,100.

CANTON.

The *Friend af China*, in reporting the trip of the steamer *Bopeep* to Fatshan, says,—the natives at that place were not at all alarmed, and adds, that we have heard with much pleasure that the *Hooppe* had given the *Bopeep* a permit to run in the inner waters; either in the direction of Loon-kong (the silk district), or Shek-kong (sugar district), and that early next week she will make a voyage hence to Kow-koon and back, *en route*, the several trading towns of Ping-choon, San-siak-Shek-wan, by Sie-chu-san, Shetow, Sung-kong-Lucktow and Cum-chook. These are the sort of matters we want to know, and we think, with the *Friend* at Canton, we shall have our wants attended to. It's an ill-wind that blows no good luck.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The dates from this place come down to 27th Nov., *via* Singapore, through which place they will now come during the N. E. Monsoon.

An amusing incident of the superstitions of the natives

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occurred lately. A sentry, while on duty, observed, as he thought, a human form, which stood motionless, and on his firing at it, appeared to rise higher, and emit volumes of fire; he then called on his comrades to fire. They did, and never was a malignant spirit so peppered before, but as they fired the Cawfre's bulk and height went on increasing; the infernal flame from a stream grew gradually into a mighty river of fire; the eyes from red hot balls, saucers, and soup plates, had become burning worlds; the woolly locks to fiery serpents changed, the horrible form gradually filled the surrounding gloom, and when the authorities and reinforcements arrived on the spot, had expanded into invisibility to those who possessed not the eyes of faith.

The *Graham*, from Glasgow *via* Singapore, arrived on the 7th, but had no piece goods; and the *Sales*, the first vessel from Liverpool, can scarcely be expected before the middle of December. The *Fortuna*, from Boston, still keeps out. She will in all probability take most of her cargo on to Hong Kong. The market being, at this season, bare of produce, any little demand causes an advance on quotations, as has been the case during the last fortnight with unclayed sugar and hemp. The *Primera de Santander*, that left Manila 27th July for England, having experienced bad weather and thrown cargo overboard, put into Zamboanga leaky, and during a severe gale on the night of the 13th September she was driven ashore and lost only a small quantity of cargo, being saved in a badly damaged state. The *Gharra*, from England for Shanghai, with coals for Government, has put in very leaky, and is being discharged for repairs.

COCHIN CHINA.

The French troops have been inactive, and, with some difficulty, hold their own. Reinforcements from China were daily expected.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

We have been favoured with an extract from a letter from Bankok, which we think will be found useful:—

About a week ago I gave my last lecture or representation, with practical experiments, on physics and chymistry, in the Royal Palace before the King himself. He speaks a little English, and made me explain to him many things that excited his curiosity, particularly on the nature of different gases and the method of making them, during which time he either held me by the hand or leaned on my shoulder. Although he is said to possess inexhaustible treasures and be enormously rich, he gave me no proof of his generosity, and presented me with only 150 ticals, or about £25, and expressed himself much gratified with the representation. The audience consisted of at least 3,000 persons, including the great officials of the court and the ministers of state, together with their numerous retinues, and not only the Royal Queen-bee, but between two and three thousand other bees of the King's beehive, of whom, however, I could not see much, as they were concealed from the public gaze behind a sort of lattice screen.

The space of ground on which the Royal Palace stands is equal to the area of a middling-sized town in Germany, and consists of more than a hundred different buildings, each of the size and extent of a palace, and every one of these is surrounded by large courts, here and there planted with trees and shrubs. In each court is a battery of cannon of different calibre, each gun being covered over by a little building or shed, looking like a huge dog-kennel, to protect it from the rain and dust. I estimate the total number of guns in the different courts of the Palace to amount to above eight hundred, which materially prevent the possibility of any outbreak or palace revolution—a truly Asiatic way of keeping order amongst a sovereign's loving subjects.

There is perhaps no country in the world in such an abject and degraded state of slavery as this kingdom of Siam. Their king is to them not a man, but a Divinity, his title being *Phra Mongkut*, or "terrestrial God." Before him, and in his presence, every other son of man not only bows, but has to crawl on the ground, or work his way on all fours; whilst it is strictly prohibited to look up to him, under the generally received fiction that the brilliancy of so much majesty would dazzle the optics so deeply as to deprive the poor earth-worms for ever of their eyesight. Even the Crown Prince is subject to this ceremonial, the only exception made being the King's brother, the so-called Second King, a sort of sleeping partner, who takes but little interest in the affairs of the State, but enjoys a princely *appanage* of one-third of the whole revenue of the kingdom. He is styled by the title of "Majesty," inhabits a magnificent palace of his own, and contents himself with having only eight hundred wives. I may add, that he is more popular amongst the Europeans here than his brother, as he possesses a greater degree of intelligence and civilisation, and speaks fluently French and English.

Now just fancy the picture of my above-mentioned representation before the eyes of royalty! All the grandees and nobles of the land crouching on the ground in the most submissive attitude, and not daring to raise their eyes for fear of being struck blind by the dazzling light of majesty, and I alone, the son of a simple Hamburg burgher, standing erect in the midst of this vast assemblage, and talking to the King in the most free and unconstrained manner, explaining to him the mysteries of Nature.

The present sovereign of Siam is a little, old, dried-up man, of about seventy years, with the mark of a former cancer or other wound on his right cheek, and innocent of all pretensions to majestic bearing or claim of being called handsome. But he has some very beautiful children, with tolerably white skins, or rather pale olive colour. Some years ago nine of his wives presented him with fifteen sons and daughters within the space of a twelvemonth. He has altogether no less than eighty-four children, though he only married when forty years old. Up to that time he had been carefully immured in a Bhuddist convent, when on the death of his father he was released from his spiritual confinement to ascend the throne of his ancestors and be proclaimed King.

During one of the Siamese festivals (which lasted a whole fortnight) I took the opportunity of joining a hunting party, got up by the British Consul, Sir Robert Schomburg and Herr Thies, the Hamburg Consul, and make an excursion into the interior of the country. We went in two large boats, each manned by thirty native rowers, placed at our disposal by the King, in consequence of which act of royal graciousness we were of course everywhere received with the most cordial hospitality. I was greatly struck with the extreme luxuriance and beauty of the vegetation, which is equal to anything I have ever seen in any other tropical country, and forms such an agreeable contrast to the neighbourhood of Bankok, which is "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

We shot a couple of elephants, three crocodiles, an eagle, a vulture—the latter measuring 14 feet from wing to wing—innumerable monkeys, and a lot of wild pigeons and other birds of the most beautiful and brilliant plumage.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

His Majesty the First King of Siam has caused it to be intimated to the Prussian Mission at present in Eastern Asia, that it will be inconvenient to him to receive the Plenipotentiary before the end of March, as during the months of January and February he will be engaged in performing two very important ceremonies connected with the Budhist religion. The first of these will consist in erecting a high pyramid, or gilt pillar, on the top of the sacred pyramidical house at the holy city of Phra Bard, and enshrining some sacred Budhist relics in two stone pagodas recently erected at that place. The holy city being situated seventy miles from Bankok, at the foot of some mountains, in thick jungle, it is necessary that a dry time of the year should be chosen for the pilgrimage thither, as his Majesty will be accompanied by his family and several of the principal officers of State, and the time occupied altogether will be about a fortnight. The second of the ceremonies which will engage his Majesty's attention, will be the welcoming and receiving the new white female elephant of Yassodhuri, which will leave her present place of abode in the end of December next, and arrive at Bankok in February. Dry weather is also essential for the safe transit of the sacred animal, as it has to traverse a mountainous and jungly road.

JAVA.

There have been no further disturbances, and nothing of interest to report from any of the settlements.

MALACCA STRAITS

SINGAPORE.

The Governor intended leaving Singapore on the 3rd Jan., for Malacca and Pinang, and he will be absent about three months.

The little steamer *Pigeon* arrived in Batavia in fifteen days from Singapore. Passengers and captain half-starved. They were obliged to stop almost daily to cut wood for fuel. There is a strong probability of the *Pigeon* being sold at Batavia, in which case she will not return to Singapore.

At a meeting of the committee at the Sailor's Home, it was resolved to close that useful, and we may add, indispensable institution, on the 1st of January, for want of sufficient aid to enable the committee to continue its existence. The amount of $90 per month is all that is at present subscribed towards its support, and only about $60 per month additional is required to carry it on.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ANCHANT—On Nov. 23, Mrs. C. Anchant, of a son.

CHOPARD—At Singapore, on Nov. 17, Mrs. H. D. Chopard, of a son.

GENAEHR—At Macao, on Nov. 22, the wife of the Rev. F. Genaehr, of a son.

PERREAU—At Singapore, on Nov. 20, Mrs. George Perreau, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAUMGARTEN—NEUBRONNER—At Malacca, on the 21st Nov., W. Baumgarten, Esq., Collector of Assessment, to Mrs. Agnes, relict of the late T. A. Neubronner, Esq., of Malacca.

JACKSON—MURPHY—At Penang, on the 1st of December, at St. George's church, by the Rev. James Mackay, William Jackson, Esq., Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late P. Murphy, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

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DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Lost, on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, on her passage from Hakodadi to Karawanga, aged 17, Mr. Perceval Briggs, midshipman, eldest son of John Henry Briggs, Esq., of the Admiralty, Whitehall.

BROOKE—On the 28th Oct., at Santubong, Borneo, of dysentery, Francis Basil, eldest son of J. Brooke Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, aged 3 years and 1 month.

FITZROY—Lost, on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, in Sept. or Oct. last, in the Japan Seas, aged 25, Lieut. Almeric Hugh FitzRoy, son of Lieut.-Colonel Hugh FitzRoy, late of the Grenadier Guards.

LEES—On the 1st Nov., at Shanghai, Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., H.M.S. *Centaur*, eldest son of Henry Lees, Esq., Polkemmet House, Linlithgowshire, aged 27.

VON DADELSZEN—Lost, on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, while on a voyage from Hakodadi to Kanagawa, Japan, in the 23rd year of his age, Conrad Donner Collins, fourth son of G. M. von Dadelszen, Esq., of Frankfort Lodge, Clevedon, Somerset.

WYNNIATT—On the 29th Nov., 1860, of dysentery, on board the steamship *Nertham*, off Point de Galle, on his passage home from China, Commander Robert James Wynniatt, R.N., of H.M.S. *Nimrod*, and son of the late Rev. Reginald Wynniatt.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA.—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—Owing to the reported advance of the rebels on that port and Ningpo, the sales of manufactures have not been large; the following is a summary for the fortnight:—Grey shirtings, 32,000 pieces; white, 5,800 pieces; spotted shirtings, white, 5,000 pieces; coloured, 1,600 pieces; T-cloths, 7,000 pieces; brocades, 2,000 pieces; chintz, 2,500 pieces; American drills, 12,000 pieces; (stock 320,000 pieces); sheetings, 200 pieces (stock 33,000 pieces); Jeans, 3,000 pieces (stock, 40,000 pieces); longells, 700 pieces; camlets, 100 pieces Spanish stripes, 240 pteces.

CANTON.—The sales during the fortnight have not been large, which may be owing to their having been no official notification regarding the new Tariff of Duties which it was expected would come into force on the ratification of the Treaty. The followiug sales have been reported:—Grey long cloths, 18,100 pieces; white, 3,000 pieces: cotton yarn, 275 bales; brocades, 1,900 pieces; chintz, 800 pieces; American drills, 500 pieces; Jeans, 940 pieces; T-cloths, 400 pieces; long ells, 2,200 pieces: camlets, 360 pieces; lastings, 480 pieces; lead, 1,350 piculs; iron, 1,300 piculs: betelnut, 800 piculs, Sandalwood S. S. Islands, 1,350 piculs. Quicksilver, 210 flasks.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai. Black: A trifling business has been transacted during the fortnight, but as merchants show no inclination to accede, we anticipate the teamen will be compelled to yield, as the stock at Ningpo will probably be hurried on here from the fear of the rebel attack on that city. Settlements are of Hohow 1,706 chests, at 19 to 21½ taels; of Ningchow 676 chests, at 29 taels; of Hoochow 427, at 20 taels; and of Flowery Pekoes 175 chests, at 30 taels; in all 2,984 chests. in addition to which 4,550 chests of contract teas have arrived, making a total of 7,530 chests, and for the season to date 37,839 ckests, against 181,954 last year, and leaving an unsold stock of 9,600 chests against 38,000 last year. Green: Operations since the mail have been almost entirely confined to foreign import of Japan tea and Pingsueys from Ningpo. High prices are talked of by the teamen, which, combined with the expected competition for the American market, and the almost certain deficient supply, will cause a very small export to Great Britain. At Foochoo: We take the following from the circular of Messrs. Fussell and Co. The settlements for the fortnight have been—Congou, 26,600 chests, at 12 to 27½ taels ship off.; Souchong, 1,520 chests, at 26½ to 30½ taels ship off.; Flowery Pekoe, 316 chests, at 26½ to 32½ taels ship off.; Oolong, 5,600 packages, at 15½ to 25 taels ship off., Scented Tea, 560 boxes, at 21½ taels ship off. The above settlements of Congou have been made at the following quotations:—Dust to common kinds, 12 to 17 taels ship off.; Good Common to good Flavory kinds, 18 to 27½ taels ship off; Ho-How kinds, 19 to 22½ taels ship off.; Ningchow descriptions, 24 to 26½ taels ship off. At Canton the settlements of the fortnight are reported as under. Congou: 13 chops Oonams and Oopacks, at 24 to 30 taels; 500 half-chests Tayshans, at 18 to 30 taels. Scented Teas: 5,000 boxes Orange Pekoe, at 20 to 30 taels, and 6,500 ditto. Caper, at 14½ to 22 taels. New Country Greens: 32 chests fine Hyson, at 54 taels; 9 chests cargo ditto, at 30 taels, and 20 chests Hyson Skin, at 20½ taels; 6,000 ten catty boxes gunpowder, and 400 half-chests imperial, at 14½ to 19 taels. At Amoy rates are down at $2, but business is active.

RAW SILKS.—At Shanghai we have had but little less anxiety shown in purchases than was alluded to in our last report, the settlements of the fortnight amounting to 5,000 bales, resulting in an advance in prices of 5 to 10 taels per pecul on all description of Tsatlees. Arrivals from the interior have been on a par with the sales, leaving us with an undiminished stock of 8 to 9,000 bales. It is reported that owing to the high value of Carolus Dollars at this port, even present rates show but little margin on the prices paid in the producing districts. Good silks still continue scarce, but of other qualities there is an abundant supply. Total settlements to date are estimated at 51,000 bales. Quotations: Tsatlees, No. 3, 395 to 405 per picul; 4, 360 to 370; 5, 330 to 350. Taysaams, No. 1, 345 to 350; 2, 325 to 330; 3, 295 to 310; 4, 250 to 290. At Canton, the settlements of the fortnight are rather larger than usual, being reported 300 piculs Loonkong and Gowkong (probably for India) and 150 piculs re-reeled Cumchook for the United States. Prices are $5 to $10 higher and the stock is small.

BATAVIA IMPORTS.—The Joachim, Christian Rolston, and Amelia, have arrived from England. Notwithstanding the dullness of the season, there have been considerable sales made of piece goods, and many articles continue in brisk demand. though not at prices that leave much margin.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	3,911,664	15,854,700	16,226,738	36,243,102	37,220
Comparative period last season	10,880,769	8,831,586	10,768,230	30,480,585	27,0
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	...	...	...	12,968,399	Piculs. 854
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	11,591,076	1152
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	...	...	...	1,112,500	Bales. 3,114
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	973,110	1,963
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to Oct. 32, 1860	...	...	...	Packages. 11,095	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,443	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to Oct. 31, 1860	...	...	...	Total lbs. 5,631,540	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	5,691,551	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,453	64,163

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 4½d. to 6s. 5d.	6s. 5½d. to 6s. 5½d.
Ditto	3	ditto	..	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	4 10	4 10
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4 8½	4 8½ to 4 8¾
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 10½	4 10¾
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Manila	6	ditto	4 0½	4 0½
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 318 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 228 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 110½ to 111, and at Hong Kong 7½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 74·0 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Ocean Mail, from Shanghai, Nov. 7, to London. Tea, 364,645 lbs.; silk, 2,841 bales; canes, 50 mil; galls, 56 piculs; rags, 232; silk goods, 23 cases; sundries, 41 packages; fur cloths, 1,600 pieces.

Per Imperatriz, from Shanghai, Nov. 14, to London. Tea, 140,074 lbs.; silk, 1,363 bales.

Per Mirage, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 13, to London, Tea, 933,400 bs,

Per William Mitchell, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 13, to London. Tea, 795,000 lbs.

Per Anglo-Saxon, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 14, to London. Tea, 881,000 lbs.

Per Competitor, from Foo.chow-foo, Nov. 16, to New York. Tea, 706,710 lbs.

Per Canton, from Foo-chow-foo, Nov. 3, to Melbourne. Tea, 276,400 lbs.

Per Sunbeam, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 14, to Melbourne. Tea, 529,500 lbs.

Per Antagonist, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 12, to Sydney. Tea, 291,400 lbs.

Per Maury, from Amoy, Nov. 14, to New York, Tea, 464,348 lbs.; fire crackers, 1,500 boxes.

Per Ocean Pearl, from Hong Kong, ... 9, to San Francisco. Tea, 3,848 packages; rice, 11,150 piculs; sugar, 262; oil, 750; matting, 100 rolls; opium, 24,500 taels; fire crackers, 117 boxes; China goods, 4,674 packages; peas, 6,850 lbs.

Per Northam (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, Nov. 15. to London. Silk, 1,686 bales. To the Continent, 371.

Per Ashmore, from Hong Kong, Nov. 2, to Melbourne. Tea, 30,000lbs.; oil, 2,000 piculs; China goods, 7,647 packages; prepared opium, 13,200 taels.

Per Rosette, from Hong Kong, Nov. 20, to Melbourne. Tea, 100,000 lbs.; sugar, 200 piculs; oil, 1,500; tiles, 4,450; opium, 61,800 taels.

Per Cleveland, from Canton, Nov. 13, to London. Tea, 635,700 lbs.; canes, 14 mil.; silk goods, 23 cases; sundries, 41 packages.

Per Herculean, from Canton, Nov. 14, to London, Tea, 623,600 lbs.

Per Milbrook, from Canton, Nov. 15, to London. Tea, 415,150 lbs.

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Per Capiolani, from Canton, Nov. 17, to London. Tea, 640,900 lbs.; silk waste, 29 piculs; chinaware, 20 cases; woodware, 40.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Recorder, Oct. 15, to Cork. Sugar, 11,700 piculs; sapanwood, 500.

Per Arizona, Oct. 15, to Cork. Sugar, 10,000 piculs; hemp, 1,500; sapanwood, 500.

Per Rosina, Oct. 20, to Cork. Sugar, 8,000 piculs; coffee, 1,546; cigars, 54 mil.

Per Meliora, Oct. 27, to Cork. Sugar, 5,500 piculs; sapanwood, 183.

Per Maria Louisa, Oct. 31, to Hamburg. Sugar, 4,000 piculs; hemp, 260; sapanwood, 300; cigars, 5,073 mil.

Per Starr King, Oct. 26, to New York. Hemp, 8,636; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 200: M.OP. shells, 120.

Per Magi, Nov. 3, to New York. Hemp, 6,900 piculs; sugar, 3,300; sapanwood, 319; cigars, 30 mil.

Per Luisita, Oct. 20, to Cadiz. Sugar, 2 400 piculs; tobacco, in leaf, 14,500 qqls.

Per Peru, Oct. 9, to Melbourne. Sugar, 9,708 piculs; cordage, 2,160; cigars, 1,000 mil.

Per Neptune, Oct. 13, to Sydney. Sugar, 7,600 piculs; coffee, 322; cordage, 296; cigars, 1,036 mil.

Per R. Busteed, Nov. 4, to San Francisco. Sugar, 10,500 piculs; hemp, 2,000; coffee, 1,600.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Beucleuch, Oct. 27 to London: tin, 2,778 piculs; black pepper, 2,106; white, 306; cutch, 470; tapioca, 365; India rubber, 296; buffalo hides, 333; rattans, 295; nutmegs, 251; mace, 56; rum, 15,425 gallons.

Per Malvern, Nov. 14 to London: sugar, 6,615 piculs; tin, 1,140; black pepper, 1,675; white, 61; India rubber, 101; buffalo hides, 300; rattans, 311; nutmegs, 223; mace, 62: cloves, 2; coffee, 5; essential oil and mace paste, 11 cases: wearing apparel, &c., 3.

Per Julia, Nov. 15 to London: rice, 3,961 piculs; sugar, 1,063; tin, 423; black pepper, 149; rattans, 278; nutmegs, 103; mace, 17; preserves, 1 case.

Per Raphael, Oct. 30 for Marseilles, *via* Bombay: tin, 1,457 piculs; white pepper, 104; buffalo horns, 60; rattans, 209; gambier, 1,693; gum benjamin, 71.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Eliza Thornton, Nov. 12, to London.—Pearl sago, 2,462 piculs; gambier, 3,987; sapanwood, 376.

Per J. N. Cushing, Nov. 17, to Liverpool.—Gambier, 3,603 piculs; pearl sago, 1,150; sago flour, 9,039; coffee, 634; white pepper, 227; black, 79; buffalo hides, 792; cow hides, 35; rattans, 784: sapanwood, 334; japanware, 10 cases, private effects, 1; merchandise, 1 case and 1 cask.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool, Nov. 21: Spiridion. From Newcastle: 16, Rapid. From New York: 17, Western Continent.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Nov. 24, Spartan. From Cardiff: 19, Cornelius W. Edward, Maria Elisa. From Hamburg: 23, Marco Polo. From New York: 19, Samuel Russell.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Nov. 23, Delhi. From Hamburg: 28, Washington. From Newcastle: 22, Sir Robert Jackson.

SAILED.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London, Nov. 13, Mirage, William Mitchell; 14, Anglo-Saxon. For New York, 16, Competitor.

From AMOY.—For New York, Nov. 14, Maury.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, Nov. 15, Milbrook; 13, Cleveland; 14, Herculean; 19, Capiolani. For Falmouth, 10, Gustav and Earnest. For Cowes, 14, Hermann.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Nov. 23, Imperatriz (st.); 26, Asia. For Hamburg, 23, Loopuyt; 29, Maria Louisa. For Cork, 26, Princess Somawaty. For New York, 23, Lucky Star; 30, Ceylon.

From PENANG.—For London, Nov. 14, Malvern; 15, Julia.

LOADING.

At KANAGAWA.—For London: Pursuit, Ocean Gem.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Aerolite, Snow Squall, Tung Yu, Solent. For New York: Florence, Swordfish.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Lauderdale. For Melbourne: Dennis Hill.

At AMOY.—For New York: Kathay.

At HONG KONG, MACAO and CANTON.—For London: Harkaway, Henry Miller, Heroes of Alma, Ranee, Gabalva, Minerva, Neville. For Liverpool: Valdivia. For Havre: Maria Elisa. For Europe: Balder. For Hamburgh: Cecilie. For New York: Conqueror, Haze, M. Whitridge, Swallow, Wizard. For Havana. Francis I., F. P. Sage, H. G. Sussana, May Queen, A. Thorndyke, Greyhound, R. del Oceano. For Sydney and Melbourne, Jupiter, Pons Alu. For San Francisco: Jacob Bell, Moonlight, Torrent.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Graham. For Boston: Albers. For New York: Eagle, Charmer, Templar. For Melbourne: Mountain Wave, Neptune. For San Francisco: B. Howard.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Beatrice, Patriotess, Xephias. For Liverpool: Aden, Elizabeth. For Falmouth: Augusta Hillman. For Boston: Humboldt.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, tea, £3; silk, £5. To New York, tea, $12; silk, $20. The advance in the price of bean cake has caused a check on the demand for tonnage to Swatow, and there is not much doing.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London, £3. 10s., at which rate several vessels are loading.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £2. 15s. to £3. To New York, $10. The amount of disengaged tonnage is unusually small, as also the vessels expected. From these facts and the north-east monsoon, which will check vessels coming to these ports, the prospects of the shipping interest at present is good. The following charters are reported: Minerva, from Canton to London, at £2. 15s. The Cecilie, to Hamburg, at £3. The Comet, to New York, at $10. The Knight, from Manila to Great Britain, £3. Continent, £3. 5s. Several vessels are reported to Bankok and back, at 45c. to 50c. per picul. The Claramont, with emigrants, at £9 per head, for Demerara. The H.G. Susanna, at $65, for Havana. The Giovanni, at $66 for Callao.

At BATAVIA.—To United Kingdom, £3. 17s. 6d. Tonnage is more plentiful, and rates are well maintained. The Crouch Brothers, Exact, and Mary, load at the above rate. Several ships have been laid on for Holland, at £3. 17s. 6d. The Wilhelmina and Elise takes a cargo of sugar to the Gulf of Persia, and brings a return cargo for $17,000 in full.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3. 2s. 6d. to £3. 5s. The engagements for the past fortnight have been mostly from the rice ports for Europe, and a good demand still continues. There are few ships disengaged, those arriving in ballast being under charter from China, either to India or the rice ports. The charters reported are—The Delhi, to London, at £3. 2s. 6d. Richard Cobden, to Liverpool, at £3. 3s. China, for the Continent, at £3. 2s 6d.

At MANILA.—To London. Sugar, £2. 10s.; hemp, £3. 7s. 6d. to £3. 15s. To New York: sugar, $8; hemp, $8. A decline was soon expected in these rates, as produce was becoming scarce.

FRENCH CONSULS IN CHINA.

We understand from an occasional correspondent in China, that Mr. Vaucher, a Swiss appointed Vice-Consul of France in Hong Kong, has been dismissed from his authority, in consequence of having compromised himself in a personal encounter in the streets of Macao.

If the present French Minister has not been fortunate in the selection of such a representative, we have reason to suppose that the consuls generally have been better chosen by the French Government.

The following is a testimonial of gratitude addressed by the British, American, and other foreign residents in Shanghai, to Mr. C. de Montigny, Consul-General of France in China, on his departure from Shanghai to take the management of the general Consulate in Canton, which place he was unfortunately compelled to leave on account of his health, shortly after his arrival. He is now in France recovering his health, and we hope soon to see him back again in China. The following is a copy of the address:—

Shanghai, June 28, 1859.

Sir,—As the time of your departure from among us has now arrived, we, the undersigned resident at this port, wish to convey to you our acknowledgment of your past services, and our best wishes for your future career. During the long period for which you have borne the office of Consul, and latterly of Consul-General of France, at Shanghai, we have witnessed, and can bear testimony to your untiring efforts and zeal in promoting the interests of all, whether those of your countrymen or of foreigners generally, and in removing the difficulties and impediments which must necessarily arise in opening a Chinese port to foreign intercourse. With every good wish for your future prosperity and success—We are, &c. Signed: Dent and Co.—Russell and Co.—Lindsay and Co.—Augustine, Heard and Co.—Oriental Bank Corporation, pp. W. Lamond, Sub-Manager—Turner and Co.—Smith, Kennedy, and Co.—Harkort and Co.—Fletcher and Co.—Wetmore, Williams and Co.—George Barnet and Co.—Bower, Hanbury and Co.—Gibb Livingston and Co.—W. R. Adamson and Co.—Blenkin, Rawson, and Co.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, &c., pp. Richard Newby, Manager—Thomas Platt and Co.—Gilman and Co.—Birly, Worthington, and Co.—H. Howe Wiggins, Agent Commercial Bank of India—Ullett and Co.—Thorne, Brothers, and Co.—Oppert and Co.—Wm. Pustau and Co.—David Sassoon, Sons, and Co.—A. M. Gubbay—Holliday, Wise and Co., pp. James Whitlow, Alladinbhoy—Habibbhoy—G. Altana—V. P. Jordan—P. Loureiro—Siemssen and Co., pp. R. Heinsen—James Macdonald and Co., pp. Alex. Cushing—Isaac M. Bull and Co.—Ch. Sp. Compton—Robt. D. Major—J. Mackellar, Manager Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China—P. F. Cama and Co.—P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.—J. B. Metta and Co.—Cowasee, Pallanjee and Co., pp. P. Rustomjee—D. Poonjahboy, Ammeeroodeen, Jafferbhoy and Co.—Kessowjee Sewjee and Co.—Ebrahim Soomar—Habibbhoy, Ebrahim, Sons and Co.

THE CANTON PRIZE MONEY.—A notice has been issued from the Admiralty that the officers and men of her Majesty's late ship *Raleigh*, who were not draughted into other ships on the China station, but were sent to England or otherwise disposed of, and who appear to have been three months on that station to the eastward of Singapore, will be allowed to participate in the grant now in course of distribution.

RUSSIAN CONVENTION WITH CHINA.—The *Nord* publishes the following telegram:—St. Petersburg, January 9. General Ignatieff and Prince Kung signed and ratified at Peking, on the 2nd of November, an additional convention of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. This convention confirms the demarcation agreed upon as regards the right of traffic along the Amoor and the Oussouri. Trade is free across the new frontier. Russian traders may go to Peking. Russian consuls and factories will be established at Kashgar and Ourga. There will be a monthly mail between Kiahkta and Peking.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1861.

The documents relative to China by the French official organ are given, as was expected, in all the Paris journals, but in most cases without comment. The *Pays*, however, has the following reflections on the subject :—

The despatch of Baron Gros to the Minister of Foreign Affairs will have been read with curiosity, full of interest and sympathy. Whatever concerns the external power of France and the prestige of our arms never finds the public cold or indifferent. The French army is the most striking expression of the national genius. We may admit some inferiority in other respects, but in the battle-field our glory gains to-day over all. As Baron Gros justly says, our success in China is complete, and surpasses all the hopes that were formed. The populations of those distant countries must have been greatly moved by the spectacle presented to them—the representative of the Emperor of the French entering the immense city of Peking with 2,000 of our soldiers for a *cortege*; the flags of our army and navy floating victoriously before the palanquin of the ambassador, which was borne by coolies decked with tricoloured insignia; the treaty of Tien-tsin and the seals of the embassy carried at the head of the procession by four non-commissioned officers of different corps; then a section of our artillery, and the streets along which the *cortege* passed lined by our soldiers—such was the spectacle presented at 6,000 leagues from France, in the midst of astonished mandarins, and of crowds who are complete strangers to our manners and habits, and it excites the imagination as much as it calls forth patriotic sentiments. Our history will inscribe with pride these brilliant events.

The *Moniteur*, in its summary of political news, says :—

It has been remarked that at the time at which the Holy Father delivered his allocution before the Sacred College, the recent event accomplished in China, which must have given sweet consolation to the Chief of the Church, were not known at Rome. In learning these great results of the victories of the French, namely—the bishop nominated by the Holy See replaced in possession of his flock, and the old church of Peking restored to divine worship—the heart of the Holy Father must have felt delight at the thought that the Roman Catholic faith has in the soldiers of France such intrepid defenders even in the most distant parts of Asia.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* has the following :—

General approbation has been expressed here at the refusal of General Montauban to take part in the destruction of the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China, because that refusal is ascribed to the desire of the general not to assume the responsibility of the seemingly barbarous character of such a measure. It is, however, right to observe that of all the means employed by the Allies to constrain the Chinese Government to accede to their requirements, the act in question, which cost the life of no one, was the most efficacious. It appears, besides, from the English documents published, that the French authorities only refused their co-operation in the act, because they feared that, instead of hastening the re-establishment of peace, it would have a contrary effect, by causing the Tartars to adopt desperate resolutions. Events have proved that on this occasion Lord Elgin, whose humane sentiments are well known in England, judged the situation more correctly; perhaps if at the beginning the plenipotentiaries had acted with the same energy and severity, and had refused to enter into any nagotiations until they were beneath the walls of Peking, the war would have ended much sooner.

Among the promotions in the Legion of Honour are two Grand Crosses, Generals Rohault de Fleury and General Montauban, and one Grand Officer, General Fulgue d'Oraison. M. Michel Chevalier, Grand Officer, and M. Escayrac Delauture, Commander. The Emperor has also conferred upon General Ignatieff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia in China, the Cross of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, as an acknowledgment of the willing assistance he never ceased to give to the French Commissioner Extraordinary during the negotiation of the Treaty which has just been signed at Peking.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 7, 1861.

The great event of the day is the final acceptance on the part of the King of the resignation of Mynheer Rochussen, hitherto Colonial Minister. About a fortnight ago the Second Chamber, in the discussion of the Budget, after having previously passed without a single dissentient voice the first ten items, threw overboard altogether the eleventh—the Colonial Budget—by a decided majority of 41 to 28 votes, in a very full house, there being only three members absent. In the course of the debate Mr. Rochussen made a long and very brilliant speech on the advantages to be derived from the introduction of free labour in Netherlands India, and in defence of the colonial policy followed by the present Cabinet, but to no purpose, and after the division he tendered his resignation. The King repeatedly begged him to retract it, but finding him resolved to retire, he has, at length, just consented to accept his resignation, and appointed Mr. Lotsy, the Naval Minister, to undertake, provisionally, the current business of the Colonial department till arrangements are made for the definitive filling up of the vacant post. It is not yet known who is to be the new Colonial Minister. Many persons have been named by the industrious quidnuncs. Amongst others, it is rumoured that the appointment has been offered to the ex-Minister, Mr. G. L. Baud, who, however, is said to hesitate, or, at all events, to propose conditions.

The King has appointed a commission for drawing up a new code of criminal law for Netherlands India. The object sought to be gained is the alteration of the Code Napoleon, now in force in that country, and to bring it more in accordance with the ideas of the natives and their ancient laws, and adapt it to their present requirements. The members of the new Commission are Mr. Junius van Hamert, Mr. Attorney-General François, and Professor Keyser, of the University of Leyden, whilst Mr. A. de Pinto, the barrister, will undertake the functions of Secretary to the Commission.

Offers have been made to the Dutch Government by Messrs. Glass, Elliott and Co., of East Greenwich, after laying the Rangoon and Singapore telegraph cable, to employ their staff of engineers in raising and repairing the Singapore and Batavia telegraph, which appears to be helplessly broken. It is not known what reply the Government has returned to this offer.

The King has granted a charter to Messrs. H. Hope Loudon, P. J. Landry, W. R. Baron van Tuyll van Serooskerken, and Steengracht van Osterland, all residing at the Hague; Mr. J. van Vollenhoven, of Rotterdam, E. A. Berkmans de Weert, and G. L. J. van Hucht, of Harlem, for the formation of a joint-stock company, with limited liability, and head-quarters at the Hague, for working the mines of tin, and other metals, in the Island of Billiton, under the style and title of the "Billiton Company."

A petition has been received at the Colonial Office from the Dutch residents in Japan, complaining of the insecurity of their lives and property in that country, and of their being the continual victims of the oppression and chicanery of native officials. They state that the Netherlands Consuls and Vice-Consuls residing in the ports of Japan opened to foreign trade act as if they were there more by sufferance than by right of treaty, and enjoy neither the respect and confidence of the natives, nor authority to protect their own countrymen. They, therefore, respectfully call the attention of Government to this very unsatisfactory state of things, and hope to see their position ameliorated.

By virtue of a Royal Decree, H.M.'s screw steamer *de Berkel*, now lying at Helvoetsluys, is ordered to be commissioned immediately for service in Netherlands India. The command of this vessel is given to Lieutenant of the First Class, P. van der Velde-Erdbrink.

In pursuance of another Royal Decree of the 20th of December last, No. 66, the fourth-class steamer *de Vecht* is ordered to be put in commission on the 16th of January, and to proceed from Helvoetsluys to the East India station. Lieut. H. A. Modderman is appointed to the command.

The number of vessels that arrived at this port during the past year amounted to 1,980, whilst 1,949 sailed. Among the former 354 were from British ports, 198 from Java, and 9 from Sumatra. Amongst the departures were 94 vessels for Java, 6 for Sumatra, 8 to Singapore, 1 to Kanagawa, and 5 to the Cape and China.

Mr. J. Loudon, one of the chief officers of the Civil Service in Netherlands India, now in this country on leave of absence, has been decorated by the King with the Insignia of the Royal Order of the Netherlands' Lion.

Accounts have been received by Government of the safe arrival of H.M.'s steam corvette *Harlemmermeer*, Lieut. Commander de Koning, on the 25th of November, at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. She continued her voyage to India on the 28th of the same month. All well on board.

In Holland ladies are considered as perfectly capable of conducting intricate and responsible mercantile operations. Many of the banking houses and commercial firms in this city are carried on by the widows of their original founders. By Royal Decree of the 15th ultimo, No. 59, just published in the official *Staats-Courant*, Mrs. Jane Wollenhoven, Directress of the Association for Marine Assurances in this city, has been granted

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an extension of her former concession, for ten consecutive years, commencing from the 1st of January, 1861.

Mr. Th. Kroes is appointed Vice-Consul at Shanghai for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

Official accounts received here by the last overland mail state that the revenue of the Custom-house department in Java and Madura, during the month of August last, amounted to 1,103,316 florins, and for the first eight months of the year to 6,687,505 fl., showing an increase of 923,467 fl. against the corresponding period of the previous year, and of 1,359,597 fl. as compared with 1858.

At the adjudication of the contract for the delivery of 3,200 tons of iron rails for the Dutch and Rhenish Railway, offers were sent in by sixteen different contractors, ten of which were from British companies and private firms, three Belgian, two French, and only one Dutch.

From Harderwyk we learn that the number of recruits at that depôt for service in the East Indies amounts to 400 men, exclusive of 315 Swiss and Germans enlisted under the former regulations, and now doing duty with the field and service companies of the 2nd and 7th Regiments of the line at the Helder and Flushing, as reported in my former letters. In consequence of the great suspicion excited in the minds of the Dutch as to the fidelity of foreign recruits, the latter will remain with the regiments into which they were drafted, and be employed on home service, whilst the vacancies in the regiments in India will be filled up by recruits enlisted in Holland.

The number of students now matriculated at the Dutch Universities is as follows:—Leyden, 608; Utrecht, 459; Groningen, 241; and Delft (Royal Academy), 254: total, 1,562.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per *Johanna*, Capt. Piccardt, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Mr. B. H. Egberts.

Per *Princess Amelia*, Capt. van Ryn, at Amsterdam, from Samarang: Col. du Cloux, Mr. and Mrs. Anemet, Col. Sloos, Miss Lammerding-Berlage, five invalided soldiers.

Per *Kinderdyk*, Capt. Zwanenburg, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Messrs. J. and G. Louten Slager.

Per *Philip van Marnix*, Capt. Duinker, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mrs. and Miss Crone.

Per *Nicot*, Capt. Amess, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. J. W. Buchner.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per *Jason*, Capt. Lammerts, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kniphorst, Mr. and Mrs. Vogelenzang, Mrs. M. Meertens, Misses M. Peynenburg, M. Janssen, A. Evers, A. Refelt, M. Steens, M. Niberding, A. de Fisenne, A. Teeuwissen, J. van Cutsem, C. van Gemert, J. P. Berden, and J. Borber; Messrs. A. van der Does de Bye, Praeger, Coblin, de Villeneuve, van Delden, P. Janssen, A. de Gries, A. Vis, J. van den Bandt; one Javanese servant.

Per *Robertus Hendrikus*, Capt. Mulber, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. W. Maschhaupt.

Per *Cheribon*, Capt. Coers, from Rotterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. and Mr. H. T. Tweehuys, Mr. and Mrs. Borger and three daughters.

Per *Celebes*, Capt. Reuvekamp-Gilk-, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. de Vries and Eschauzier.

Per *Sourabaya Packet*, Capt. Olivier, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. Verbeck and Dekker.

Per *Van Galen*, Capt. Brandligt, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. C. van Cattenburg, Mrs. J. M. van Erp, Taalman Kip, Mrs. E. N. van Dorp, and four children.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31.

According to an official statement published in the last number of the *Naval Journal*, there are at present nineteen Russian ships-of-war, with 380 guns, 247 officers, 4,365 sailors and marines, and with engines of 5,150-horse power, now stationed in the Pacific, from China to the mouth of the Amoor. They are as follows:—On the east coast of Siberia the corvettes *Boyarin*, *Voyvoda*, and *Griden*, the clippers *Dschigit*, *Opritschnik*, and *Strelok*; in the Sea of Japan the frigate *Swietlana*, the corvette *Posnadik*, and the clippers *Najesdnik* and *Rasboinik*; on the voyage to the Amoor *via* England, the frigate *Oleg*, the corvette *Kalewala*, and the clipper *Abreg*, and six gunboats in China, Japan, and the mouth of the Amoor.

The commission of scientific officers charged with the examination of the auriferous deposits discovered in the Amoor country terminated its exploring labours on the 15th of August last, having ascertained two localities, one of which promises important results. It is situated near the river Modolakane, which falls into the Modolane, and this latter into the Oldoy, one of the tributaries of the Amoor. According to the assays made, the quantity of pure gold contained in every hundred poods of sand is one zolotnik, and the grains are of middling size. The spot is at the foot of Mount Solkodone, which rises precipitately at the southern end of the high range of broken rocks between Stanovoy-Krebete and the Amoor. It is considered by the geologists of the expedition as highly probable that the gold deposits belonged originally to that locality, and are washed down to the valley by the rains with the other detritus of those mountains. The commission, however, did not explore that district, their official instructions requiring them to confine their investigations to the more immediate neighbourhood in the first instance. As gold seeking will be thrown open to the public after next year, the above-mentioned locality is likely to become the future resort of many private gold-hunters.

Information has been received here that a French scientific expedition is being organised at Paris, and will very shortly leave Europe for the purpose of making further explorations in Eastern Siberia and the Amoor country. The expedition is placed under the care of Dr. G. Meynier, and the well known ethnographer Louis d'Eichthal, and has been furnished with voluminous scientific instructions from the Academy of Arts at Paris. The needful inquiries have been made here through the French Embassy, whether the Russian Government will afford them the necessary protection and support, which, it is needless to add, have been most willingly acceded to by the Imperial Government, which is ever ready to conduce to the advancement of science and promotion of general knowledge.

The last accounts received here from the Amoor state that the *Zeya*, one of the four river steamers built at the establishment of Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, at Hamburg, has been put together and launched, her first trip up the Amoor having proved a perfect success. Besides a crew of fourteen men, she took forty-five travelling passengers, 1,200 lbs. of luggage, and 720 lb. of postal goods. The second of these boats, the *Onon*, was also completed, and had made a successful trial trip up the Ussouri, one of the tributaries of the Amoor, with a gunboat in tow, and troops for the customary relief of the garrisons of the military posts on Lake Chauka on board.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has established a consulate at Swatow, and given the appointment to Mr. L. P. Hirschfeld, a merchant of that place, and son of the highly respectable head of the eminent firm of Messrs. H. Hirschfeld and Co., at Altona. This selection has created some astonishment at Copenhagen, as it is well known that he served in the Schleswig-Holstein army in 1849 and 1850, and fought at the head of his company in several actions with the Royal Danish troops.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, December 25, 1860.

Our money market and stock securities have seriously fluctuated since our last advices. The unsettled political condition of the country, in spite of spasmodic reactions, continues to be felt with greater or less severity in all branches of our commercial and financial affairs. The recent arrivals of gold from England, with accounts of more to come forward, have had, however, quite a favourable effect on our securities, and have stayed the downward tendency.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

I have to report continued dulness, and in the absence of sales of importance of all kinds of East India goods, prices are nominal, while some descriptions have only been forced off at concessions on former rates.

I have no exports of any kind to report to China since my last letter; and, indeed, but little to India or to Australia. The clearances also have been comparatively few. The transactions in teas have been light, and quotations for the most part nominal. While the war continues in China shippers do not appear desirous of sending goods to that market. Not a bale of domestic goods was shipped last week for China. There is some inquiry for a vessel or two to load for Hong Kong; but in the absence of shipments of moment, rates of freight are nominal.

TEA has been quite neglected since my last letter, and sales confined to jobbing lots to the trade, at prices which have not varied materially from last quotations.

INDIGO.—This article has not escaped the general dulness, and we have only to notice sales of 18 cases of Manila at 45c. to 80c., 6 months, and 4 chests of Madras at 80c., 6 months.

DRUGS.—The market has been inactive for nearly all descriptions. Among sales making have been 25 cases East India Castor Oil, and 10 baskets No. 1, at $1 07½c., and 20 baskets Annato, at 20c. to 25c. Refined Camphor is held at 40c., 6 months.

GINSENG.—A sale of 2,000 lbs. of Southern have been made for shipment to China, at 50c., 6 months.

INDIA RUBBER is without sales, and quotations nominal.

HEMP.—There is nothing doing, and quotations are nominal.

TIN.—There is dothing doing in pigs, and we have no change to notice.

COFFEE.—The market has been quiet for the past fortnight, and sales limited. Among the light sales have been 350 mats Java at 16 to 16½c.,

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4 months. Other sales have embraced small lots. Rio at irregular prices. The failure of a large house in Baltimore, of Messrs. Kirkland, Chase & Co., heavy holders of coffee, sugars and Indian goods, has had a depressing influence on coffee. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

SUGARS have been dull and inactive, and heavy losses sustained by holders. To relieve the market large shipments have been made to Europe in bond. The failure of a large importing and refining house, Messrs. Plume & Lamont, for $500,000 or $600,000, tended to check operations in the trade, and to depress prices. We have not a sale of Manila or East Indian sugars to report.

SPICES.—Sales have been confined to small lots, Pepper mostly. At private, 50 bags Pimento sold at old rates. In other descriptions of East Indian goods there has been but little or nothing doing. We refer to Nankin, Pongee Silks, Hides, Rattans, Sugar, &c.

ARRIVALS.—Dolphin, Hoyt, at Boston, Dec. 11, from Penang; St. Louis, Jacobs, at New York, Dec. 15, from Singapore; Edgar P. Stringer, Winsor, at New York, Dec. 13, from Manila; C. Hall and Argonaut, at New York, from Foo-Chow, Dec. 20; Contest, from Canton, Dec. 22; at Boston, Dec. 22, Starlight.

DEPARTURES.—Str. Fire Dart, Johnson, from New York, Dec. 6, for Hong Kong; Rocket, Saunders, from Boston, Dec. 17, for East Indies and China.

LOADING.—At NEW YORK, for Hong Kong: Daylight, Sanger; Benefactor, Corning. For Kanagawa and Nagasaki: Zenas Coffin, Riddell. For Shanghai: Union, Wiley.

THE PEACE IN CHINA.

THE EARL OF ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

British Embassy, Peking, Oct. 25th, 1860.

My Lord,—Prince Kung's communication to me, of which the translation was forwarded in my despatch to your lordship of the 10th instant, and of which I furnish a duplicate translation herewith, was by no means a satisfactory document. Although we were receiving, day by day, fresh evidence of the barbarous treatment which our fellow-countrymen, who had been illegally arrested, had experienced at the hands of the Chinese authorities, and although I had constantly stated in my letters to him that I could not entertain proposals for the establishment of peace until they should have been restored, he makes in it no allusion to them at all; on the contrary, he refers somewhat flippantly to peace as already existing, complains of the advance of the army to the Palace of Yuen-min-yuen, and endeavours to make conditions respecting the cession of the gate of the city, with the manifest intention of giving to that act the appearance of an arrangement entered into for mutual convenience, rather than of an absolute surrender. To have accepted such a communication as satisfactory, and as the basis on which an agreement for the final settlement of our differences with China might be built, would have been, in my judgment, to compromise the most important objects for which this costly expedition was undertaken. The people of China would have been ere long informed that we had been baffled by the defences of Peking. In the more secret councils of the Imperial Court it would have been argued that the arrest of the prisoners had been a successful measure, as it had, in some degree at least, paralysed our movements, and gratified the resentment of the Emperor, without entailing any specific penalty. Low as is the standard of morals which now obtains in China on such points, we should, in my opinion, have still further lowered it if we had not treated the act in question as a high crime calling for severe retribution.

Such being the convictions at which I had arrived after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and of the obligations which those circumstances imposed upon me, I had to determine how I could best give effect to them, but here I found myself beset with difficulties of no common magnitude.

Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, as your lordship will perceive from my correspondence with him, of which a copy is transmitted herewith, held the opinion that his army must commence its march towards Tientsin on or before the 1st of November; and, further, that any attack on Peking, or on the public buildings contained therein, unless preceded by some fresh provocation on the part of the Chinese, would be inconsistent with the conditions on which he had accepted the surrender of the Anting gate of the city. Baron Gros was, on the other hand, most desirous that we should take no step which might prevent us from obtaining the signature of the Convention and the ratification of the treaties of 1858. On this point I entirely agreed with his excellency; but I confess that I attached more importance to the impression which we might leave behind us on our departure from this place than to any formal stipulations by which the Chinese authorities would bind themselves. It was necessary, therefore, to discover some act of retribution and punishment sufficiently severe to produce the required effect, and yet capable of such rapid execution that it would be possible after it had been accomplished to complete, before the 1st of November, the treaties of peace, and such further measures as might be immediately necessary to put them into operation. This had to be done without attacking Peking, or anything within Peking, and in such a manner as to make the blow fall on the Emperor, who was clearly responsible for the crimes committed; without, however, terrifying his brother, whom he had left behind him to represent him, as to drive him from the field.

The destruction of the Yuen-min-yuen Palace, coupled with the exaction, as a preliminary to negotiations, and in name of compensation to the sufferers, of such a sum of money as could be raised on the spot by the Government, seemed to me to be the only combination which fulfilled all these conditions. I had also at one time resolved to require that a monument should be erected at the expense of the Chinese Government, stating the circumstances of the arrest and murder of the British subjects illegally captured, who had died from the effects of their ill-treatment in prison, and the penalty which had been inflicted for the deed; but this proposal I finally abandoned for reasons which I have explained elsewhere.

As the destruction of Yuen-min-yuen is, however, an act to which exception may with great apparent reason be taken, it is my duty before closing this despatch to say a few words respecting the only modes of inflicting a specific punishment for the crime in question which, limited as were my means of action for the reasons above stated, I could have adopted as substitutes for that measure.

I might, perhaps, have demanded a large sum of money, not as compensation for the sufferers, but as a penalty inflicted on the Chinese Government. But independently of the objection in principle to making a high crime of this nature a mere money question, I hold on this point the opinion which is, I believe, entertained by all persons without exception who have investigated the subject, that in the present disorganised state of the Chinese Government to obtain large pecuniary indemnities from it is simply impossible, and that all that can be done practically in the matter is to appropriate such a portion of the customs revenue as will still leave to it a sufficient interest in that revenue to induce it to allow the natives to continue to trade with foreigners. It is calculated that it will be necessary to take 40 per cent. of the gross customs revenue of China for about four years in order to procure payment of the indemnities already claimed by Baron Gros and me under instructions from your lordship and the French Government.

Embarrassing questions respecting the occupation of Chinese territory are involved in this arrangement, and I do not think that it would be advisable to bind the Chinese Government by engagements which would cause the term of liquidation of these indemnities to be indefinitely extended.

Or, I might have required that the persons guilty of cruelty to our countrymen, or of the violation of a flag of truce, should be surrendered. But if I had made this demand in general terms, some miserable subordinates would probably have been given up, whom it would have been difficult to pardon and impossible to punish. And if I had specified San-ko-lin-sin, of whose guilt, in violating a flag of truce, evidence sufficient to ensure his condemnation by a court-martial could be furnished, I should have made a demand which, it may be confidently affirmed, the Chinese Government would not have conceded, and mine could not have enforced. I must add, that throwing the responsibility for the acts of Government in this way on individuals, resembles too closely the Chinese mode of conducting war to approve itself altogether to my judgment. Having, therefore, to the best of my judgment, examined the question in all its bearings, I came to the conclusion that the destruction of Yuen-min-yuen was the least objectionable of the several courses open to me, unless I could have reconciled it to my sense of duty to suffer the crime which had been committed to pass practically unavenged. I had reason, moreover, to believe that it was an act which was calculated to produce a greater effect in China, and on the Emperor, than persons who look on from a distance may suppose.

It was the Emperor's favourite residence, and its destruction could not fail to be a blow to his pride as well as to his feelings. To this place, as appears from the depositions of the Sikh troopers, copies of which were enclosed in my despatch to your lordship of October 13, he brought our hapless countrymen, in order that they might undergo their severest tortures within its precincts. Here have been found the horses and the accoutrements of the troopers seized, the decorations torn from the breast of a gallant French officer, and other effects belonging to the prisoners. As almost all the valuables had already been taken from the palace, the army will go there, not to pillage, but to mark, by a solemn act of retribution, the horror and indignation with which we were inspired by the perpetration of a great crime. The punishment was one which would fall, not on the people, who may be comparatively innocent, but exclusively on the Emperor, whose direct personal responsibility for the crime committed is established, not only by the treatment of the prisoners at Yuen-min-yuen, but also by the edict enclosed in my despatch of the 22nd October, in which he offers a pecuniary reward for the heads of the foreigners, adding, that he is ready to expend all his treasure in these wages of assassination.

I have now submitted as full a statement as it is in my power to furnish, of the motives which determined the tenor of the despatch which I addressed to Prince Kung, in replying to his communication to me of the 12th instant. I conclude by enclosing a copy of it, and a translation of the rejoinder which it called forth.—I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE EMPEROR.

Lord Elgin forwards an autograph of the Emperor, found in the Summer Palace, relating to the American Embassy:—

Camp before Peking, Oct. 21, 1860.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the translation of a draft note in the vermilion pencil (and therefore purporting to be the Emperor's autograph) found with several other papers at the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen. It relates to the question of the presentation of the American Minister, Mr. Ward, to the Emperor, when he visited Peking last year. It is important, inasmuch as it contains a distinct assertion on the Emperor's part, to the effect that Mr. Ward's offer to pay to him the same marks of respect as to his own President was absurd, because it implied the placing of China on an equal rank with the barbarian nations. The Emperor's affectation of superiority is not in itself of much consequence to other sovereigns, but it has an unfavourable bearing as regards the validity of the Treaty rights which they obtain from him on behalf of their subjects, because it imparts to them in some sort the character of concessions made of pure grace by a suzerain to vasssals, and enjoyed therefore, under some not very definable conditions of fealty.—I have, &c.

To the Lord John Russell, &c. ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

(Translation.)

Draft of an Imperial Rescript in Vermilion, that is, in autograph, found in the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen, on the 7th October, 1860:—

"We have this day perused the reply of the American barbarians to the communication of Kweiliang and his colleagues.

"(It shows that) in the matter of their presentation at Court nothing more can be done to bring them to reason. (1) Besides, these barbarians, by their averment that their respect for his Majesty the Emperor is the same as that they feel for their pih-li-si-tien-teh (President), just place China on a par with the barbarians of the south and east (2), an

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arrogation of greatness which is simply ridiculous. The proposition of yesterday, that they should have an interview with the princes, need not either be entertained."

(1) Lit. There cannot be any more good means for bringing them round (to the right way). Argument is exhausted, so let the question of an audience drop.

(2) The Miran, ancient barbarians of the south, the I of the East.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

"British Embassy, Peking, Oct. 26.

"My Lord,—In my despatch of the 23rd inst. I enclosed the copy of letter from myself to the Prince of Kung, fixing the 24th inst. for the signature of the Convention of Peking, and for the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"I have now the honour to report that, on the day appointed, I went to the Hall of Ceremonies, which is near the southern wall of the Tartar city, accompanied by Sir Hope Grant and several officers of rank, and attended by an escort, furnished by order of the Commander-in-Chief, I found the Prince of Kung already there, surrounded by a large number of Mandarins of distinction.

"After the exhibition of our respective full powers, we proceeded to the signature of the Convention, which does not materially differ from the draught transmitted to your Lordship from Tien-tsin in my despatch of the 8th of September. Two Articles have, however, been added to those contained in that draught, the one legalising emigration and the other ceding to her Majesty that portion of the township of Cowloon which is included in the lease granted to Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., C.B., on behalf of the British Government, by the Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

"The signature of the Convention was followed by the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, and, as the Chinese form of ratification is different from ours, I thought it proper to require that the Prince of Kung should certify on the face of the document, under his signature and seal, that the form adopted was binding on the Emperor.

"A minute, recording the proceedings which had taken place in connection with the exchange of the ratifications, was then drawn up in duplicate, and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries, of which duplicates one was delivered to the Prince of Kung, and the other to me.

"I enclose herewith the Convention of Peking, duly signed and sealed by myself and the Prince of Kung, the Treaty of Tien-tsin ratified by the Emperor of China, and the minute certifying the act of ratification, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries, and I have committed these important documents to the care of Mr. Loch, my private secretary, in order that he may in person deliver them to your Lordship.

"I commend Mr. Loch to your Lordship's favourable consideration. He was illegally seized and cast into prison by the Chinese authorities on the 18th ult., while engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and his conduct under very trying circumstances was in the highest degree creditable to him.—I have, &c., "ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

"The Lord John Russell."

THE PRISONERS.

"British Embassy, Peking, Oct. 26.

"My Lord,—When I addressed to your Lordship my despatch of the 13th inst., of the total number of 26 British subjects seized by the Chinese authorities on the 18th ult., while under the protection of a flag of truce, 13 only—namely, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Loch, and eight Sikh troopers, had been returned. Since that date two Sikh troopers have been restored to us alive, though suffering severely from the effects of ill-treatment; and 12 corpses have been given up, among which have been recognized the remains of Lieutenant Anderson, Mr. De Norman, and Mr. Bowlby.

"Of the regrets inspired by the sad fate of Lieutenant Anderson and M. De Norman I have already written. Mr. Bowlby was the correspondent of *The Times*. He made the passage from England in the same steamer as myself, and I became acquainted with him during the voyage. I deplore his loss, not only because he was a highly accomplished and well-informed gentleman, but also because from the conscientious and liberal spirit in which he addressed himself to the investigation of the singularly complicated problems presented by the moral, social, political, and commercial condition of China, I had conceived the hope that he would be the means of diffusing sound information on many points on which it is most important for the national interests that the British public should be correctly informed. The other corpses sent in are those of eight Sikh troopers and of one English dragoon.

"Of the British subjects captured, therefore, Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery, is alone unaccounted for. The silence of the Chinese authorities, who always plead ignorance of his fate when questioned on the subject, and rumours which reach us from various quarters, lead us to fear that he must have met a violent death. It is reported that, together with a French gentleman (a priest, acting as interpreter to General de Montauban), he was beheaded after the action of the 21st ult., by direction of a Chinese General who was wounded on that occasion, and who in his exasperation is said to have ordered that these two prisoners, who chanced to be in his power, should be executed. I am inclined to credit this report, although I have no positive evidence of its accuracy. Captain Brabazon was an officer of much promise, and held the appointment of Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General of Artillery.

"I have, &c.,

"The Lord John Russell, &c." "ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

MR. PARKES' STATEMENT.

Lord Elgin in forwarding Mr. Parkes' most able and interesting statement—which we presume has been handed by his Lordship to the Government paper at Shanghai for publication—says:—

Mr. Parkes' consistent refusal to purchase his own safety by making any pledges, or even by addressing to me any representations, which might have embarrassed me in the discharge of my duty, is a rare example of courage and devotion to the public interest; and the course which he followed in this respect, by leaving my hands free, enabled me to work out the policy which was best calculated to secure his own release, as well as the attainment of the national objects entrusted to my care.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Peking, October the 24th, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed plenipotentiaries, that is to say—her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following convention, in nine articles:—

ART. I.

A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of Taku, which obstructed her Britanic Majesty's representative when on his way to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded at Tien-tsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

ART. II.

It is further expressly declared that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and his Imperial Majesty's Commissioners, Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, is hereby cancelled; and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, her Britannic Majesty's representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

ART. III.

It is agreed that the separate article of the Treaty of 1858 is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels in the following proportions or instalments, namely—at Tien-tsin, on or before the 30th day of Nov., the sum of 500,000 taels; at Canton, and on or before the 1st of Dec., 1860, 333,333 taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shameen, and the remainder, at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from customs there collected. The first of the said payments being due on the 31st day of Dec., 1860, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom her Britannic Majesty's representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

ART. IV.

It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by treaty open to trade.

ART. V.

As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions that Chinese choosing to take service in the British colonies, or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any of the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating, as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

ART. VI.

With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hong Kong, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of her Britannic Majesty's colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon in the province of Kwang-Tung of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., Companion of the Bath, a member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lan Tsung Kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed commission of British and Chinese officers; and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by the said commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

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ART. VII.

It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

It is further agreed that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

ART. VIII.

It is agreed that as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

ART. IX.

It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, and an imperial decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Art. VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Art. III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1860.

(L.S.) ELGIN and KINCARDINE.
Prince KUNG.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES FROM CHINA.

The *Moniteur* continues the publication of documents connected with the late proceedings in China. In a report from the Commander of the French Corps of Operations in that country to the Marshal Minister of War occurs the following account of the plundering of the Summer Palace :—

"After a rather difficult march we reached the village of Yuen-ming-yuen at 7 o'clock; we followed a road paved with granite flags, and we passed over a handsome bridge leading to the Imperial Palace, the entrance of which faces the bridge, and is distant only 200 metres; the road between the bridge and the palace is bordered on the left by a row of stately trees; on the right is a large square containing a row of fine houses, the residences of the principal mandarins.

"Before bivouacking I determined to examine the entrance of the palace, which was closed by a very strong gate, and by barriers on the right and left. It was said that there were Tartars in the courts and gardens inside the gates. I immediately sent two companies of marine infantry to examine the entrance of the palace and the wood behind, as well as my orderly officer, Lieutenant de Pina, of the navy. This officer, hearing a noise inside, summoned them to open the gates, and, receiving no answer, he had a ladder brought and scaled the wall, followed by Ensign Vivenon. On reaching the top they saw Tartars armed with spikes, bows and arrows, and muskets, who appeared ready to defend the gate. On perceiving our officers these men retired, and Lieutenant de Pina got over the wall to open the gate to our troops.

"At that moment the Tartars returned to attack M. Pina, and a conflict took place between him and the men who were hastening up. He bravely resisted, and fired some shots with a revolver, but was wounded in the left hand and the right wrist. The Marines went to his assistance and to that of their officer, M. Vivenon, who had received a ball in the side, and the Tartars, after a useless resistance, took to flight in disorder, leaving behind them three men killed, and carrying off several wounded.

"The noise of the firing having attracted me to the spot, I made General Collineau come up with the brigade, and occupy strongly the first court-yard of the palace, not wishing to advance further during the night in an unknown place. About 700 or 800 Tartars, who were behind a series of palaces which extended to the woods, might have attempted to disquiet our men. But the night passed without events, and the next day, very early in the morning, I went to the palace, accompanied by Generals Jamin and Collineau, by the chief of my staff, and the English Brigadier Pattle, with whom were Major Sley, of the Queen's Dragoons, and Col. Fowley. A company of infantry preceded us, to assure our march, but the palaces were completely evacuated by the Tartars.

"I was anxious that our allies should be present at this first visit to the palace, which I suspected must contain great riches. After passing through several apartments of indescribable splendour, I had sentinels placed everywhere, and I selected two artillery officers to see that no one entered the palace, and that everything should remain as it was until the arrival of General Grant, who was sent for immediately by Brigadier Pattle.

"The English officers having arrived, we consulted what we had better do with all these riches, and we appointed three commissioners of each nation, with instructions to set apart the objects of greatest value as curiosities, so that an equal division might be made; it would have been impossible to think of carrying away the whole of the property, our means of transport being very limited.

"Soon after a further search led to the discovery of a sum of about 800,000f. in small ingots of gold and silver. The same commission also proceeded to make an equal division between the two armies, which gave about 80f. to each of our soldiers. The division among the men was made by a commission which was composed of all the chiefs of the corps, and of the different branches of the service, and was presided over by Gen. Jamin. The commission, having deliberated in the name of the army, declared that the latter desired, as a souvenir, to make a present to the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial, of the whole of the curious articles carried off from the palace.

"The army was unanimous in approving this offering to the chief of the State, who will consider it as a mark of gratitude of his soldiers for having been sent on the most distant expedition that was ever undertaken.

"At the moment of the division between the two armies I insisted, in the name of the Emperor, that Lord Elgin should make the first choice for the Queen of England.

"Lord Elgin selected a baton of command of the Emperor of China, in green jade, of great value, and mounted with gold. A second baton, similar in every respect, having been found, Lord Elgin in his turn resolved that it should be reserved for the Emperor of the French. There was, therefore, perfect equality in this first choice.

"It would be impossible for me to describe to you, Monsieur le Maréchal, the magnificence of the numerous buildings which succeed each other over an extent of four leagues, and which composes what is called the Summer Palace of the Emperor, being a succession of pagodas, all containing gods in gold, silver, and bronze, of gigantic dimensions. One deity in bronze—a Bouddha—is about 70 feet high; gardens, lakes, and objects of curiosity heaped up for centuries past in the midst of buildings of white marble, roofed with dazzling varnished tiles of all colours, add to that the view over a delightful country, and your Excellency will have but a very feeble idea of what we have seen.

"In each of the pagodas there exist, not objects, but whole storerooms of objects of every kind. To mention to you only one fact: there are such quantities of the finest silk goods that we have wrapped up in pieces of silk all the articles which I send to his Majesty.

"What makes one sad in the midst of all these splendours of the past, is the carelessness and waste of the present Government, and of the two or three which preceded it. Nothing is taken care of, and the most beautiful things, with the exception of those which ornament the palace which the Emperor inhabits, are in a deplorable state of degradation.

"In one of the pagodas, that of the carriages, at half a league from the inhabited part of the palace, we found two magnificent English vehicles, a present from the embassy of Lord Macartney. They, as well as their gilded harness, were in the place where they must have been placed forty-four years ago, without a particle of the dust with which they were covered having been ever removed.

"It would require a volume to describe all I have seen; my greatest regret is that I have no photographer attached to the expedition, so that I might lay before the Emperor the picture of what language cannot express."

THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

The following is the French Plenipotentiary's description of the ceremonial which attended the signing of the Treaty of Peace in the Hall of Ceremonies, Peking, a summary of which has already appeared in our columns. The communication is addressed by Baron Gros to the Minister of Foreign Affairs :—

Peking, 26th Oct.

Monsieur le Ministre,—I hasten to forward to you a copy of the Convention which I signed yesterday with Prince Kong, the Emperor's brother, and I send you also a copy of the minute of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, an exchange which took place at the same sitting. Our success is complete, and exceeds all my hopes.

On the 25th, the day fixed for the signature of the Convention, I left the city at eight in the morning, and re-entered it officially with 2,000 men of all arms, forming a cortege. The flags of the 101st and 102nd Regiments of the Line, and that of the Marines, preceded my palanquin, which was borne by eight coolies in livery, with tricoloured fringes on their caps.

The treaty of Tien-tsin and the seals of the embassy were carried before me by four sub-officers of different corps; a detachment of horse artillery followed my palanquin, and after them marched several battalions of infantry. A body of infantry lined a part of the road in the interior of the city.

At the entrance of the town, fifteen mandarins, in full costume and on horseback, came to receive, compliment, and conduct me to the Prince, who was waiting at the Li-Pou, or Tribunal of Rites. It took us nearly two hours to arrive at the Li-Pou, and we passed through crowds of people, who were more curious than ill-intentioned.

When my palanquin entered the courtyard which preceded the hall prepared for the signature of the Convention, this young prince rose with all his suite, and advanced towards me; I, in consequence, made the bearers stop, and alighted in order to join the Prince before he had crossed the threshold. He held out his hand to me, and I took it with an inclination of the body, at the same time thanking him for having been kind enough to send mandarins to receive me at the gates of the town. I added that I was happy to come to sign with him a treaty of peace, which I firmly hoped would never be broken; and I said afterwards that I expressed the sentiments of the Emperor of the French in forming the most sincere wishes that such might be the case. The Prince gave me his hand a second time, and pointed to an arm-chair which had been prepared for me at his left, which is the place of honour in China. General de Montauban was placed at my left, and the officers of his staff and of the army occupied the left side of the saloon. M. de Bastard and M. de Vernouillet, secretaries, and two interpreters of the mission were between the Prince and myself. A crowd of mandarins, with buttons of all colours, occupied the right side of the hall. The Prince and those present wore robes of ceremony, and the former had a double string of ornaments of amber round his neck. The Prince alone had no button in his cap, which was of the kind generally worn in winter.

Each having taken his place, I requested that his Imperial Highness would please to first sign the four Chinese texts of the Convention of Peking, and I first signed the four French texts. When the signatures were given and the seals affixed to the eight copies, I said to the Prince that, peace being happily restored between the two empires, a salute of twenty-one guns would be fired by the French artillery, and I announced to him that I should immediately request the commander-in-chief of the

(*Continued in page* 86.)

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN., 12, 1861.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

AFTER a ten years' revolution in the southern provinces of the Empire—those regions from which in a great measure the supplies for the capital are drawn—we cannot be surprised to hear that a new movement of insurgents has taken place in one of the northern provinces of China, contiguous, indeed, to Pechili itself. It appears by the rumours afloat in Shanghai, that a certain opulent banker in Shansi, who was accustomed to accommodate the Emperor when in pecuniary difficulties, had been duped by the officials. He had on a late occasion lent money, which had been speedily returned; soon afterwards the demand came again for a larger sum; in his simplicity he forwarded the last re-payment in common with his own pure gold. Alas! he had been repaid with spurious metal, and his having proffered it again as a loan might have been his ruin, but for his friends, who rallied round him to oppose the Imperial extortioners. Thus the new Shansi rebellion is simply a case of the people taking the power into their own hands, and seems to show a determined opposition to unjust oppression. The outbreak is, we think, ominous of a coming storm. The whole fabric of China is now shaken, and the moral effect of this continual disturbance of social order and trade is being felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The shock to the Imperial Government which has recently occurred will be known on the confines of Thibet and throughout Tartary. The charm is broken; the enemy has reached Peking, and planted his colours on its walls. Happy is it for the Manchus that that banner was not the ensign of the Ming revolutionists, but the flag of a nation ready to treat for peace, and hopeful yet in their future good faith.

As regards the original insurgent bands, of whom we have expressed our views pretty clearly of late, we find them at their old pursuits again—sacking and burning—pillaging every town and village within their reach, and leaving the wretched inhabitants who chose to re-establish themselves but a slender hope of permanent security. Notwithstanding all we have heard of their doctrines and practices—albeit the reports are various and many sided—we cannot agree with our great contemporary, *The Times*, that "we have no certain knowledge "upon the subject." It is by cross-examination of the witnesses, and by the diversity of their evidence, which often arises from mere partizanship, that we must hope, nay, we are able, to arrive at sufficient certainty. If we seek to strengthen some foregone conclusion, we have only to turn to the pages of the Blue-Book for Mr. Wade's views, or to the works of Mr. T. T. Meadows or Mr. Scarth for theirs. Mr. Wade has depicted the state of affairs in Nanking like a faithful historian; he has described things as they lay before his eyes, and related facts told him by rebel soldiers and officers themselves; besides this, he has translated rebel documents, which surely are to be relied upon. If we cannot judge them out of their own mouths, what other evidence can be so strong as their own story told by themselves? Mr. Wade finds the suburbs of Nanking a desert, with all its former glory swept away; no trade was allowed up to that time; two or three chandlers' shops and old-clothes shops were the sum of the trade allowed in the vicinity. "Within Nanking there was even greater desolation. The "number of houses standing is very great, but there is a "lamentable dearth of population, and a total absence of com-"mercial life of any kind." While the vices common among Chinamen, especially opium-smoking, were practised in the city to the extent of one-third of the population. And if we turn to some of their printed papers, we shall find enough to confirm us in our conclusion, that a creed which has produced such direful fruits must contain articles militating against the truth. If the following are not the effusions of fanatics, no words can express more clearly blasphemy against God and inhuman cruelty towards man:—"The King of the East redeems "from sickness; he is a holy spirit. The Father sent him "down with a commission to exterminate the demons (*i. e.* the "Chinese). In ransoming the sick he suffered equally with the "Elder Brother (*i. e.* Jesus Christ). The Father and Elder "Brother set us to rule the Heavenly Kingdom (*i. e.* China). To "sweep away and exterminate the devilish spirits; foreign "younger brethren of the Western Ocean (Europeans). Join "us in doing service and extinguishing the reptiles." Here God is robbed of his honour, and his attributes are given to another. Foreigners are insulted, too, by being called "younger brethren;" and the theme of the whole appears to be nothing short of "extermination" of the Chinese people who resist them. The proceedings of these revolutionists have manifested too plainly the earnestness and reality of their denunciations and threats. Facts have been a comment upon the words, and the words help us to explain the facts.

By the Tenth Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, it is stipulated that "British merchant ships shall have authority to "trade upon the great river (the Yang-tse)." With this branch of our China trade in view, we may look forward either to a collision between the rebels and our men-of-war, or to a peaceable settlement of the country by the laying down of the rebel arms. It is our opinion that the revolutionists on the banks of the Yang-tse will have but an ephemeral existence as soon as our trade begins to develope itself in that direction. And even without this their character and prospects bespeak an early demise. Lord Elgin says, in his despatch to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated Shanghai, January 5, 1859:—"The tone of "the natives with whom I conversed certainly left on my mind "the impression that they viewed the rebellion with feelings "akin to those with which they would have regarded earth-"quake or pestilence, or any other providential scourge. When "I come to describe the state of the towns which I visited, "your lordship will probably see the grounds for the opinion "that it is not so very surprising that the peaceful inhabitants "of China should form this estimate of their interest in these "revolutionary proceedings, from which some of their enthu-"siastic friends among foreigners at one time expected such "great results." But enough! This is the testimony of another eye-witness.

Naval and Military.

There have been no special movements in connection with China, excepting the arrival of the *Albatross* and *Epsom* from Hong Kong, with naval and military invalids.

The *Albatross*, hired sailing transport, Captain Pearson, arrived at Spithead on the 3rd inst., with 165 naval invalids, seamen and marines, from Hong Kong, from which port she sailed on the 19th of July last, calling in at the Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, and sailing from Simon's Bay finally for England on November 5. Fine weather was experienced throughout the passage until nearing the Western Islands, since which time the ship has had a full share of the late tempestuous weather. Fifteen deaths have occurred on the passage home. The ship has 200 tons of Government stores on board, and has been towed into the harbour from Spithead, for discharge.

The *Epsom* arrived at Plymouth on the 7th inst., in tow of her Majesty's ship *Spiteful*, with 120 naval and military invalids, in charge of Captain Smeet, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry. The *Epsom* left Hong Kong on the 5th of August, the Cape on the 18th, and St. Helena on the 28th of November. She touched at Falmouth, and telegraphed to this port for assistance; the *Spiteful* was accordingly sent.

It is decided that officers selected for the Commissariat from the army shall, upon being transferred, receive the regulation value of their commissions. As the pay and advantages of the commissariat are substantial, we (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have no doubt that candidates will soon come forward in sufficient numbers.

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Mr. Frederick Cleave, C.B., paymaster R.N., late secretary to Rear-Admiral Charles Talbot, in command at Queenstown, is appointed Steward of Greenwich Hospital, in the room of Mr. John Elliott, R.N.

Major Milman's No. 2 battery, 9th Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Ballincollig, is about to be supplied with an armament of Armstrong guns, &c., from Woolwich Arsenal, the whole of which are awaiting transport and will be shipped in a few days, the old guns to be returned to Woolwich.

The *Undaunted*, 51, one of the improved class of large screw frigates building, was launched from Chatham yard on the 1st. Though nominally passed as a frigate, she is considerably larger than most of the line-of-battle ships now afloat, being only two feet less than the screw three-decker, *Prince of Wales*, 131 guns, launched a short time since at Portsmouth, and nearly double the tonnage of many of our line-of-battle ships built a quarter of a century ago.

It appears from the last official return, recently published, that there are at present being built in the various dockyards for her Majesty's Government 43 vessels of war, carrying from 1 to 91 guns respectively, and each of from 80 to 1,250-horse power—viz., Eleven at Pembroke—the Aurora, 51 guns; the Defiance, 91; the Nassau, 4; the Newport, 5; the Pandora, 1; the Perseus, 17; the Shearwater, 11; the Tartarus, 4; the Triumph, 91; the Tweed, 51; and the Zealous, 91; seven at Woolwich—the Alligator, 22; the Bristol, 51; Caledonia, 91; the Dartmouth, 36; the Repulse, 91; the Sylvia, 4; and the Wolverine, 21; six at Chatham—the Belvidera, 51; the Bulwark, 91; the Myrmidon, 4; the Rattlesnake, 21; the Reindeer, 17; and the Royal Oak, 91; five at Deptford—the Columbine, 11; the Endymion, 36; the Favourite, 22; the Rattler, 17; and the Speedwell, 5; four at Devonport—the Africa, 11; the Ister, 36, the Ocean, 91, and the Robust, 91; four at Portsmouth—the Chanticleer, 17, the Dryad, 51, the Glasgow, 51, and the Royal Alfred, 91; at Millwall, the Lily, 4; at Glasgow, the Black Prince, 36; at Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Defence, 22; at Sheerness, the North Star, 22; at Poplar, the Resistance, 16; and at Newhaven, the Tyrian gunboat. During the last three months 11 men-of-war have been completed and launched—viz., four from Deptford—the Newcastle, 51, the Rapid, 11, the Rosario, 11, and the Zebra, 17; from Millwall, the Eclipse, 4, and the Star, 4; from Devonport, the Liverpool, 51, and the Petrel, 11; from Chatham, the Undaunted, 51; from Blackwall, the iron-plated frigate Warrior, 36, and from Plymouth, the Trinculo gunboat.

Sir John Pennefather is about to resign the Aldershot command, and it is not unlikely that either Sir Richard Airey, the Quartermaster-General, or Sir William Codrington, from Gibraltar, will succeed him.

The Colonelcy of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers is vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Rainey. It is very probable that Major-General George Macdonald, an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer, will be selected for this post.

The Isle of Wight mail packet, while proceeding between Ryde and Cowes, recently, was struck near the stern by a shot from the shore, where gunnery practice was going on. The captain, fearing some serious damage was done, prepared to lower his boats to save his passengers. The steersman had just altered his course, or the shot would have raked the stern and probably have killed some of the passengers.

Mr. Hobbs, of this dockyard, has been appointed temporary accountant at Sheerness, vice Mr. Allen, who has proceeded to China.

In accordance with orders to that effect received from the Horse Guards all the recruiting parties for the East India depots, at this garrison, are to be called in, in consequence of the intention of the authorities to reduce each of the Indian regiments by 100 men, making the total strength of each 1,100 bayonets. Only one recruiting party for each regiment is to be detached from the depot for recruiting.

The appointment of chief paymaster to the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers at Woolwich, which has been held for some time past by Major Marvin, R.A., is about to be abolished. The payment will in future be made by the respective brigade paymasters, that of the Riding-house establishment having been intrusted by the War Department to Paymaster Gibbs, Horse Brigade. Major Marvin will in consequence withdraw from the service on a retiring pension, to which his long services entitle him.

In a few days a competitive examination will be held to determine the admissions to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. For the honour and advantage of serving her Majesty in this distinguished corps there are no fewer than 250 candidates. These competitors will be subjected to a most searching examination in various branches of learning and science, and, in accordance with the results of the trial, a certain select number will receive the appointments for which all have been laboriously contending.

Several announcements have been made in the obituary of persons who were on board H.M.S. *Camilla*, by which it is assumed that that vessel has actually foundered, with all hands, off the coast of Japan.

Dr. Robert Beith (1852) has been removed, at the recommendation of Sir John Liddell, from his post as surgeon of H.M.S. *Majestic*, to the appointment of staff surgeon and medical storekeeper at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, vice Dr. George Mackay (1852), sent to Hong Kong.

According to the statement after inspection, the condition of the screw steam flagship *Royal Albert*, 121, Capt. Henry Lacon, at Devonport, is so doubtful, that a special report has been made, and until the result of the deliberation on that report is known, it is uncertain whether she will continue in commission.

The guns of the Tower, and all the naval and military arsenals, fired a salute of 21 guns in celebration of the peace with China.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD ON CHINA.

A long letter has been published in the *Daily News* from the pen of this gentleman, lately a merchant at Shanghai, in which there is a great deal of astute knowledge shown on our affairs in that country. We select the following:—

And now that the contest is ended, what is our position in China, and what have we gained or lost? We have, indeed, established our minister at Peking by force, when peaceable efforts would in time have accomplished the same end, and left no resentments behind. But we have expended perhaps ten millions of money not to be recovered, and wasted many valuable lives. Owing to the revival of the rebellion we have seen our sales of British manufactures reduced from 300,000 or 400,000 pieces a month to less than half of that quantity; while, as before said, tea has been greatly enhanced in cost. And so far from our living in greater security at the ports, these wars have agitated the Chinese and imperilled our safety, even amidst a mild and quiet population like that of Shanghai. Let essayists and romancers boast as they may of dictating a peace under the walls of Peking, but no true soldier will glory in triumphing over a foe who in the field had only bows and arrows, gingalls, and rusty swords, wherewith to confront the rifle and Armstrong gun. Such victories are only less disastrous than defeat. However ignorant of the art of war these Chinese-Tartars now are, they have shown proofs of courage and devotion; and men who fear not death may yet hope to learn how to defend their country. By this war we have fearfully aggravated the disordered state of China. Twelve months ago there was every hope of the speedy suppression of the rebellion. But when the expedition took Chusan in April last the Chinese army besieging Nanking appears to have become completely demoralised, and its officers in despair to have concluded that the deluge had indeed overtaken them. A *sortie* took place, the commander-in-chief was killed; many of the men, mere militia, then fraternised with the rebels. The cry passed to Soochow, and the mass of murderous brigands poured down to the plunder of the rich cities of the Chinese Netherlands. Chinkiangfoo, the best military position in Central China, commanding the Yangtsekiang, last visited by me in 1856, and recovered from the rebels shortly after, was left unattacked by them; their object was the booty of the famous silk country. Who that has travelled through these fine districts, as I have often done, can think without sorrow on the horrors to which the inhabitants, lately so prosperous, have now become a prey? Ruthless slaughter, wherever resistance was made, towns and villages burnt without mercy, and thousands in their agony driven to self-destruction.

Mr. John Scarth has replied to Mr. Macdonald, and of course defends the rebels. He says:—

"Mr. Macdonald says that 'it is groundless to assert that the Tartars are more averse to Christianity than the Chinese. Yet since the days of Kanghi, the first grand Emperor of China under the Manchoo dynasty, each of his successors has issued edicts against Christianity; missionaries have suffered persecut on and martyrdom; and in one reign alone three hundred Christian churches, which had existed during the Chinese dynasty, were destroyed. Kanghi made the Roman Catholic priests useful in showing him how to cast cannon; but these same men were imprisoned and tortured by his successor. Many public documents, especially Sanko-lin-sin's memorials to the Emperor, prove that the 'doctrine of Jesus' is despised and considered dangerous by the Tartar rulers of China, and it has been well said that the very edicts against Christianity have assisted to make it known in the empire. With Tartars opposed to it, and the Chinese who are in revolt against the Tartars making an attempt to propagate Christianity, even without the much-needed foreign assistance to correct the errors, you may judge whether or not Mr. Macdonald's zeal has carried his ideas away from facts.'"

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

On the 28th Dec. the Lord Mayor received the subjoined communication from Lord Elgin, under date of Peking, Nov. 1. At that time Mr. Cubitt had not assumed the office of chief magistrate, a circumstance which will account for the letter being addressed to him in his capacity of a member of Parliament, and as a private friend of the noble earl:—

"Peking, Nov. 1, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—As you took an interest in my mission to China, you may be pleased to hear from me that I am actually at Peking, and that peace is concluded between Great Britain and this country. China is now opened up to Christianity and commerce, and if foreigners, both authorities and private individuals, conduct themselves towards the people of the country with consideration and fairness, I hope that all the advantages gained by the British Treaty of 1858, and supplemented by the British Convention of 1860, will be retained, whatever dynastic changes take place in the empire. I hope soon to see you in London, and am meanwhile, yours very truly, ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

"Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., London."

The following letter has also been addressed by Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Lord Mayor:—

"Foreign-office, Dec. 27, 1860.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acquaint you that Mr. Loch, private secretary to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, arrived at the Foreign-office this evening at seven o'clock, with despatches from his Lordship, enclosing a convention putting an end to hostilities with China, signed on the 24th of October last by his lordship with the plenipotentiary of the Emperor of China.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, "J. RUSSELL.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

Following an ancient custom, the Lord Mayor, on the receipt of this communication, caused a copy of it to be posted on the Mansion House, where, though its interest had been anticipated by the newspaper press, hundreds of people paused to read it during the day.

JAPANESE BOTANY.—We are glad to perceive, from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, that Mr. Veitch, sent out by the Horticultural Society as a collector of seeds and plants, has commenced his labours under favourable auspices, being attached to the embassy at Yedo. Thus we shall again see the value of private enterprise in English hands, and how far more efficient it proves than missions entrusted to mere Government agents.

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THE PEACE IN CHINA.

(*Continued from page* 83.)

French army to cease all acts of hostility which were not purely of a defensive character, and this I did at once to General de Montauban.

That part of the programme having been fulfilled, the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin was proceeded to: but Prince Kong first called my attention to the fact that he had come, full of confidence and without a single Tartar or Chinese soldier, and placed himself in the midst of the whole French army. I replied that this confidence proved to me that his Imperial Highness knew the good faith of the sovereign whom I had the honour of representing, and whose orders I had to execute.—Accept, &c., BARON GROS.

The following is the treaty of peace concluded at Peking on the 26th October, 1860, between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of China:—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and his Majesty the Emperor of China, wishing to put an end to the difference which has arisen between the two empires, and to re-establish and secure for ever the relations of peace and friendship which existed between them, and which regretable events have interrupted, have named for their respective representatives the following personages: The Emperor of the French, Jean Baptiste Louis Baron Gros, Senator of the Empire, Ambassador and High Commissioner of France in China, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Knight Grand Cross of several Orders, &c., and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Prince Kong, member of the Imperial family, and High Commissioner:

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found good and in due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. I.

His Majesty the Emperor of China has seen with pain the conduct practised by the Chinese military authorities at the mouth of the river of Tien-tsin, in the month of June last year, at the moment when the Ministers Plenipotentiary of France and England there presented themselves, on their way to Peking, in order to proceed to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaties of Tien-tsin.

ART. II.

When the Ambassador, High Commissioner of the Emperor of the French, shall be in Peking to proceed to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, he shall be treated during his stay in the capital with the honours due to his rank, and all possible facilities shall be afforded him by the Chinese authorities, that he may fulfil without obstacles the high mission confided to him.

ART. III.

The Treaty signed at Tien-tsin on the 27th June, 1858, shall be faithfully executed in all its clauses immediately after the exchange of the ratifications spoken of in the preceding article, subject, it is well understood, to the modifications which may be made therein by the present Convention.

ART. IV.

The fourth article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, by which the Emperor of China engaged to pay the French Government an indemnity of 2,000,000 taels, is annulled, and is replaced by the present article, which raises to the sum of 8,000,000 taels the amount of the indemnity. It is agreed that the sums already paid by the Custom House of Canton, on account of the 2,000,000 taels stipulated by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, shall be considered as having been paid in advance, and on account of the 8,000,000 taels referred to in this article. The stipulations made in Art. 4 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, on the mode of paying the 2,000,000 taels, are annulled. The amount of the sum which remains to be paid by the Chinese Government, on account of the 8,000,000 taels stipulated by the present Convention, shall be provided for by setting apart the fifth of the gross revenues of the custom-houses of the ports opened to foreign commerce; and the payments shall be made at intervals of three months, commencing on Dec. 31. This sum, specially reserved for the indemnity due to France, shall be paid to the Minister of France, or his delegates, in Mexican piastres, or in sycee silver, calculated at the rate of exchange on the day of payment. A sum of 500,000 taels shall, however, be paid on account beforehand, in one sum, and at Tien-tsin, on the 30th November next, or earlier if the Chinese Government thinks proper. A mixed commission, appointed by the Minister of France and the Chinese authorities, shall determine the regulations to be followed for effecting the payment of the whole indemnity, for verifying its amount, giving a receipt for it, and, in short, for fulfilling all the formalities required in such cases.

ART. V.

The sum of 8,000,000 taels is allowed to the French Government as an indemnity for the expenditure which the circumstance of taking up arms against China compelled it to incur, as also to compensate the French and the persons under French protection who were despoiled of their property when the factories at Canton were burnt down, and likewise to indemnify the Roman Catholic missionaries who have suffered in person or property. The French Government will divide that sum between the parties interested, whose claims shall have been legally established, and in proportion to the said claims; and it is agreed between the contracting parties that 1,000,000 taels shall be set apart to indemnify French subjects or persons under the protection of France for the losses they have suffered or the ill-treatment they have undergone, and that the remaining 7,000,000 shall be appropriated to meet the expenses occasioned by the war.

ART. VI.

In conformity with the Imperial edict issued on the 20th of March, 1846, by the august Emperor Tao Kouang, the religious and charitable establishments which were confiscated from the Christians during the persecution of which they have been the victims shall be restored to their owners by the instrumentality of his excellency the French Minister in China, to whom the Imperial Government shall cause them to be transferred, with the cemeteries and buildings appertaining thereto.

ART. VII.

The town and port of Tien-tsin, in the province of Petcheli, shall be open to foreign commerce, on the same conditions as the other towns and ports of the empire where that commerce is already permitted, and that shall take place from the date of the day of the signature of the present Convention, which will be obligatory for the two nations without it being necessary to exchange ratifications of it, and which shall have the same force and value as if it was inserted word for word in the Treaty of Tien-tsin. The French troops which occupy that town may, after the payment of the 500,000 taels mentioned in Art. 4 of the present Convention, evacuate it, and go and establish themselves at Taku and on the northern coast of the Shang Tong, whence they will afterwards retire on the same conditions as will preside over the evacuation of the other points which they occupy on the coast of the empire. The commanders-in-chief of the French forces shall, nevertheless, have the right of wintering their troops of all arms at Tien-tsin if they think proper, and of not withdrawing them until the moment when the indemnities due by the Chinese Government shall have been entirely paid, unless it may suit the commanders-in-chief to make them leave before tha period

ART. VIII.

It is also agreed that as soon as the present Convention shall have been signed, and as the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall have been exchanged, the French forces which now occupy Chusan shall evacuate that island, that those which are before Peking shall retire to Tien-tsin or to Taku, on the north side of the Shantong, or into the town of Canton; and that in all these places, or in each of them, the French Government may, if it thinks right, leave troops up to the moment at which the total sum of 8,000,000 taels shall be entirely paid.

ART. IX.

It is agreed between the high contracting parties that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin shall have been exchanged, an Imperial decree shall order the superior authorities of all the provinces of the empire to permit every Chinaman who may wish to go into countries situated beyond the seas, to establish himself there or to seek his fortune, to also embark with his family, if he desires, in the French vessels which may be in the ports of the empire opened to foreign commerce. It is further agreed that, in the interest of these emigrants, to assure them full liberty of action and secure their interests, the competent Chinese authorities, in concert with the Minister of France in China, shall adopt such regulations as will give to these engagements, always voluntary, the guarantees of morality and validity which they ought to possess.

ART. X.

It is well understood between the contracting parties that the tonnage dues, which, by mistake, were fixed in the French Treaty of Tien-tsin at five maces (about 15 sous each) per ton, on vessels guaging 150 tons and upwards, and which, in the treaties signed with England and the United States in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, are fixed at four maces only, shall only amount to that sum of four maces, without having to appeal to the last paragraph of Art. 27 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which gives France the formal right to claim the treatment of the mos favoured nation.

The present Convention of Peace has been made at Peking, in quadruple, on the twenty-fifth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and there signed by the respective plenipotentiaries, who have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Baron GROS.
Prince KUNG.

THE RUSSIAN HELP TO LORD ELGIN.

A correspondent of the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, writing from Irkoutsk on the 30th of November, gives the following account of the part taken by the Russian envoy, General Ignatieff, in the recent negotiations at Peking. After narrating the advance of the Allies and defeat of the Chinese, the Russian correspondent says:—

"Meantime, our Plenipotentiary, General Ignatieff, had left Tien-tsin and joined the army of the Allies. Close on Peking they were still undecided as to whether they ought to enter so populous a city or not; they had sent a summons to the Chinese before the 1st of October, threatening a bombardment in case of non-compliance. General Ignatieff pointed out to them on the map the residence of the Russian embassy, and received the assurance that it should be respected. At the same time he obtained a safe-conduct for Colonel Baluzek, sent to inquire into the condition of our mission inside the besieged city.

"The Colonel found all the members of the mission in excellent health, and informed General Ignatieff of the fact. At the same time the General received a letter from the brother of the Bogdy-Khan and from the high dignitaries intrusted with the Regency, who, in the name of the friendship which for two centuries has existed between China and Russia, entreated our Plenipotentiary to save China from perdition, and to undertake the office of intermediator between them and the Allies.

"Finding that the Chinese were inclined to enter into negotiations, the Allies, acceding to the representations of our Plenipotentiary, consented not to enter Peking, not to burn the palace that had been sacked, and to encamp their troops on the walls of the town, on which they placed their guns, pointed towards the interior of the city. General Ignatieff entered Peking in the first week of October with a *suite* of 14 Cossacks and alighted at the Russian Embassy. All the high dignitaries immediately waited upon him. He explained to them that they must at once accede to all the demands of the Allies, to which they consented. . . . . .

"General Ignatieff explained to them that the barbarous treatment of the European prisoners was an infraction of the law of nations, and would call down upon them the vengeance of all Europe, even of Russia, despite the friendship of two centuries; and that to save China they must at once consent to every demand of the Allies. Thanks to the good offices of the Russian Plenipotentiary, the English Ambassador made his entrance into Peking on the 12th of October, was received in the Palace of Foreign Affairs, and before leaving it ratified the treaty, and concluded a supplementary convention. On the following day the French Ambassador did the same.

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"When the Treaty was concluded General Ignatieff gave a dinner at the Russian Embassy to the Plenipotentiaries of France and England and their suites. During the dinner a courier arrived quite unexpectedly from Irkoutsk, M. Schismareff, sent by Count Mouravieff-Amourski. The appearance of a courier from Siberia produced a great effect upon our guests, especially when they learnt that M. Schismareff had done the journey from Irkoutsk through Mongolia, in carriage and on horseback, in fourteen days."

Spirit of the Press.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

THE TIMES.

The Park and Tower guns have given formal expression to the fact that England is at peace with China, and, although the tardy *Gazette* disappointed the public expectation last evening, the official history of the negotiation is now before the public. This collection of despatches is most interesting in its circumstantial narrative. As scene succeeds scene, we have in quick succession the fence of dexterous diplomatists; the pomp of war brought forward to coerce, to terrify, and to punish; the episode of Asiatic craft, and treachery, and cruelty; then the honest indignation of the outwitted and outraged European, the pillaged palace, the cringing Asiatic, and the surrendered city; then, once again, the surrender of the bodies of the tortured prisoners, and the Palace flaming in retribution; the recital of the woes of the captives; and, finally, the solemn ceremonial of the atonement, and the great reconciliation amid the relics of a faded splendour. All these scenes pass on in these historic papers with a certain grave sequence from which the grotesque and the ridiculous must be carefully eliminated. To these papers a later generation will refer when they ask, as their fathers have vainly asked, what may be the magnificence of this "Forbidden City," what the grandeur of those official palaces, the depositories of such tremendous power, what the dignity and wisdom of those almighty governors upon whose will hang the destinies of one-third of the human race? Men who come after us will wonder at the trusting credulity which existed before the year of grace 1860. They will laugh, perchance, at the lightness with which their predecessors trusted in the Chinese scholars who believed all things of this Imperial system. They will laugh when they find that under the guidance of these scholars we advanced, almost with reverence, as to the keystone of social order, to this great school of Confucius; that we found there a knot of blind old men, whose only quality was an admixture of timid levity and selfish cunning, and that we found the result of their craft to be a starving people, living in a mouldering assemblage of huts, and the shells of palaces now sinking in dust and filth. We were told that we were about to put our hands upon a crouching lion, and we found that the beast was stuffed and moth-eaten. Throughout all these proceedings we may trace the difference between the Chinaman and the Tartar. The Tartar Prince is unlettered, passionate, and brave, the Chinese literate is always crafty, perfidious, and timid, and both are probably corrupt. When Sang-ko-lin-sin ordered Mr. Parkes and his companions into captivity, he was probably actuated by sudden passion; when the Mandarins toned his sufferings to exact unison with the object required of him, they were actuated by policy. They would have got nothing by killing him, and they hoped to make use of him. As time wore on, and Mr. Parkes's resolution did not swerve, circumstances changed, and they were afraid to kill him. When it was decided that he was to go back, it was their obvious interest to use him well. Again, Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc were killed by a Tartar general in hot blood; the other prisoners were evidently in the hands of the Chinese, for they had been taken before the Board of Punishments at Peking, and had been carried through the gardens of the Summer Palace of the Emperor. Inhuman as the conduct of their gaolers was, we do not believe they intended their death. Heaven forbid that we should say one word to extenuate the guilt of the wretches who starved and tortured our friends and countrymen! They knew well enough what suffering they were inflicting, but, as we believe, they did not know what the result would be. They bound the Europeans as they would have bound Chinese, only more tightly, according to their ideas of their greater strength. The thin-blooded Chinamen live through their torments, and can endure the starvation under which, together with the wounds inflicted by the cords, our countrymen died. We see that when Captain Anderson died the treatment was a little ameliorated. The Chinamen desired at once to gratify their cruelty and to avoid the retribution to be expected for an actual murder. Mr. Parkes was too considerable a personage to permit the operation of any other motives save those of policy, but the others were kept to be restored, and were tortured for revenge. It is not our intention to go through the provisions of this Treaty until the public have had an opportunity of reading the whole of the documents. We have no right to subject it to adverse criticism, for it contains no article which we have not strenuously for the last three years pressed upon all who were concerned in conducting the negotiations. Some have already urged that the indemnity might very fairly have been doubled, and there would not be much difficulty in showing that China, which has for some years now past been absorbing the silver of the Western nations, is quite able to pay any sum it might be just to demand. But Lord Elgin was probably bound by his instructions, and the instructions were given at a time when the circumstances were different from those which existed when the Convention was signed. We shall be surprised to find any other item upon which, in our present state of information as to the requirements of our commerce with the Chinese, it will be easy to raise a cavil.

DAILY NEWS.

We can now look back upon the course of the war in China from its commencement to the return from Peking, and compare it as a whole with its results. What sufficiency, what completeness, strike us whenever we get a glimpse of the Army! At a word it moves with automatic regularity, and its operations are marked with mechanical precision. Then it has been remarkably fortunate. It has not been surprised with any unexpected development of Tartar skill such as that by which the disaster of the Taku Forts last year is explained. The enemy has proved the same presuming, blustering, and incompetent foe we have so long known in China. But for this rudeness of the soldiery of the Celestial Empire the eminently satisfactory services of our army might be called brilliant. All that an army could do this army has done; and the chief use of the expedition is to prove how little that is, and how absolutely necessary it is that we should at once revise the policy we have hitherto pursued in China. If that lesson is well learned, the ten millions or so which the British taxpayer will have to pay for this war will not be thrown away. Another fond dream of the abettors of this war was the destruction of the war party in China, by the personal punishment of its chiefs. The imaginary "Old Mandarins" of Peking have figured in the literature of the war like the *anciens partis* in the articles of M. de Cassagnac. They were the authors of all evil, and their doom was certain from the moment we got to Peking. Arrived there, our Ministers and Generals have been obliged to remember that war is not a judicial process but a political expedient. The horrors of war would be aggravated tenfold if the combatants, each of whom always asserts that he has a right on his side, were to pretend to vindicate besides their own interests the cause of public justice, and hostilities would only end with the destruction of the weaker party if that party saw its executioner in its opponent. Lord Elgin, in his despatch to Lord John Russell, well discusses this question with reference to the brutal treatment of our countrymen, for which, if for anything, a strong personal chastisement should have been the reward. He says:—"I might have required that the persons guilty of cruelty to our countrymen, or of the violation of a flag of truce, should be surrendered. But if I had made this demand in general terms, some miserable subordinates would probably have been given up, whom it would have been difficult to pardon and impossible to punish. And if I had specified San-ko-lin-sin, of whose guilt in violating a flag of truce evidence sufficient to ensure his condemnation by a court-martial could be furnished, I should have made a demand which, it may be confidently affirmed, the Chinese Government would not have conceded, and mine could not have enforced. I must add that, throwing the responsibility for the acts of Government in this way on individuals resembles too closely the Chinese mode of conducting war to approve itself altogether to my judgment." All this is so sensible that everybody is sure to approve of it now. The great Mandarins, instead of being degraded, have been treated with. This may not be poetical justice, but it is the rule of peace and war among civilised nations.

GLOBE.

The whole story of the Chinese expedition is full of interest, but among the documents published last night, by far the most interesting is that despatch to Lord Elgin wherein Mr. Parkes recounts the history of his capture and captivity. His simple narrative at the outset shows how unjust it was to throw upon him the burden and responsibility of the capture of the other prisoners. He acted throughout, as in duty bound, eager to stop, if possible, the frantic violence of the war party, and eager also, in any case, to snatch the English and Sikhs within the enemy's lines out of their hands. Had he chosen to sacrifice De Norman, Anderson, and Bowlby, and the sowars, he might easily have done so, and have ridden off, like Mr. Loch, into the quarters of Sir Hope Grant. He preferred the nobler part—to save, and not to desert, and peril his own liberty and life, rather than abandon his countrymen. That it was possible at first for Mr. Parkes to have got away is shown by the fact that Mr. Loch did get away, and that he rode back to Tung-chow, accompanied by Captain Brabazon. Events show that then it was too late to escape, but they also show that the surprise and treachery were planned, and that the nefarious scheme embraced a perfidious attack upon the army and the capture of as many prisoners of rank as possible. Failing to shake the firmness of Mr. Parkes, who would not exchange his prison quarters for the more luxurious accommodations of a temple, unless Mr. Loch enjoyed the same privilege, he repeatedly told the mandarins that if they killed the prisoners the only result would be a terrible vengeance upon them, he boldly and gallantly urged what was for his country's good, and never sacrificed his public duty to his private safety.

THE ALTERED POLICY IN RUSSIA.

It is easy to perceive, and idle to conceal, that a great and a beneficial change has come over the policy of the Russian Empire, internal as well as external. The abolition of serfage, the relaxation of the passport system in reference to strangers, and more especially in reference to Englishmen, and the greater freedom allowed during the last few months to the press, are evidences of the benevolent disposition and the wiser policy of the young Emperor Alexander. Espionage too, in domestic society, and among the servants and retainers of the boyards, is greatly mitigated; and, although official corruption is nearly as great in Russia as it was in 1855, the young Emperor struggles against it with amazing pertinacity and the calmest courage; and there is reason to believe, if life and health be spared to him for ten or for twenty years, that he may reform a system which eluded the vigilance of Alexander I., and defied the uncontrolled and vehement will of Nicholas. Our own international relations with Russia are, we are happy to say, improved and improving. The military and civil authorities in the Crimea have shown some solicitude for the remains of the British brave who lie in a distant land; and during the progress of these two last Chinese affairs, since 1858, Russian diplomatists and officials have conducted themselves as might be expected from Christians and gentlemen imbued with the humanising influences of European and Western civilization. Their functionaries in China, whether military, naval, or civil, have acted a moderating and friendly part, and have on all occasions endeavoured to mitigate, when they could not restrain, the obstinacy and brutality of the Chinese. The Russian telegraph has transmitted with celerity and care important news to this country: items of intelligence from the scene of operations in China that were looked for not merely with great public, but with a thrilling and painful private, interest. These are amenities which would, under any circumstances, call for recognition and acknowledgment, but which specially invite it, considering that Great Britain and Russia have been so lately at feud. The trans-

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mission of early intelligence to our Minister at St. Petersburg, however, though a courteous and friendly act, is not to be compared to the kindly services and cordial sympathies which General Ignatieff and all the members of the Russian Mission had the opportunity of exhibiting to Lord Elgin and his suite, to the Commander-in-Chief and the officers of the British army. These services are gratefully acknowledged by Lord Elgin in two letters to General Ignatieff, published in the *Extraordinary Gazette*, which, with the Russian General's reply, deserve to be recorded as equally creditable, equally honourable, to both parties. The occasion was one, it may be said, to invite sympathy and to call forth generous and humane feelings. Truly it was so; and nobly did the Russians respond. They evinced their horror at the barbarities perpetrated by the Chinese in burning words of grief and indignation, and they placed their cemetery at the service of the British and French Plenipotentiaries for the reception of the mangled remains of the natives of the two great nations. Not content with this passive sympathy, the members of the Russian Mission, its priests, and servants, followed the remains to the tomb, mingling their tears and their regrets with the comrades and countrymen of those who had been so barbarously tortured.—*Morning Post.*

THE RUSSIAN SERVICE TO LORD ELGIN AT PEKING.

We should be ashamed not to bring our contribution to this great work of correcting erroneous convictions, and we proceed at once to earn and to claim the proper amount of credit for destroying a popular error which is especially rife at this moment. Now, it is generally believed all over England that the British expedition to China has been very successful in attaining the objects for which it was despatched. We are under the impression that the storm of that Taku Fort was rather a dashing thing, and that it worked so strongly upon the Tartar mind, that Sang-ko-lin-sin galloped off straight to Peking and endeavoured to induce the Mandarins to make peace at once. It is further thought that when by jibes and reproaches the Tartar Prince was once more forced to return to the charge, he did so with very depressed hopes of success, and that after being again well thrashed he quite despaired of any victory, except over a small escort or a flag of truce. We had allowed ourselves to believe that when the Emperor fled away amid the snows up to his Hunting Palace at Zehol, he was actuated by fear of the approach of those terrible and invincible Barbarians for whose heads there was no market price at Peking, with any prospect of immediate delivery. We have listened favourably to the suggestion that the destruction of the Summer Palace was looked upon by the Chinese as a strong act of power, and that the occupation of the defences of Peking was a very decisive fact, tending to induce the Chinese authorities to come to terms. It has been said, by what was thought good authority, that Prince Kung himself was from moment to moment lamenting the delay in the completion of the Convention, complaining that any moment might be fatal, for that the population of Peking were only watching for some fact which they might interpret into a sign of the commencement of a bombardment of the city, and they would arise and sweep away the Tartar dynasty and the whole Mandarin system. Such has been the common belief, and the innocent conviction has followed that it was under the pressure of the arms of the Allied forces that China succumbed, that the Treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified, and that the Convention of Peking was signed. No such thing: it is all a vulgar error. Admiral Hope might just as well have been defending the quarantine harbour at Malta, and Sir Hope Grant might equally as well have been drilling unpractised battalions at Aldershott. The military successes had nothing whatever to do with it. The real hero of the whole affair has never been known. He has at last shown himself. He comes forth to us ushered by a no less authoritative gentleman-usher than the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. That hero is General Ignatieff. It is he who has done it all. In our impression of yesterday we gave the corrected history of this affair. It may be generally premised that some disturbance had happened, that some military operations had taken place, and that great confusion was prevailing. This was the state of affairs when General Ignatieff, the Plenipotentiary for Russia in those parts, saw that the moment had arrived for effective intervention. He resolved to breathe peace over the troubled waters. On this errand, with an escort of fourteen Cossacks, he set forth from Tien-tsin. Master of the position, he passed through the lines of the two hostile armies and entered the city of Peking. Galloping unquestioned through the streets, he alighted at the Russian Embassy. Immediately the fame went forth that the necessary man had arrived! The Mandarins, who were probably at that moment engaged in the ingenious amusement of torturing their prisoners, desisted from their recreation, and went to prostrate themselves before the man of the hour. It was for him to tell them what to do, and they would obey. It was Russia who had been for two hundred years the friend of China, and General Ignatieff was Russia. Then outspoke Ignatieff, and his word was the law of China. He commanded that they should cease from tormenting the prisoners, under pain that Russia would cease from giving to China those proofs of friendship which she has afforded her for two hundred years, and lo! the Mandarins ceased from tormenting, and hastened to collect their prisoners, that they might be delivered up. General Ignatieff spake once again, and ordained that the Chinese should accede to all the demands which the Allies had made. Again the Mandarins were submissive. The ratifications were produced, the Convention was signed, the smart money was paid down, and Ignatieff having, in half an hour, settled the whole affair, invited all parties to an excellent dinner.—*Times.*

Literature.

A Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah, 1824—26. By Henry Gouger. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Had the volume before us been published a few months earlier, it might have been deemed a "paradox," but now, unhappily, "the time gives it proof." The events chronicled by the prisoner in Burmah are so strange, so painful, so startling, that at any other time than the present the reader would ask in wonder, almost with incredulity, "Can such things be?" Now, alas, we know from the terrible episode in the Third China War that this, even more than this, is possible, and as we turn over page after page of Mr. Gouger's harrowing narrative we are reminded more and more forcibly and more and more sadly of the sufferings of those brave men so recently the victims of Oriental cruelty. A third part of a century has elapsed since the occurrence of the events here narrated, and it is saddening to reflect that they have been reproduced in yet more dread intensity and with still more fatal results in the year which has just closed.

Mr. Henry Gouger, the author of the work under notice, tells us that he left Calcutta for the port of Rangoon in June, 1822, partly in the hope of recovering his health, and partly with the expectation of realising a fortune by a mercantile venture in the Burmese Empire. In due course our merchant reached Rangoon, then, as he informs us, a miserable dirty town, containing 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. The reception was a friendly one, and encouraged him to prosecute his journey to Amerapoorah, then, as now, the capital of the Empire; although shortly after his arrival the Court removed to Ava. His description of the noble river Irrawuddi, though less minute, is scarcely less interesting than that given in the "History of the last Mission to the Court of Ava," by Major Yule. On Mr. Gouger's arrival at the capital he was received by the King, the nobles, and, indeed, by all classes, almost with cordiality. Here, to his great surprise, he met a fellow countryman, a "Mr. Rodgers," who had passed the greater part of his life among this semi-barbarous race. There was a complete scramble for Mr. Gouger's Manchester goods, and his £3,000 in merchandise were speedily converted into £8,000 in specie. Here, however, arose his first difficulty. He had been honourably paid for his commodities, but he was at a loss to know what to do with the money. The exportation of gold and silver, and, in truth, of almost all other commodities of value, was forbidden by the Burmese Government, and the issue of Mr. Gouger's trading seemed to necessitate his continued residence in the country. After a brief visit to Calcutta he returned to Burmah in contemplation of a lengthened residence and a prosperous career. Scarcely, however, had our author reached the capital, ere there were rumours of war, or rather there was that uneasiness which generally precedes a state of actual war. Mr. Gouger complains, and he has reason to complain, of the conduct of Lord Amherst's Government in neglecting to warn the unwary traveller of the risk he was incurring. To this neglect Mr. Gouger does not hesitate to attribute his subsequent sufferings.

It soon became evident that the position of the "white foreigners" was a very dangerous one. Mr. Gouger's assistant (a Mr. Richardson), who had accompanied him from Calcutta on this second venture, effected his escape with more speed than dignity. The war commenced—Rangoon was bombarded, and of course our adventurous merchant was accused of being a spy. It must, indeed, be admitted that appearances were against him, and although we are horrified at the treatment he experienced, we are by no means surprised at his arrest. Here commences the painful interest of the story; but we must leave to the reader of the book itself the details of the "Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah." Mr. Gouger seems to have been looked upon as the arch-traitor, but there were associated with him in his captivity Drs. Judson and Price, the American missionaries, Mr. Rodgers, to whom we have already referred, and three or four others. Let us only say that the picture of the Neapolitan dungeons under the Bourbon rule, even as painted in the bold outline and with the strong colouring of Mr. Gladstone's pencil, is a mild and attractive one compared with that now presented to us of the *Let-ma-Yson*, or death prison in Burmah. After two years of intense mental and bodily suffering, Mr. Gouger was liberated on the demand of the British General, Sir Archibald Campbell, and he has lived to tell the strange adventures which befel him in his youth to another generation. To the numerous reflections of a general character to which the perusal of this narrative naturally gives rise we cannot now advert, but we must just refer to the two more prominent ones which have occurred to us. The first is this, that the people of Burmah generally, like those of China, are *not* opposed to European intercourse, and that civilization in both cases is retarded, *not by the wishes of the people, but by the policy of the rulers.*

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If, however, Major Yule has correctly pourtrayed the present Burmese monarch (and we have reason to believe that he has), we may hope that the policy of that empire will henceforth be less assimilated to that of the Tartar rule. Our other reflection is obvious enough, viz., that strict adherence to our word, and undeviating integrity, are essential in our dealings with these semi-civilized races. Of this the narrative before us affords a curious illustration. We performed our part of the treaty obligations; that is to say, when the stipulated portion of the indemnity was paid, we withdrew our troops. On the other hand, to the people of Pegu we acted unfairly, every reader of history knows with what lamentable results.

Our admiration of Mr. Gouger's work has induced us to exceed our accustomed limits, but we cannot conclude without referring to the spirit and the literary style of the composition. The author tells us that, never having followed literary pursuits, he was diffident of his powers of description. He need not have been. In our estimation the style has high merit. It is clear, vigorous, and unaffected. In a word, the narrative bears throughout the impress of *truth*, and is evidently the work of a man who possesses an intellect of no mean order, cultivated taste, and, more than this, a heart humbly thankful to the Providence that preserved him amid the horrors of his captivity.

We find in an American journal some interesting facts concerning Japanese Literature—both from a literary and commercial point of view. At a late meeting of the New york Ethnological Society, Mr. Ewbank presented the report of the interview of the Committee with the Japanese. They learned that in Japan reading and writing are almost universal, and that there is a large Japanese literature; the censorship having been established only about fifty years ago. Their books are very cheap, and illustrated books have been common for ages. The Committee saw an illustrated book on the quarrying and smelting of copper, one of a series of industrial handbooks, with which they were very much struck. They say that it conveys the knowledge it treats of in fewer words than are used in our prefaces or introductions, and that the illustrations are so full and plain that the ordinary English readers can be at no loss as to any particular. Fourteen pages are occupied by outline pictures, slightly shaded and coloured, representing all the details and operations, from quarrying to marking and packing the copper. Then thirteen more pages are filled with the tools used, each part being separately drawn, with its name annexed. This is so minute as to give all the baskets, pokers, hammers, pincers, tongs, bellows, tubs, shovels, moulds, stamps, with which to mark the ingots, and scales for weighing them. The bellows act on the principle of our double-acting pumps. This book was printed in colours. The Japanese said they were "much plenty." The price of this was only fourpence or fivepence. The report says, that so far as regards the production of a cheap and useful literature, Japan may be said to have been centuries in advance of Europe. Measures have been taken to open a correspondence with some of the learned men of Japan. While on this subject we may call attention to Captain Sherard Osborn's little book on the Japanese, published by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, which, although well received by the public, has not, we think, yet had full justice from the critics. Nothing can surpass the piquancy, the oddity, and originality of its bright coloured drawings of Japanese Life by native artists. The picture of the strong lady controlling a restive horse at her side, by placing one foot upon the reins while she calmly surveys the landscape before her, really exhibits a totally new species of humour and extravagance.

DR. MACGOWAN IN LIVERPOOL.

At one of the lectures recently delivered in Liverpool by Dr. Macgowan, the Rev. Canon McNeile took the chair, and introduced the lectures in the following terms:—

It afforded me much pleasure to be able to comply with Dr. Macgowan's request, that I would preside on this occasion. I felt an attraction both to his subject and to himself. Recent events have invested China with a peculiar interest to us all. The transition from war to peace: from the military occupation of the gates of Peking, and the sacking of the Summer Palace of the Emperor, to the evacuation of Peking and the signing of a treaty, bears a stronger resemblance to the shifting scenes of a fictitious drama than to the stubborn and gradual realities of human life. True, indeed, it is, our respected lecturer has no information to give us concerning the stipulations of the treaty, or the material guarantee by which their execution is secured. Neither can he tell us, what at this moment every English heart longs to know, concerning the yet unreturned prisoners. But he has much, and of lively interest to tell us concerning that strange people, with whom we are brought into such strange collision. I need not bespeak your attention. But one word about the lecturer himself. He comes among us in the interesting character of a *Medical Missionary*. The combination of medical practice and missionary enterprise is consecrated by very sacred recollections. We recall the first Christian Mission under the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, and the medical missionary, who formed one of the apostolic band; and we affectionately desire that a large measure of the blessing which rested on the work of that "beloved physician" may attend the labours of our friend and brother here present, so that what was so pointedly and beautifully said in two Latin lines concerning St. Luke, may be found truly applicable to Dr. Macgowan:—

"Lucas Evangelii, et Medicinæ munerepandit
Artibus hinc, illine Religione potens."

I do not expect you all to understand this, much less to enter into its expressive terseness. But I will tell you how it has been paraphrased into English:—

"Saint Luke, by medicine and religion joined,
Relieves the body and renews the mind.
Blest in both labours—dark diseases part,
And darker ignorance forsakes the heart.
Thrice happy Luke, commissioned from on high,
Restores to life, and teaches how to die.*"

THE LATE MR. DE NORMANN.—A correspondent writes to the editor of the *Fife Herald* as follows:—"It may interest many of your readers to learn that Mr. De Normann—whose cruel death is so widely deplored—though bearing a foreign name, was closely connected with Scotland. He was the only, and a posthumous, child of Baroness de Normann, third daughter of General Douglas Maclean Clephane of Torloisk. He belonged to some of the oldest families in Fife—Douglas of Kirkness, Lundin of Auchtermairnie, Clephane of Carslogie—and he was related to several noble English families, being cousin-german to the Marquis of Northampton. He was in his 29th year; and it may be added that those who knew him best could furnish the largest additions to the distinguished testimony borne by Lord Elgin, in his despatches, to his high character, and gallant spirit, and pure manners, and uncommon attainments." Baroness de Normann, mother of the lamented Attaché to the British Embassy in China, is staying with the Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton, at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire.

THE LATE MR. BOWLBY.—The following appears in the *Sunderland Herald*:—"The arrival of the China mail has at length removed all doubts as to the fate of our accomplished townsman, Mr. T. W. Bowlby, the special correspondent of *The Times*. The removal, by a terrible death, of one of the most distinguished ornaments of our profession, and respecting whose safety the mind of the country had alternately been agitated by hope and fear for several weeks, warrants us in giving a few random jottings of his career, for which we are mainly indebted to his old schoolfellow and intimate friend, Mr. Thomas Burn, jun., solicitor, of this town. Thomas William Bowlby was the son of Thomas Bowlby, a captain in the Royal Artillery; his mother was a daughter of General Balfour. He was born at Gibraltar, and was the eldest of a numerous family, and when he was yet very young his parents took up their residence in Sunderland, where his father entered upon the business of a timber merchant. After leaving school he was articled as a solicitor to his cousin, Mr. Russell Bowlby, who at that time practised in this town. On the completion of his clerkship he went to London, and spent some years as a salaried clerk in the office of a large firm in the Temple. About the year 1846 he commenced practice in the City with Messrs. Laurence and Crowdy, and for some years he enjoyed a fair practice. But the profession of the law was not adapted to his peculiar tastes, and much of his time was spent in literary studies, and in the company of some of the literary celebrities of the metropolis. He was a most enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare, and was ever ready with a quotation from his writings. Shortly after he commenced practice, Mr. Bowlby married Miss Meine, the sister of his father's second wife, and on the death of her father, Mrs. Bowlby became possessed of a considerable fortune. In 1848 Mr. Bowlby first became connected with the great journal in whose service he has lost his life. At that time the tide of revolution was surging over almost the whole continent of Europe, and immediately on its reaching Berlin Mr. Bowlby was despatched by *The Times* as its special correspondent. In that capacity he visited several parts of the Continent, and soon after his return to England he contributed to this paper several articles on the condition of Hungary. During the railway mania Mr. Bowlby got into pecuniary difficulties, which caused him to leave England for a short time; but it must be stated to his honour that he soon after made arrangements for the whole of his future earnings to be applied in liquidation of his debts. On his return to this country he was for some time associated with M. Jullien, and made arrangements in different continental towns for that gentleman's unrivalled musical performances. Mr. Bowlby, although he did not pretend to be master of any instrument, had a thorough knowledge of musical science. We next hear of him in Smyrna, where he was engaged in one of the departments connected with the construction of a railway (probably the very railway the opening of a section of which is telegraphed as we write—the Smyrna and Aden), but his labours there were abruptly terminated by the failure of Mr. Jackson, the contractor. He then returned to England, and remained unemployed until he was engaged to proceed to China as the special correspondent of *The Times*. The terms of his agreement were worthy of the leading journal of the empire—£1,500 a year, with liberty to draw upon the concern to any amount that might be required for the efficient discharge of his duties. Mr. Bowlby proceeded to China in the same steamer as Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, with whom he was shipwrecked, and his account of the loss of the *Malabar* at Point de Galle has probably never been excelled as a piece of free and dashing descriptive composition. Mr. Bowlby was a man of most amiable disposition, and of good conversational powers; his age would probably be about forty three. He has left a widow and five children, most of whom are of tender years; but it is some satisfaction for the country to learn that the widow and orphans will be amply provided for by the indemnity which will be wrung from the treasury of his responsible murderers." It is reported that the proprietors of *The Times* have settled a handsome pension on the widow of Mr. Boulby. She will also be the recipient of a portion—probably £10,000—of the £100,000 procured by Lord Elgin from the Chinese specially for division among the unfortunate prisoners.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

At a public tea sale held on the 10th, 17,365 packages passed; 4,678 sold, of which 4,382 were without reserve. The sales went off very heavily, we quote from ½d. to 1d. decline on black leaf congou, since the last sale of January 2.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Jan. 9, at London, from Singapore and Sarawak, General Wyndham; from Rangoon, Solon. 8,

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* The Paraphrase is by Dr. Mac Neile.

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at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Suomi. 4, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Alblasserward, Nova Zembla, Abel Tasman; off Scilly, from Foo-chow-Foo, Peterborough. 10, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Senator; at Clyde, from Manila, Britannia. 6, at Bronwershaven, from Batavia, Ternate. 10, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Emma Matilda. 8, at St. Nazaire, from Batavia, Condor; at Bordeaux, Rose Marie Louise; at Texel, from Sourabaya, Julie Claire. Dec. 25, at Boston, from Manila, Starlight.

DEPARTURES.—January 8, from Cowes for Batavia, Sydpolen; from Newcastle for Sourabaya, Hendrina, Stad Yierikzee, M. Driedrika. Dec. 26, from off the Lizard, for Batavia, Staatsraad van der Hoeven.

SPOKEN.—Mercedes (Fr. ship), Bordeaux to Hong Kong 1 Oct., 30 S. 31 W, Souburg, Rotterdam to Batavia 4 Dec. 3 N. 24 W. Petronella Catharina, Batavia to Holland 7 Dec. 2 N. 21 W. Jumania? (brig), Penang to London 19 Oct., 6 S. 94 E.

CASUALTIES.—The whole of the cargo of the Ardville, from Macao to London, on shore at Ambletause, has been landed, and will be forwarded to London. The Sicilie (Dutch vessel) Schol, from Rotterdam to Macassar, put into Pernambuco, Dec. 7. with damage to sails and spars, but was expected to continue her voyage about the 26th,

Monetary and Commercial.

The liquidators of the Eastern Archipelago Company have called a meeting of the shareholders for the 15th inst., when they will submit an accounts howing the progress made in the winding up.

The shares of the Labuan Coal Company experienced a considerable advance to-day, advices having been received confirming the favourable opinion of the mines, and stating that any quantity of coal can be procured at cheap rates. The agent writes:—"I quite agree with the original statement of Mr. Smith, the mining engineer, that the colliery will prove an extraordinarily lucrative adventure, and will supply the whole East with coal." The prospects of the undertaking are also considered to have been much benefited by the conclusion of peace with China, and the consequent probability of a greatly extended trade.

An explanation has been received of the mode in which news from Peking reaches St. Petersburg. The recent speedy telegrams regarding the Chinese Treaty were transmitted, it appears, in the usual way. The Russians have a regular courier system from Peking, with relay horses, and the despatches are delivered up to the first telegraph-office in connection with St. Petersburg which the bearer can reach. The route is *via* Mongolia, Kiakhta, and Irkutsk, and the common mail reaches the latter place within sixteen days of its departure from Peking. From Irkutsk to St. Petersburg seventeen days are required to the telegraph-office at Casan.

The *Money Market Review*, which has already established for itself a high reputation as a financial organ, has commenced, we perceive, a new and very useful feature with the present year in financial memoranda, and a summary or chronicle of leading events and dates, &c., which will be found useful for speedy reference.

The line of submarine cable to connect Malta and Otranto with Corfu, in order to form a duplicate line from Malta to London, has not yet been laid, owing to an accident to the steamer *William Cory*.

The dispute in the tea trade between the wholesale merchants and the brokers has been amicably arranged by a compromise; the brokers abandoning the charge of lot-money on all lots of tea below the value of £15; formerly it was charged on all above £5.

THE RANGOON AND SINGAPORE CABLE.

We noticed in our last that the vessels which were to convey this cable would be fitted with iron tanks, so that it might be submerged, to prevent heating. The Admiralty, however, have ultimately determined upon laying it between Malta and Alexandria. The steamer *Queen Victoria*, with a portion of the cable on board, went ashore on the 1st inst., and it is feared may become a total wreck, under Mount Edgecumbe, in Plymouth Sound. The stores and cable have been in course of removal for some days, and it is expected will be all saved. The vessel struck while being removed up to the yard at Keyham, for the purpose of pumping water on the heated cable.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

The differences lately existing between the Red Sea Telegraph Company, and Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors, in respect to the alleged faulty condition of the cable have been amicably adjusted, and measures will be taken soon to replace the injured cable in the Red Sea.

The following statements respecting the bullion movements of the past half-year are from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley:—

Statement of Import of Bullion into London from undermentioned Places during Six Months ending 31st December, 1860:—

1860.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Belgium	£31,460	£40,500	£71,960
France	289,972	1,441,355	1,731,327
Hanse Towns	8,970	30,550	39,520
Holland	4,500	300	4,800
Russia	56,400	800	57,200
Spain and Portugal	71,400	85,570	156,970
Gibraltar	180	2,400	2,580
Malta	11,696	12,452	24,148
Alexandria	1,200	4,030	5,230
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd and Sierra Leone	65,100	—	65,100
United States	2,464,900	138,000	2,602,900
Mexico, Central America, West Indies, &c.	426,200	2,364,065	2,690,265
Brazils	92,339	—	92,339
Australia	3,616,000	—	3,616,000
Total	7,140,317	4,020,022	11,160,339
Amount imported during the six months ending June 30, 1860	6,051,833	5,730,169	11,782,002
Total imports, 1860	13,192,150	9,750,191	22,942,341
Total imports, 1859	£25,960,880	£17,180,468	£43,148,348

Statement of Export of Bullion from London to undermentioned Places during Six Months ending 31st December, 1860:—

1860.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Belgium	£50,600	£1,750	£132,350
France	6,922,676	541,133	7,463,809
Hanse Towns	12,510	104,160	116,670
Holland	3,480	29,400	32,880
Russia	800	—	800
Spain and Portugal	1,084,780	—	1,084,780
Gibraltar	115,900	—	115,900
Malta	50,000	—	50,000
*Alexandria	196,805	—	196,805
*Aden	—	100	100
*Ceylon	3,000	—	3,000
*Bombay	361,127	535,140	896,267
*Madras	46,673	34,243	80,916
*Calcutta	18,142	301,466	319,608
*Singapore	10,115	237,600	247,715
*Penang	—	5,060	5,060
*Hong Kong	20,560	1,202,728	1,223,288
*Shanghai	—	555,962	555,962
*Foo-chow-foo	—	29,361	29,361
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verd, Sierra Leone	55,000	200	55,200
United States	1,723,003	—	1,723,000
Mexico, Central America, West Indies, &c.	11,300	14,000	25,300
Brazils	84,600	29,600	114,200
South American States	1,000	2,000	3,000
Total	10,772,068	3,703,903	14,475,971
Amount Exported during the Six Months ending June 30, 1860	5,871,649	5,661,540	11,533,189
Total exports, 1860	16,643,717	9,365,443	26,009,160
Total exports, 1859	£23,869,242	£17,177,612	£41,046,854

* The following amounts have been exported from Marseilles and other Mediterranean Ports to India, China, Reunion, Mauritius, &c., between January 1 and December 12, 1860:—Gold, £621,680; silver, £2,546,440 --Total, £3,168,120.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	83 to 85	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	22½ to 23	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	34 to 35	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	30
100	London and Westminster	20	...	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	47 to 18	...
50	Union of London	12	26 to 27	26 ¼ ⅜
	MISCELLANEOUS			...
1,000	Atlantic Telegraph Company	All	...	...
1	Great Ship Company	All	⅛ to ¼	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2⅛ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	72 to 73	72½
50	Do. new	25	12 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 18	17

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight transactions have been unusually limited. The arrivals have been large; but importers generally have refrained from offering their teas, and we therefore have but little subject for remark. The few sales made have been at easier rates, especially in the new Kaisows and Monings, which show 1d. per lb. decline on the former, and 2d. per lb. on the latter. Scented teas also show a reduction of 1d. per lb. Greens have sold steadily, but quietly, at full prices. A small public sale took place on the 2nd inst., and a further sale is declared for the 16th inst. The stock on the 1st January of all descriptions of black, was, in London, 46,783,164 lbs., and 6,148,787 lbs. of green. The total delivery in London for the present year has been 68,647,794 lbs. of black, and 10,339,916 lbs. of green. The stock at Liverpool was 2,221,140 lbs. of black, and 28,906 lbs. of green. The total delivery in Liverpool for the present year has been 6,895,884 lbs. of black, and 664,825 lbs. of green. The imports in London from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 have been 76,914,158 lbs. of black, and 10,071,873 lbs. of green, and at Liverpool 5,601,491 lbs. of black, and 343,045 lbs. of green.

SILK.—The imports of Shanghai silk during the past year have fallen short by 9,000 bales and the delivery 13,000 bales. In Canton sorts 1,550 bales, and an increase in Japan of 7,200. Messrs. Durant and Co., state, the chief feature of the year, and almost the only feature, was the importation from Japan—a most welcome and seasonable addition to our sources of supply. The only drawback to its advantage is the very small "breaks" in which it comes forward, but this is comparatively unimportant, and will, no doubt, be remedied in time. The grand point is, that it promises to be an increasing supply, and that the nature of the silk is intrinsically good, and much of it of a size to render it especially

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available. We might also mention as a feature the increased export of Asiatic silk to the Continent, and it has been considerable. The public tables mark it as nearly 30 per cent., and yet with all this it is not supposed that foreign consumers are holding larger stocks than our own. For the last three weeks they have been very reluctant buyers, and for some time previously had not taken any large quantity. Of China Silk we have little to remark, except that the proportion of good silk, both tsatlee and taysaam, is unusually small, and that all is more or less objectionably coarse. The supply of taysaam until quite recently had been very small, but the falling off in the consumption has more than kept pace with the diminution in the supply, so that lately we have had a serious fall in prices of all but the best classes. Chinese Thrown Silk has been in bad odour for many months. A very large proportion of the imports was of very inferior description, and even for the best we have had but a limited demand, so that although without any fresh imports for several months, prices of all but the very best are very low, much below all former precedent. Of Canton Silk we were without any supply till the month of August, then it came forward rather freely, but unfortunately the quality fully shared in the general inferiority of all silk from China, and the condition was abominable—internally wetted, apparently, solely for the object of increased weight; prices, too, were felt to have been pitched too high, so that with the additional misfortune of the limited demand for the goods to which it was more especially applicable, it has not moved off rapidly. The "heap" of "Korats" under this head remains almost without diminution. There is no object for which it is applicable in this country, and foreigners take it very slowly.

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES IN LONDON, ENDING JAN. 1, 1860 & 1861.

	Stock Sold. Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1860	Unsold Stock. Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1860	Delivered. Dec. 1860	Dec. 1859
China	4743	6570	11583	6029	4192	4453
Japan	1057	112	1304	—	611	—
Canton	869	969	1102	1982	157	201
Chinese Thrown	1146	898	2107	1553	288	345

We have no material alteration to notice since the last mail. The cargo by *Challenger* sold readily on landing, and the chop Tsatlees realised full rates (23s. being paid for thirds), but on Taysaams importers were obliged to submit to some further reduction in price. Within the last few days there has been less disposition to operate, and the more recent arrivals by *Ballarat* and overland are for the most part unsold. The following are the present quotations:—

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior. s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	23 6 to	25 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	20 6	23 0		
„ No. 5	19 0	20 0		
Taysaam	14 0	18 0	19 0 to	21 0
Ditto, long reel	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
Canton	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0
Chinese thrown	17 0	21 0	22 0	23 0
Japan	16 0	20 0	22 0	30 0
Yuenfa	14 0	25 0		

SUGAR, RICE, PEPPER, SPICES, HEMP, TIN, COFFEE, SAGO, and other articles of Eastern Import, usually given in our report, remain nominal at our last quotations, with very trifling transactions. Yesterday a parcel of 3,858 boxes of Japan Wax were brought to sale, and partly sold at for good block 58s. to 62s. Saucer 64s. to 65s. These quotations may be considered 2s. to 3s. lower.

COPPER.—There have been no sales of Japan imported by *Fairy*.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£67,853
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Hong Kong	—	4,755
Manila	—	—
Singapore	1,000	—
Penang	—	—

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		● House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	...	...	...	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	...	...	...	3 17 6
United States Gold Coin	...	...	...	3 16 3
Silver in Bars ...	...	...	...	0 5 1½
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	0 5 1½
Carolus Dollars	...	...	...	0 6 2

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—132s. for block; 133s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 30s. to 31s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22. 2s. 6d. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £19. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £25. to £26; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals for the past year has been as follows:—

To SHANGHAI.—Yellow metal, 65 tons; sheet copper, 5; iron in bars, 2,270; hoops, 169; sheets, 49; nail rods, 6,462; spelter, 386; tin plates, 956 boxes; lead in pigs, 1,274 tons; in sheet, 18; steel, 30; quicksilver, none.

To HONG KONG.—Yellow metal, 311 tons; sheet and sheathing, 105; iron in bars, 2,022; hoop, 348; sheet, 125; nail rod, 4,025; spelter, 70; zinc, 15; tin plates,, 2,087 boxes; lead in pigs, 3,123; in sheet 50; steel, 71; quicksilver, 254,603 lbs.

To SINGAPORE.—Yellow metal, 149 tons; copper sheathing, 120; iron in bars, 912; hoop, 174; sheet, 51; nail rod, 2,372; spelter, 108; zinc, 30; tin plates, 100 boxes; lead in pigs, 154; in sheet, 70; steel, 425.

To MANILA.—Yellow metal, 5 tons; copper sheathing, 79; iron in bars, 752; hoop, 71; sheet, 134; nail rod, 107; zinc, 16.

To BATAVIA.—Yellow metal, 15 tons; copper sheathing, 141; iron in bars, 1,043; hoop, 250; sheet, 273; nail rod, 406; spelter, 94; tin plates, 1,520 boxes; lead in pigs, 5 tons; in sheet, 20; steel, 89.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

According to the last circular of Mr. Sam. Mendel, of Manchester, the market has had a decided check, owing to the advance in the value of money. Sales are impracticable without some concession. Spinners and manufacturers, however, do not press sales, as they have a supply of orders. Cotton yarns, Nos. 16-24, are quoted at 10¾d. to 11d., and 28-32 at 11¾d. to 12d.; grey shirtings, 39-inch, of 7lb., 7s. 4½d., 8¼lb., 9s. 6d., and 9lb., 10s. 6d.; Maddapollams, 8s. 3¾d. to 8s. 4½d. long cloths, 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d.; T-cloths, 5s. 6d.; spot shirtings, 10s. 1½d.; brocade, 10s. 6d.; damasks, 16s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

(*The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.*)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 24	London	Shanghai	Ballarat	Jones.
Jan. 2	Portsmouth	Foo-Chow-Foo	Broadwater	Stockman.
— 7	Deal	Do.	Crest of the Wave	Steele.
— 7	Belfast	Do.	Celestial	
— 7	Off Scilly	Do.	Thomas Sparkes	Stewart.
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Jessie Beazley	Tilby.
— 3	Plymouth	Do.	Maggie	Legeyt.
Dec. 28	Off Dartmouth	HongKong	Prince Regent	Fischer.
Nov. 15	Valparaiso	Do.	Himalaya	Behrendsen.
Jan. 3	Portsmouth	Do.	Albatros	Pearson.
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Epsom	Buckland.
— 4	Grimsby	Do.	Jupiter	okkes.
— 6	Deal	Macao	Mary Ann	Alexander.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Kelso	Coulson.
Dec. 24	London	Manila	Parisian	
— 10	Hampton Roads	Do.	Anne Chestoro	
— 24	Liverpool	Do.	Casas	
Jan. 3	Queenstown	Do.	Sappho	
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Caractacus	Milburn.
— 3	Off Jersey	Do.	Amoor	Potto.
— 3	Queenstown	Do.	Britannia	
— 23	Deal	Singapore	Victor	Fotheringham.
— 20	Trieste	Do.	Atunaise	
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Rose	Stephens.
— 26	Crookhaven	Do.	Medora	Hind.
— 20	Trieste	Do.	Advance	Renouf.
— 1	Deal	Do.	John and Isabella	Robinson.
— 7	Do.	Do.	General Wyndham	
— 24	Do.	Bankok	Siam	
— 20	Plymouth	Batavia	Batavia	Borchers.
— 25	Bremen	Do.	General Jacobi	
— 25	Texel	Do.	Chile	
— 29	Helvoet	Do.	St. Jan	
— 24	Brouwershaven	Do.	Mercator	v. d. Woude.
— 20	Plymouth	Do.	Baron v. Hardenbroek	Thenny.
— 8	Portsmouth	Do.	Hercules	Liedenburg.
— 8	Falmouth	Do.	Hollandia	Wap.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Eberhard	Wiegmeyer.
— 4	Plymouth	Do.	Valparaiso	Karff.
— 5	Deal	Do.	Julie Claire	
— 4	Dartmouth	Do.	Henrietta Geertrinder	Le Boer.
— 1	St. Nazaire	Do.	Esperance	Nicholas.
Dec. 20	Helvoet	Sourabaya	Gerardus Jacobus	
— 18	Trieste	Sumatra	Arthur	
— 20	Helvoet	Akyab	Golden Horn	
— 26	Schelde	Do.	Fides	Singleton.
— 29	Havre	Do.	Anear	Clesson.
Jan. 2	Falmouth	Do.	Emma Mathilda	Ahrends.
— 3	Queenstown	Do.	Graces	
— 4	Plymouth	Maulmain	John Howell	Appleby.
Dec. 28	Off Falmouth	Do.	Hesper	Perkins.
Jan. 2	Dartmouth	Do.	Solcitia	Bosse.
Dec. 28	Scilly	Rangoon	Suomi	Westerstrahle.
— 28	Off Falmouth	Do.	Solon	Lackstrom.
— 21	Do.	Do.	City of Perth	Robertson.
Jan. 6	Liverpool	Do.	Menzies	Jago.
— 7	Off Scilly	Do.	Infanta	

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 22	Liverpool	Shanghai	Clara Novello	
— 21	London	HongKong & Canton	Ethereal	Jarman.
— 24	Ditto	Ditto	Chrysolite	
— 28	Ditto	Ditto	Veronica	Robinson.
Nov. 22	Rio Janeiro	Hong Kong	Nizam	
Jan. 3	Queenstown	Ditto	Victory	
— 3	Glasgow	Singapore	Prince Charlie	
— 2	London	Ditto & Penang	Pilgrim	Hutton.
Dec. 28	Deal	Batavia	Sourabaya packet	
— 26	Liverpool	Ditto	Lettice Catherine	Evans.
— 28	Off Hastings	Ditto	Alcor	Van Opper.
— 30	Dungeness	Ditto	Robertus Hendricus	Mulder.
— 30	Shields	Ditto	Yriekzee	
Jan. 3	Off Falmouth	Ditto	Krimpenerwaara	Heyenga.
Dec. 27	Off Dover	Sourabaya	Cheribon	Coers.
— 27	Ditto	Ditto	Celebes	Gille.

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LOADING.

At LONDON—For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Prince Alfred, Napoleon III., Southern Cross, Hero, Flying Cloud. For Shanghai: Jubilee, Carnatic, Polmaise, Gauntlet, Wellington, Challenger, Ballarat. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Energie. For Singapore and Penang: Victor, Gwalior. For Cape of Good Hope, Rangoon, Penang, Savoy, and Menquie: Rangoon. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang, and Singapore: Malacca.

At LIVERPOOL—For Manila: Gertrudis, Burdeos of Habana, Glorias de Maria, Rosarita. For Shanghai: Versailles, Leichhardt, Romeo. For Hong Kong: Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong and Canton: Niphon, Velocidade, Fiery Cross, Sea Snake. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Margaretha, Johanna, Souverain. For Batavia and Singapore: Cadovius. For Singapore: Tigris, Mayola, Beatrice.

At GLASGOW—For Singapore: Burnside.

At GRANGEMOUTH—For Manila: Phillipine.

SPOKEN.

CONSTANCE, Liverpool to Shanghai, Nov. 16, 15 S., 29 W.
ALFRED HILL, from Manila, Sept. 28.
ARGONANT, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Nov. 8, off the Cape.
ABEL TASMAN, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 24, 49 N., 7 W.
BARRACOUTA, London to Singapore.
MAGENTA, Foo-chow-Foo to New York, Oct. 29, off the Cape.
VAN DER PALM, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 6, 28 N., 33 W.
NOVA ZEMBLA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 12, 42 N., 27 W.
EAGLE, Cardiff to Manila, Nov. 17, 17 S., 29 W.
VATER SCHMIDT, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 21, 4 S., 29 W.
FEARLESS, Manila to New York, Oct. 19, 2 N., 107 E.
DORA (ship), London to Shanghai, 25 N., 118 E.
HESPERUS, Liverpool to Shanghai, Oct. 15, 14 N., 113 E.
BATAVIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 31, off Cape Agulhas.
FORMOSE, Marseilles to China, Oct. 23, 22 S., 38 W.
ESPERANCE, Batavia to Nantes, Oct. 28, 35 S., 22 E.
IDA ELIZABETH, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 24, 5 N., 23 W.
THOMAS SPARKES, Foo-chow-Foo to Cowes, Nov. 17, 15 S., 7 W.
CELESTIAL, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Nov. 17, 35 S., 26 E.
ANTAGONIST, London to Shanghai, Nov. 26, 6 N., 25 W.
ZIVA, London to Hong Kong, Nov. 27, 7 N., 26 W.
OPHELIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Nov. 26, 5 N., 21 W.
TRAVELLER, Plymouth to Hong Kong, Nov. 27, 4 N., 25 W.
PETERBOROUGH, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Nov. 22, 18 S., 3 W.
NELLY, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 50 S., 25 W.
KOSMOS, Newcastle to Hong Kong, Oct. 1, 38 S., 28 E.
WINGED RACER, Hong Kong to New York, Nov. 3, 27 S., 48 E.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: H. Liduina, Mary Ann, Caroline Chisholm, Westminster, Ukko, Maida, Ceylon, Falcon, Ann Lees, Spirit of the Deep, Lucknow, Crystal Palace, Fort George, War Eagle, Earl of Windsor, Salacia, Assyrian, Wagoola, Livingstone, Mary Lee, Lord of the Isles, Xulla, Art Union, Wynaud, Kate Carnie, Foam, James Vinnicombe, War Eagle, Palmerston, Cha Sze, Janet Willis, Friar Tuck, Oean, Hermann, Imperatriz. At Liverpool: Koh-i-noor, Carolina, Electric, Teazer. At outports: Roska, Queen of the Ocean, Juno, Balnaguith, Lady Agnes Duff.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Reward, Hawthorn, Oryx, Queen Mab, Captain Cook, Anglia, Eliza Thornton. At Liverpool: Conference, John N. Cushing. At outports: Zambesi, Brockelman, Johanna Kepler, Anna Maria.

From MANILA.—At London: Menam. At Liverpool: Idas, Monsoon, Matilda. At Cork: Recorder, Arizona, Meliora.

From PENANG.—At London: Jalawar, Germania, Three Bells, Toronto, Beucleuch, Malvern.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Richard Thornton. At outports: Chili, Eberhard, Albert Borsig, Heno. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

Arrivals of tonnage being very light, business is unusually quiet, even for the holiday season—the attention of the shipping interest having been to a great extent engrossed by the annual freight reports of the leading shipbrokering firms. The writers of nearly all these circulars agree in representing the shipping business of last year as considerably better than for several previous years, and they attribute the improvement to two causes, viz., the Chinese war and the deficient harvest; the former circumstance having tended to improve freights in the long trades by withdrawing a large amount of tonnage for the transport service, and the latter cause having operated as favourably upon the short trades, by creating a demand for tonnage for conveyance of cereals from the United States and Canada. Of the future, caution is displayed in prophesying the course of freights. Some appear to think that the shipping interest has entered upon a fresh career of prosperity; but others consider the improvement of 1860 temporary, and resulting from exceptional causes, which are not of a permanent character. The total export of coal from this country to foreign ports reached about 7,000,000 tons last year.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The John Romilly is loading cargo ex-Scotia, Ward, from Sourabaya, which put in here July 12, leaky, &c., and was declared irreparable.

The Seaforth, Marshall, from Liverpool to Batavia, put back to Milford Dec. 19, leaky, and with loss of boats, bulwarks, &c., having experienced severe gales. She bore up on Dec. 9 from Cape Finisterre.

The Primera de Santander, from Manila to Queenstown, has been totally lost.

The Scotia, Ward, from Sourabaya to Amsterdam, which put into St. Helena, July 12, leaky, was sold there by auction Nov. 15.

The Isaad (Dutch barque), from Java to Rotterdam, was spoken 50 days out, Nov. 23, in lat. 29 S., lon. 10 E., with loss of fore top-gallant mast, fore mast-head, and jibboom.

The General Windham, Harrison, from Singapore to London, which put into Cape Town Oct. 22, leaky, was lightened of 250 tons of cargo, but the leak was not found. She was supplied with a steam-pump, and proceeded for her destination on Nov. 15.

The Dolphin, Hoyt, from Penang, which arrived at Boston Dec. 11, was in contact Nov. 3, in 24 N., 62 W., with the Grand Turk (schr.), of New York, and lost flying jibboom, &c.; the schooner lost cathead, jibboom, &c.

The ship Ardville, Capt. Barclay, bound from Macao to London, with a cargo of silk and tea, was wrecked near Ambletense on the 1st January. All the crew were saved. She is being unloaded; 3,300 packages of cargo had been saved in good condition. The ship was lying in a tolerably good position on the 2nd inst., but had driven far up on the beach.

The Queen Victoria (s. s.), with the Rangoon telegraph cable on board, grounded on the beach under Mount Edgcumbe, in Barnpool (Plymouth) 2nd January—two tugs were sent to her assistance, but she could not be got off. She had 12 feet water in one compartment, and her after part was under water at high tide.

The Granger, from Newport for Hong Kong, has put into Queenstown with loss of boats, sails, &c.

The St. Louis, Jacobs, which arrived at New York Dec. 15, from Singapore, was 20 days N. of Bermuda, during which time had heavy westerly gales, split sails, stove bulwarks, carried away head rails, &c.

The Mary Ann, Alexander, which arrived at Deal, Jan. 6, from Foo-chow-Foo, encountered on 21st Dec., in lat. 44 N., long. 26 W., a very severe gale, which lasted 60 hours, veering round to the eastward, in which she suffered extremely, carrying away part of main rail bulwarks, and straining topsides and decks very much. On the 31st Dec. and 1st Jan., off the Caskets, she encountered another strong gale from the W.S.W.

The Canoe (brig), Barens, from Batavia to Hamburg, put into Mauritius 5th Dec., leaky, making 16 inches water per hour at sea, and with part of cargo thrown overboard, having experienced a heavy gale.

The Batavia (ship), of and for Amsterdam, from Batavia, got ashore on the Kentish Knock, 4th Jan., but was assisted off next day after discharging part of cargo in smacks, and throwing about 30 tons overboard; she then proceeded in tow for London. Four bales tobacco have been landed at Ramsgate.

The Jessie Beazley, Tilby, arrived at Liverpool, from Canton, struck on a coral reef, 7th Oct., in Gaspar Straits, but got off in about 16 hours by shifting cargo.

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At ST. HELENA, Nov. 1.—Conception, Tubon, from Manila, and sailed for Cadiz; 2, Medora, Hinds, from Singapore, and sailed for Queenstown or Falmouth; 8, Hawthorn, Swinborn, from Singapore, and sailed 10, for London; 10, Julie Claire, Vosteroom, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Ardville, Barclay, from Macao; 11, Rose, Stephens, from Singapore, and sailed 12, for Liverpool; Alblasserwaard, v Lindern, from Batavia, and sailed 12, for Rotterdam; Hollandria, Wap, from Batavia, and sailed 14, for Amsterdam; 12, Yssel, Maarschalk, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; 14, Jalawar, Rochfort, from Bassein, off St. Helena, November 10, Batavia from Batavia.

At ST. HELENA, Nov. 15.—Holland, Auffnorth, from Batavia; Resident, v Son vd Hoff, from Batavia, and both sailed 16, for Amsterdam; 16, Thomas Sparks, Bruce, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for Cowes; Emigrant, St. Juan, from Manila, and sailed for Havana; Sappho, Elve, from Manila, and sailed 17 for Queenstown; 17, Mary Ann, Alexander, from Macao, and sailed for London; 18, Borneo, Edwards, from Singapore, and sailed for Boston; 19, Valparaiso, Kok, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; 20, Rose Marie Louise, Carrier, from Batavia, and sailed 21, for Bordeaux; 23, Catharina Wilhelmina, Popken, from Batavia, and sailed 24, for Amsterdam; 25, Maggie, LeGeyt, from Canton, and sailed 26, for London; Ida, Soderberg, from Sourabaya, and sailed 26, for Rotterdam; 27, Epsom, Buckland, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London; 28, Mary Hillegonda, Boreman, from Padang, and sailed 29, for Rotterdam; Allegonda Jacoba, Deurholtz, from Batavia, and sailed 29, for Amsterdam. Off St. Helena, Nov. 13, Condor, Barbe, from Java, for St. Nazaire; 23, Jessie Beazley, from Canton to Liverpool.

At SIMONS BAY, Oct. 27.—H.M. Tpt. Albatross, from Hong Kong.

At TABLE BAY, Oct. 30.—Loevesteyn, Rorick, from Batavia for Amsterdam, leaky; Alliance, de Carteret, from Hong Kong, sailed Nov. 2, for Monte Video; Nov. 4, Acmel, Dunesen, from Amoy; 16, Conference, Webster, from Singapore; 18, Falcon, Sullivan, from Hong Kong; 21, Anna Maria, Hurst, from Cardiff, for Manila, to stop a leak; Oct. 22, Dacotah, Radford, sailed for China; 30, New York, Sweeney, for Japan.

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PASSAGES FROM CHINA.—Among the best passages in the present season is that of the ship *Kelso*, Capt. Coulson. This vessel left Macao on the 19th Sept., and, owing to the prevalence of southerly winds, did not reach Anjer until the 30th Oct., or 40 days. From this point she made the Cape on the 21st Nov., and passed St. Helena on the 27th—6 days—being one of the most rapid runs on record. On the 1st inst. she arrived off Deal, thus counting only 40 days from the Cape and 102 from Macao. But for the detention in the China Sea Capt. Coulson would have made one of the quickest passages yet recorded. We understand that he takes command of a very fine new ship, now building in the North, to be called the *Chanticleer*, and will proceed to Hong Kong on the first voyage.

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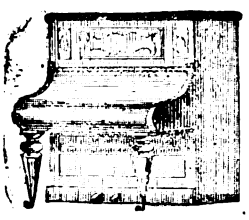

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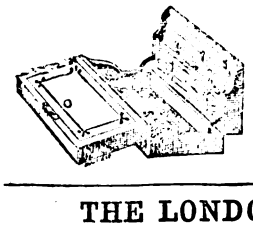

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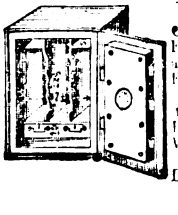

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TO MESSRS. THOMAS MILNER AND SON,
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Gentlemen,—We have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of your "Patent" Fire-resisting Safe. In the destructive fire which destroyed the whole of our premises on Sunday morning last, our books, papers, and cash, which were in the safe we purchased from you in March last, were all preserved; and this is the more remarkable because the contents of two other safes, not of your manufacture, standing in the same office within two feet of your safe, were consumed. Our most sanguine hopes have been realised in this severe test, and we leave you at liberty to make use of this letter in any way you may wish.—We are, Gentlemen, yours, &c.
FROST, BROTHERS.
Shadwell, London, Sept. 8, 1860.

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THE SECOND Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 13th Nov. 1860. The Subscriptions is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 53. | LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1861. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 5 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			Nov. 24
	Nagasaki			„ 23
	Hakodadi			„ 9
CHINA—				
	Peking			„ 24
	Shanghai	Oct. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 7
	Ningpo			„ 1
	Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 7
	Amoy			„ 9
	Swatow			„ 8
	Hong Kong	„ 26	„ 11	„ 15
	Canton			„ 1
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	„ 10	Nov. 29	„ 6
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 1
SIAM—				
	Bankok			„ 10
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			Nov. 19
	Sarawak			„ 20
JAVA—				
	Batavia			Dec. 16
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	Nov. 10	Dec. 15	„ 23
	Penang	„ „	Nov. 13	„ 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Hon. Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, 3 children and 3 servants, Capt. and Mrs. Van Straubenzie, Surgeon Lewins, Capt. Briscoe, R.A., Capt. Martin, R.A., Lieut.-Col. Travers, R.M., Commander E. E. Symons, R.N., Hon. Mr. J. E. Dormer. For Marseilles: Dr. I. J. Murray, Capt. Cox, 3rd Buffs, Lieut. Olives, Lieut.-Col. Walker, Colonel Jephson, Dr. Schooles, 60th Rifles, Mr. H. B. Gibb. For Alexandria: Messrs. Moller, and H. B. Blanchard.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th Jan., 1861.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Croom, Paymaster Potter, H. J. Allan. To Shanghai: C. P. Marsden, W. H. Fittock. To Singapore: Messrs. R. Zapp and A. Baner. From Marseilles, 28th Jan., to Hong Kong: Don Jose Castellanos. To Shanghai: Mr E. A. Duglere. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. Hernandez and friend.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 4th Feb.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Ensign Price, Mr. J. Studd, Mr. J. M. Rainbow, Mr. P. Friedland, Mr. G. Mackay. From Marseilles, 12th Feb., 1861, to Hong Kong: Mr. M. Forbes, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. D. Reid, Mr. J. Middleton. To Singapore: Mrs. MacNeil and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Van Heel and two children. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Don E. Santos. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. G. Reddelien.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 20th Feb. From Southampton to China: Lieut. Atkinson, Capt. Russell. To Hong Kong: Messrs. G. Clark, James Parr, W. H O'Toole. To Shanghai: Mr. Dove, Mr. Eaton. From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mr. Van Polanen. To Singapore: Mr. P. Trederman, Mr. R. Vander Nickport.

Per Pilgrim from London, Jan. 2, to Singapore and Penang, T. Howell, Esq.

Per Ballarat, from London for Shanghai, Dec. 24th, 1860.—Mrs. Jones, child, and native servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, by mail steamer from England.—Mr. F. Pereira, Captain Jebb, Mrs. Hurray, Lieut. Wells, and Mr. Hicks. For Shanghai: Messrs. J. Bredwell, F. Bloor, J. Maitland, W. Pearson, and Mr. Whampoa.

CONCLUSION OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

REPORTED MURDER OF MR. ADKINS AT PEKING.

There is an almost incredible report abroad, not contradicted, that Mr. Adkins, her Majesty's representative at Peking, was decapitated on the withdrawal of the Allied troops. This is by no means an improbable contingency, considering the animus which must exist among the higher powers at Peking, notwithstanding the apparently favourable change which is said to have come over the countenance of Prince Kung,—on which sun-shine latterly took the place of the cloud which overshadowed it at the signing of the Treaty,—and the late interchange of friendly visits between that Imperial personage and the Allied Ambassadors.

It will be remembered that when the Allied army lay before Peking, San-ko-lin-sin was said to be not very far off, at the head of 50,000 Tartar troops, denominated the flower of the Celestial army, which had not yet been at hands with the Allies. The "Chinese hero" would, in all probability, be biding his time, watching the course of events. It most probably was he that counselled that apparently friendly demeanour, latterly assumed by Prince Kung towards the Allied ambassadors, so different from that which distinguished him at the ratification of the Treaty, and the signing of the Convention—inspiring him and his Imperial brother with the hope of his (San-ko-lin-sin's) powerful assistance at the proper moment. The Allied ambassadors, having finished negotiations to their own satisfaction, take their departure with their formidable body guard, leaving behind one devoted man to make arrangements for Mr. Bruce's residence at the capital. Chinese vanity interprets the retirement of the army from Peking into a retreat. Now is the time to blot out the disgrace and humiliation forced upon them by the hated invaders. We can imagine the fierce eagerness with which the placards announcing the ratification of the Treaty are torn from the walls, at the suggestion of San-ko-lin-sin, who assures the authorities of his protection. The detested foe are scattered far and wide. The solitary 3,000 men at Tien-tsin, are deemed an easy prey to the Tartar sword. Why, then, should they suffer the presence of the only one of the hated race remaining amongst them?

When we reflect upon the conduct of the Chinese, in the treatment of the men whose remains now rest in the Russian Cemetery, in the face of an unconquerable army marching towards the capital, may we not be prepared to hear of any treachery perpetrated, by the Government or its myrmidons, on one thus left unprotected, when that army had turned its back upon the scene of its peaceful triumph, but whence it had not departed without leaving the mark of its vengeance?

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT HONG KONG.

The *Hong Kong Register* says:—Since the arrival of the Seikh cavalry and infantry in Hong Kong, considerable excitement has been created by the sale of the "loot" taken by them at the destruction of the Summer Palace at Peking; the items consisting chiefly of rich fur garments, said to have been, lately, the property of the Emperor and the ladies of his harem; silks in the piece, plain, damask, and embroidered in gold and silver; trinkets of every description, &c. Many of the buyers are said to have obtained great bargains. However, the tall heroes of the Punjaub have latterly made out that they were not wise in their generation, in parting with their stock in trade at such "a ruinous sacrifice," as the shopkeepers have it, and have accordingly raised their demands, and the price now asked for an Imperial second-hand, is an object to any but a long purse. The Chinese, among whom

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an immense sensation was created by the sight of these veri table relics of their Imperial master, eagerly bought up a large quantity in the first days of the sale, giving in exchange counterfeit Mexican dollars, of which there are said to be thousands in circulation at present in the colony. Thus the spoilers of the Egyptians are spoiled by the Egyptians, and the base coins in the pouches of many of our gallant Seikhs, will be so many whetters to the keenness of their blades, if ever again they come to blows with the cheating Celestials.

CHUSAN EVACUATED.

Chusan is partly evacuated, Major Blamire 99th Regiment, Captain Gaynor 99th Regiment (Town Major), Captain Gilton R.M.L.I., and J. P. Hughes, civil magistrate, remain, as also the military police, to await the evacuation of the island by the French. A great part of the commissariat stores, laid in for the army in the north during the winter, were to be sold by auction on the 10th instant. This is an economical move, as it was seen that the expense of removing them would amount to more than their worth.

On the 4th ult., Brigadier Jephson and staff, with the naval and military chiefs in command of the British forces at Shanghai, were invited to a grand banquet by their Excellencies the acting governor of the province, the intendant, and the provincial judge. The guests, twenty-four in number, went in grand state to the palace, attended by a numerous guard of honour. The band of the 44th Regiment performed during dinner. The gallant party returned to their quarters highly pleased with their entertainers, and the good cheer provided for them. This presents a contrast to the state of feeling which prevented the civility of even an ordinary cup of tea at the signing of the Treaty.

Our own correspondent's letter from the North has missed this mail.

Summary of News from the Far East.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

Political affairs in the north of China are reported to be progressing favourably. The first instalment of the indemnity has been paid up. The troops were embarking from Tien-tsin and the Taku Forts as fast as they arrived there. Several transports have sailed for Hong Kong and India. General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., and staff have arrived here.

Lord Elgin and suite have also arrived, and the Convention of Peking, the Treaty of Tien-tsin, with the Tariff and Trade Regulations are this day published by authority. A decree by the Emperor of China, confirming the aforesaid Treaty and Convention, is posted on the walls and public buildings of the city and suburbs of Shanghai.

It is intended that measures shall be taken by the authorities to open the river Yang-tze-Keang to foreign trade forthwith, under Article X. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

No further news of rebel movements have reached us. They are still in possession of the country about fifteen miles from Shanghai, and are reported to be in force.

Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant are about to start for Japan.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

A most horrible butchery of 200 wretched men has taken place here, under circumstances of the greatest cruelty. Those persons, who are said to have been boatmen, in pursuit of their lawful occupation, were arrested by the authorities as pirates, and summarily executed, after the Chinese manner of dealing with criminals, which is too horrible for description.

AMOY.

From Amoy, also, a correspondent of the *Friend of China* reports the execution of a batch of six kidnappers, who were taken in the act of carrying off a man, tied neck and heels, through the open streets at night. On being examined, under the influence of the lash, one of them, the ringleader, confessed to having kidnapped and sold 154 of his countrymen to the slavers, and that in this traffic he had realised this year about $5,000. Feeling that pardon was hopeless, he made many revelations to the mandarin before whom he stood, and declared that he did not fear death, as he knew that he would be forthwith born again into the world, where he would have the pleasure of selling a few more of his countrymen, which so exasperated his judge, that he ordered him to be crucified, and his five accomplices to be simply beheaded.

HONG KONG.

The *China Mail* says:—Various reports have been going about in regard to the disposal of land on the Kowloong side, and it is well that correct information should be published in regard to it. We are informed that the military and naval authorities have made some exorbitant demands in regard to the new piece of ground which has been added to the colony. Fifty acres are all that has been necessary for them in Hong Kong, but they want three hundred and twenty acres on the Kowloong side, swallowing up the most valuable sea frontage. Sir Hercules Robinson has objected to this grant as excessive in itsdemands; and it is obvious that a large portion of the sea frontage should be available to the public for the use of storehouses. Another of his Excellency's plans, we believe, is to run out deep-water piers, at which ships might load and unload; and a small steamer, we should think, would soon find it profitable to ply between the two shores.

We are glad to see that the Executive Council has taken a decided step in regard to the Civil Service Abuse Commission; and has called on Mr. Caldwell to reply to the charges which have been brought against him. This step has been necessitated by Colonel Saumarez's term of office having expired; but it is also fortunate on other grounds. As the matter was going on, months and years might have elapsed before the matter was brought to a conclusion. The sittings have already extended to seventeen, being thus almost equal to those of the Caldwell Commission of 1858, and vastly more deficient in interest. It must, as the *Register* observes, have been "dreary work," and the point in question is scarcely commensurate with the amount of labour expended on it. The only question which has been opened up is, whether Mr. Caldwell is fit to remain in the Government employ. If any serious accusation has been established against him, by all means turn him out of the public service. If nothing has been established but what was patent and acknowledged, then let his accuser be put out of court, and let the Council adopt some means of making the inquiry more definite and the accusers more responsible.

On Monday the 12th Dec. last, a very serious fire broke out in the upper part of house 272, East-street, Taipingshan. The fire originated casually during the burning of some joss-papers. The building, being an old one, and containing much wood, assisted the rapid spreading of the fire into the opposite side of the street, from whence it advanced into the upper and lower Lascar roads, and then into Hollywood-road and back, turning by the large joss-house. The alarm having been given at the police-station, the main body of the force was soon in attendance with the police engines. One, placed at the seaside, played into the other, and this one into the North block of Lower Lascar Road, where the progress of the conflagration was stayed, and the fire ultimately exhausted itself. Great exertions were made by the police and also by the military, of whom the Engineers deserve especial praise. A number of French sailors were also on the spot, making themselves useful. No lives were lost, but we regret to hear that the loss of house property was considerable, though the inmates were enabled to save a great part of their personal effects. Eighty-one horses, valued at $40,000, were destroyed, besides other property estimated at $16,000. Not less than 2,173 persons were residing in these houses at the time when the fire commenced.

The late misunderstanding with regard to the Hong Kong Club has terminated in a satisfactory manner, the better part of the seceders having yielded to the inexorable decree which, at one time, was regarded as insulting to the credit and pocket of our gallant Navy and Army.

The steamship *Ly-ee-moon*, Captain N. Hill, after a thorough refit, made a trial trip to Macao. She left the harbour shortly after 10 A.M., and made the run by the outer passage to Macao in 2 hours 29½ minutes, returning by the Cap-sing-moon in 2 hours 35 minutes. She goes outside to adjust her compasses, previous to taking her station betwixt this and Shanghai.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The undersigned, passengers in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Columbian*, from Suez to Ceylon, India, and China, are unwilling to separate without recording their emphatic protest against the treatment they have received; and although aware that protests have frequently been made by passengers, and as frequently disregarded by the directors of the company, yet they consider it a duty they owe to the public to state their dissatisfaction, and the causes for it.

The main reasons for their discontent are the following:—"That having paid first-class fare from England to their destinations, and being entitled to first-class accommodation in a first-class ship, they have been in their opinion provided with neither. The *Candia* not having reached Suez in

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time, and the directors not having even one spare first-class steamer at that important station, the passengers and mails were put on board a ship which cannot be called adequate either in steam-power or accommodation."

In short, the necessities and comforts of the passengers are little regarded here, where alleviations to the inevitable trials of a voyage in a hot climate are specially needed; and it is against this disregard, and more particularly against the neglect of the managers of the company to meet duly the contingency of the loss or delay of a st amer, that this protest is directed. But while expressing their discontent with the conduct of the directors of the company, the passengers desire to cast no reflection on the officers of the ship, from whom they have received uniform courtesy.

CANTON.

The *Friend of China*, on the Foreign Customs, says:—It may, we think, be concluded that the Customs service in China, under foreign inspection, is destined to be the ingredient for cementing together the wide division between the policies of the east and the west? The materials, however, are but partially good; and it behoves foreign powers to be careful how they go on with the manipulation. On the side of the Chinese we have long practised venality and the deepest corruption to work with;—on ours, the greed which invariably follows and becomes a second nature in those who have no nobler employment than the collection of revenue for one with whom they have no patriotic connection. The collection of a country's duties under a foreign inspectorate, indeed, is a novelty in the world's history;—but few will deny that it is a necessity,—a necessity not so much for Chinese as for foreign protection. Prior to the establishment of this new system, the old worked in this wise. A, being desirous of investing a thousand pounds in tea, shipped to that value under the strictest formalities—B, similarly desirous, in the same vessel placed tea obtained without payment of duty. A and B. both go home in the ship, and have occasion for money directly they reach their port. Who realizes most readily?—B of course.—That individual goes into the market and sells his tea for "prompt" just so much per pound short in what he has saved by cheating the Chinese Government—while A, to realise at all, has to sell at the same price, so entailing on him, individually, a loss of the same sum as the Chinese Government lost.

The following are from the *Friend of China*:—

The British West India emigration ship *Sebastopol* left her anchorage off Shameen this morning with under 300 Chinese on board; the number required for her capacity being 350. Between one thing and another, however, a full cargo is difficult to be got; and there is some talk, we hear, of closing the establishment entirely.

PLACARD DENOUNCING COOLIE EMIGRATION.

An entreaty that (official) proclamation may be made, granting what is asked, to save the lives of the people.

Heretofore, when the foreign devils concocted plans for buying men of China who became subject to their venomous hands, they were worse than swindlers, and it was called (buying) pigs. They took men and made beasts of them, and no relief was vouchsafed. Not only were they made to commence the cultivation of sandy wastes, and were worn out in the labour of penetrating forests, but they were even required to descend into the depths of the sea, as bait for the *beche de mer*.

The steamer *Bo-Peep* has started on her first business trip in the inner waters. As circulated, she went to Pingchow, Lan-sheck, Shek-wan, See-tong, She-tow, Loon-kong, Luk-low, and Cum-chook, and returned in safety the following day. On Monday next, at eight, she starts again, and on this occasion will extend her voyage to Kow-kong, being back again off Houam, it is anticipated, by Tuesday evening. The passage-money for Europeans is only ten dollars, and the money's worth in novelty may be depended on.

His Excellency Baron Gros came up to Canton in H.I.M.'s *Deroulede*. Both debarkation and re-embarkation were unattended by British officers at the landing-place, from which we infer that the visit has hardly to be looked as strictly official. Two salutes of nineteen guns from the heights, however, told their own story.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The mail of 10th October reached Manila on the 29th Nov.

There has been no arrival of manufactured goods, but the *Sales* from Liverpool is expected in the course of the present month, and also the *Maria Rosario* from Singapore with some English goods. The *Fortuna* went on to Hong Kong, taking, as expected, the whole of her piece goods and the greater part of her provisions, &c. She also takes on nearly 4,000 bales grey drills and sheetings, landed from the *Golden City*, leaving comparatively few American goods in the market. There is little of interest to notice as regards produce, prices of which continue without alteration.

An order was published yesterday, increasing the proportion of silver payable to Government for various articles of purely local interest, with the exception of cigars; which are in future to be paid half in gold and half in silver. This was attempted to be enforced some years ago, but given up after a very short trial. The low Exchange now current will unfortunately assist Government in carrying out the measure, which is simply increasing the cost some 5 to 6 per cent., but those who order cigars will, for the future, be less able to estimate their cost, and the alteration is to be regretted on this account, as likely to lessen the demand for the produce of the factory, and also on account of the effect it may sometimes have on the currency, which Government professed to expect would be permanently settled by the establishment of a Mint that ought to be in operation in less than three months from the time selected for making this change.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Emeu*, with the London mails to 10th Nov., arrived on the 15th Dec., the Dutch steamers *Batavia* and *Koningen der Nederlanden* from Batavia on the 20th and 21st Dec. respectively, and the P. and O. Company's steamer *Peking* from Hong Kong with the homeward mails, 22nd Dec.

Two further stoppages have taken place in the bazaar:—Koo-chan, for about $52,000; Yong-Keat, for about $25,000. The assets in the former estate consist in great part of house and landed property, the statements of the value of which are so conflicting that it is as yet very uncertain what the out-turn may be. In the latter, payment has been guaranteed in full, at 3, 5, and 6 months date. These continued failures, keeping up the feeling of distrust towards the bazaar dealers, contribute to curtail the transactions in piece goods, and to render what is usually a dull season of the year, even more than ordinarily so.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BREMNER—On the 8th inst., at Caranjah Lodge, Douglas-road, Canonbury, the wife of Dugald Bremner, Esq., of a son.

CAREW—At 9, Notting-hill-terrace, the wife of Lieut. George O'Brien Carew, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter.

GABY—On the 13th inst., at 23, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, the wife of Captain J. D'Oyley Gaby, P. and O. Company, of a son.

HOGG—On the 16th inst., at 23, Princes-terrace, Princes-gate, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, of a son.

JOHNSTON—On the 15th inst., at The Grove, Yoxford, Suffolk, the wife of A. R. Johnston, Esq., of a daughter.

JONES—On the 24th inst., at Chepstow-place, Bayswater, the wife of Edmund Jones, Esq., Rangoon, of a son.

LINSTEAD—At Hong Kong, on the 29th of November, the wife of T. G. Linstead, of a daughter.

———At Macao, on the 11th, the Lady of his Excellency the Governor, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

HEYWOOD—FOSTER.—On the 10th inst., at Saxby, Barton-on-Humber, by the Rev. F. A. L. Foster, M.A., Arthur Henry, third son of Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., to Margaret Helen, youngest daughter of the late John Frederick Foster, Esq., of Alderley Edge, near Manchester.

HILL—CLARKE.—On the 10th inst., at the parish church, Godalming, by the Rev. Charles Dallas, incumbent of Farncombe, Albert Hill, Esq., of Bruce Castle, Tottenham, to Henrietta, third surviving daughter of Thomas Clark, Esq., of Netherwood, Godalming.

HOWELL—HALL.—On the 24th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. Hugh Howell, rector of Llanfirnach and Penrith, Pembrokeshire, and uncle of the bridegroom, John Richard Howell, second son of H. W. Howell, Esq., of Glasgant, Carmarthenshire, to Sarah, widow of the late Cuthbert Collingwood Hall, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood.

JONES—MYERS.—On the 23rd Oct. last, at St. Luke's, Halifax, Nova Scotia, by the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., Lord Bishop of the diocese, John Matthew Jones, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, youngest daughter of Colonel W. J. Myers, late 71st Regt., Highland Light Infantry.

VACHER—FRANKLAND.—On the 12th inst., at the British Legation, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, by the Rev. H. E. Cruttwell, M.A., H.B.M.'s Chaplain, Major F. S. Vacher, 3rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, to Eliza Henrietta Augusta, only surviving daughter of Sir Frederick William Frankland, Bart.

DEATHS.

HILL—On the 7th inst., at Shavington, Market Drayton, aged 83, Eliza, widow of Colonel Sir Robert C. Hill, C.B., late of Prees Hall, Salop.

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HYDE—On the 18th inst., at his residence, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, London, Charles Chicheley Hyde, Esq, late of Bengal Civil Service, aged 67.

JARDINE.—On the 11th inst., in Dumfrieshire, Joseph Jardine, Esq., senior partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., of China.

MAUNOIR—On the 16th inst., at Geneva, Professor I. P. Maunoir, M.D., aged 92.

NICKLE—On the 6th inst., at Whitehead's-grove, Chelsea, Miss Jane Nickle, only surviving sister of the late Major-General Sir Robert Nickle.

PARSONS—On the 20th inst., at Exmouth, Devon, Retd. Rear-Admiral W. Parsons, aged 77.

RADFORD—On the 21st inst., Rear-Admiral Samuel Radford, K.H., at his residence, Notting-hill, W., aged 76, beloved and regretted by all. His end was perfect peace.

THOMSON—At Peking, on the 4th November, Dr. Thomson, Principa Medical Officer of the Second Division.

WILKINSON—On the 19th inst., at his residence, 6, Leighton-grove, Camden-town, of dysentery, Commander J. J. Wilkinson, R.N., aged 70.

WOODGATE—On the 12th inst., at Paris, aged 80, Colonel William Woodgate, formerly of the 60th Foot.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORT.

TEA.—At Shanghai, the purchases are of Ningchow, 6,846 chests, at tls. 27 to 29; of Souchong 110 chests on teamen's account; of Kaisow 640 chests at 26; of Hohow kinds 5,822 chests, at tls. 19 to 21½; of Hohow 427 chests, at tls. 20 to 22; Flowery Pekoe, 1,041 chests, at tls. 30 to 49, making in all 14,886 chests, including contract teas, and for the season to date 45,191 chests against 188,228 chests last year, and leaving in stock 9,000 chests against 35,000 chests same time last season. Green: During the month a few chops of Fychew and Tinkai teas have arrived and were placed upon the market, for which the American houses, as we anticipated, competed with great avidity, and the stock was soon exhausted, the teamen obtaining an average of 36 taels all round for the Tinkai chops. At Foo-Chow, Messrs. Fussell and Co. report:—The teamen have shown great willingness to realise their produce, which has led to a good business, the settlements of Congou amounting to 34,600 chests, some parcels of which show a decline of fully ½ to 1 tael on good common to good flavoury kinds. Some 4,000 chests Congou (included in the settlements) have been shipped on native account, as their orignal cost cannot be obtained in this market. The teamen report that there are some 5,000 to 6,000 packages country greens close at hand, and that during the next month we may receive about 10,000 to 12,000 packages. The position of the new crop is as follows:—At Canton a decline in prices may be quoted of ½ to 1 tael. Three parcels of the chop of new greens referred to in our last circular were taken at high prices; some 12.000 packages are daily expected to reach Canton, and it now seems pretty certain that a large supply will come forward to that port. The total arrivals of new Congous to date are 357 chops; settlements amounted to 242 chops; leaving a stock of 115 chops.

SILKS.—At Shanghai a considerable business has been done, settlements for the month being estimated at 9,500 bales, leaving an unsold stock of about 6,000 bales. From the quotations below it will be seen that prices have advanced from 10 to 20 taels per picul during the month. The silkmen arriving from the country report prices as being even higher than before, and that the better descriptions are difficult to obtain at all. The total settlements from 1st July to date are estimated at 55,000 bales, against 36,500 bales for the corresponding period last year. Quotations are for Tsatlees, No. 1, taels 435 to 445 per picul; 2, 415 to 425; 3, 390 to 405. Taysaams, No. 2, taels 320 to 335 per picul; 3, 290 to 305.

DRUGS AND SUNDRIES.—Cassia Lignea: the Canton market is dull at $18 per picul. No sales are reported and the stock is computed at 1,500 pls. The Macao market has been swept by the purchase of 2,000 pls. at $16 50c. to $16 75c. Cassia Buds, still no supplies. Cassia Oil is very dull, and no sales reported. At Canton it is quoted $270 to $275 and at Macao $10 less. At the former the stock is given at 15 pls. and at the latter 40 pls. Star Anniseed: no sale reported—there is a stock of 500 pls. at Macao for which about $15 is asked.

CHINA IMPORTS.

Messrs. Walker, Borradaile, and Co., in their Circular, report:—Our market has not been active during the past fortnight, most of the sales having been in barter against tea purchases, but we hope it will soon respond to the improvement in our political relations with the Chinese. Cotton yarn, Nos. 16-24, and Grey Shirtings of medium heavy weights, are in request at advanced rates; other articles generally neglected. The difficulty of obtaining storage for coals, necessitates the step of cargoes being sold off afloat to clear the ship, and consequently although stocks are moderate, prices are low. English steam are quoted deliverable from the ship at $11 to $11 50c.; and Sydney, $7 to $7 50c.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	5,012,963	19,631,100	23,513,644	47,407,707	47,301
Comparative period last season	15,456,807	11,497,686	15,075,524	42,030,017	33,571
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	14,139,457	Piculs. 854
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	18,380,260	1,316
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	1,112,500	Bales. 3,933
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,149,036	2,697
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	Packages. 14,944	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,783	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	Total lbs. 7,300,840	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,215,777	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d.	6s. 4½d. to 6s. 4¾d.
Ditto	3	ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	4 10	4 10½
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4 8 to 4 8½	4 8½ to 4 8¾
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 9½	4 10½
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Manila	6	ditto	4 0½	4 1
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 304 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 229 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11,125 and at Hong Kong 7½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 74·7 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26 to 26¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Solent, from Shanghai, Nov. 27, to London, Tea, 596,580 lbs.; silkwaste, 82 piculs; silk, 2,573 bales.

Per Swordfish, from Shanghai, Dec. 2, to New York. Tea, 784,217 lbs.; pongees. 1,600 pieces; handkerchiefs, 350; raw silk, 353; straw braid, 52 boxes.

Per Lauderdale, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 30, to London. Tea, 1,167,000 lbs.

Per Dennis Hill, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 21, to Australia. Tea 442,000 lbs.

Per Kathay, from Amoy, Dec. 5, to New York. Tea, 1,071,188 lbs.

Per Moonlight, from Hong Kong, Dec. 14, to San Francisco. Tea, 1,967 packages; sugar, 80 piculs; rice, 4,000; oil, 120; opium, 40,000 taels; China goods, 2,881 packages.

Per Rhein, from Canton, Nov. 25, to London. Tea, 510,000 lbs.

Per Ganges (mail steamer, from Hong Kong, Nov. 29, to London. Silk: 1,618 bales. To the Continent, 448.

Per Ranee. from Canton, Nov. 29, to London. Tea: 723,000 lbs; sweetmeats, 50 boxes; soy, 30 packages; canes, 18 mil.; silk piece goods, 33 cases; galangal, 50 piculs.

Per Valdivia, from Canton, Dec. 6, to Liverpool. Tea: 467,170 lbs.

Per Neville, from Canton, Dec. 6, to London. Tea: 926,500 lbs; sundries, 224 packages.

Per Henry Miller, from Canton, Dec. 7, to London. Tea: 491 620 lbs.

Per Minerva, from Canton, Dec. 11, to London. Tea, 530,900 lbs.

Per Haze, from Canton, Dec. 5 (to fill up at Macao), to New York. Raw silk, 120 pieces; matting, 3,600 rolls: sweetmeats, 140 boxes; vermillion, 20; China ware, 5; firecrackers, 200; cassia oil, 30; fans, 250; silk goods, 386 cases.

Per Cecilie, from Canton, Dec. 4, to Hamburg. Sugar, 2,000 piculs; galangal, 50; matting, 116 rolls; sweetmeats, 110 boxes; firecrackers, 400 packages; canes, 20 mil.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Princess Somaway, Nov., to Cork (for orders): hemp, 6,000 piculs; sugar, 12,022; cigars, 523 mil.

Per Templar, Dec. 3, to Boston: hemp, 9,540 piculs; sugar, 7,083; sapanwood, 400; hides and cuttings, 815; M. O. P. shells, 81; cigars, 600 mil.

Per Charmer, Nov., to New York: hemp, 9,150 piculs; sugar, 9,600; sapanwood, 702; cigars, 100 mil.

Per Eagle, Nov., to New York: hemp, 8,816 piculs; sugar, 8,636; sapanwood, 500.

Per Mountain Wave, Nov., to Melbourne: cordage, 346 piculs.

Per B. Howard, Nov., to San Francisco: hemp, 2,000 piculs; sugar, 9,920; coffee, 50; rice, 2,640 cavans.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per R. B. Forbes, Dec. 11, to Boston.—Tin, 774 piculs; India rubber 50; tapioca, 166.

Per Lucky Star, Dec. 22, to New York.—Tin, 809 piculs; sugar, 2,098; black pepper, 1,237; nutmegs, 100; mace, 25; buffalo hides, 5; cow hides, 28.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Nov. 29, Juanpore. From Liverpool: 29, Spray of the Ocean. From Queenstown: 28, Dora.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Hamburg: Deb. 5, Vesta; 8, Helene. From Cardiff: 13, Octavia, Vier Gezuste.s. From Rotterdam: 13, Maria.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Dec. 18, Irene. From Liverpool: 20, Mary Spencer. From Sunderland: 5, Jan van Schoppelar. From Cardiff: 7, Helgoland; 13, St. Vincent; 17, Lepanto. From Amsterdam: 10, Magdalena.

SAILED.

From KANAGAWA.—For London: Nov. 8, Matanzas.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Nov. 27, Solent. For New York: Dec. 2, Swordfish.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Nov. 28, Lauderdale.

From AMOY.—For New York: Dec. 3, Kathay.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Nov. 25, Rhein; 28, Rhanee; Dec. 6, Neville; 7, Henry Miller; 11, Minerva. For Liverpool: 6, Valdivia. For Hamburg: 4, Cecilie. For England: 13, Cressy, Hougomont.

From MANILA.—For Boston: Dec 3, Templar.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Dec. 4:—Beatrice; 13, Balaklava; 20, Patriotess. For Liverpool: 5, Aden; 13, Elizabeth. For Cork and Falmouth: 4, Kennington. For Bordeaux: 7, Bongamville.

From PENANG.—For Boston, Dec. 11: R. B. Forbes. For New York: 22, Lucky Star.

LOADING.

At SHANGAI.—For London: Aerolite, Cambaldi, Turgyu. For Liverpool: Sir Isaac Newton. For New York: Florence, Pursuit, Starr King.

At FOO-CHOO-FOO.—For London: Merse, Patrician, Southern Cross. For New York: Nabob. For Melbourne, Overmann.

At HONG KONG, MACAO and CANTON.—For London: Gabalva, Queensberry, Heroes of Alma, Harkaway, Standard, Waverly. For Europe: Balder. For Liverpool: Patna, Scawfell. For Havre: Maria Eliza. For New York: Haze, Comet, Samuel Russell, Swallow. For Havana: Francis I., F. P. Sage, W. G. Snsanna, Mary Queen, A. Thorndyke, R. del Oceano. For Melbourne: Œlu, Aurifera. For Sydney and Melbourne: Jupiter, Stately. For San Francisco: Kingfisher, Jacob Bell, Torrent, Mary Whitridge,

At MANILA.—For London: Albrera, Edwin Fox. For Liverpool: Alavesa, G. B. Carr, Graham. For Cadiz: America. For Boston: Albers, John Hand.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Augustine. For Liverpool: Elizabeth. For Glasgow: Syren. For Bordeaux: Dartagnan. For Boston: Humboldt. For New York: Mary Goodell.

At PENANG.—For London: Clara, Zenobia. For Boston: Edward. For New York: Ceylon.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: £2. 10s. for tea; £5 for silk. To New York: $12 for tea, $20 for silk. Business has been dull till within the last few days in consequence of the rise in price of bean, cake, and cotton, these being the principal articles of export at present. The amount of disengaged tonnage in port is small.

At AMOY.—A good business is still being done in coast wood, and suitable craft find ready and remunerative employment. The charters are—Henry and Oscar to Wangchu and back, 35 days for $3,000; J. H. Becha, 25 days for $2,000; Richard, to Singapore and Batavia, 35 days for $1,800; Albatross to Wangchau and back, 40 days for $3,500.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £3. To New York, no quotation. There is a good demand for suitably-sized vessels, which is caused by the dearness of rice and emigration. The charters are—For London: Waverley, Queensberry, Standard, Bankside, at £3. For Liverpool: Scawfell, and Patna, at £3. There are 11 vessels for Bankok and back, at 47c, to 60c.

AT MANILA.—To London, £2. 12s. 6d. for clayed sugar, £3. 15s. for hemp. The charters are—Edwin Fox, for London; Alvesa and G. B. Carr, for Liverpool, at above rates.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3. 7s. 6d. There is a good demand for shipping in the rice trade, nnd nearly all the vessels have been laid on for this voyage. The charters are—Beloochee, from Akyab to London, £3. 5d.; or Liverpool, £3. 2s. 6d.—Norden, for Moulmein, with timber, at £4. 2s. 6d. for United Kingdom, or £4. 12s. 6d. for the Continent.—Virginie, to Falmouth for orders, at £3. 2s. 6d.

CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The Queen of the Seas, from Liverpool to Woosung, has not been heard of, up to the 28th Nov., and it is feared she has encountered a hurricane.

A boat, belonging to the Earl of Clare, missed the ship in boisterous weather and could not fetch, and all on board were frozen to death.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From ENGLAND and CONTINENT to CHINA: Dec. 5, Leonidas. From Boston: 3, Mermaid. From China to England and Continent: Nov. 24, Kohinoor; Dec. 1, Thetis; 2, Palmerston, Janet Willis; 4, Anglo Saxon; 5, Lady Agnes, Duff, Ocean Mail, Le Lion, Cepiolani. To New York: 24, Surprise; Dec. 3, Maury; 5, Competitor. From Batavia to Continent: Nov. 26, Johanna Wagner; 28, Maria Catharina; 30, Kosmopoliet, Jeda. From Manila to London: Dec. 4, Princess Somawaty. To New York: Nov. 29, Magi; Dec. 4, Charmer; 5, Eagle. From China to Melbourne: 1, Canton; 5, Sunbeam. To Sydney: 5, Antagonist.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* says:—"The last accounts from Shanghai mention a report as being current in that place, to the effect that the Emperor of China would, in the spring, send his brother, Prince Kung, as Ambassador Extraordinary to Paris and London."

Two Chinese ornaments have arrived at the Tuileries. They were sent by General de Montauban to the Emperor after the capture of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace, where they were found. They were used for burning perfumes, and are a very curious specimen of Chinese industry. The Emperor expressed his admiration of the ornaments and ordered that they should be placed in the Salle d'Apollon.

It is stated that orders go out by the last mail, recalling the greater part of the French troops now in China.

French journals announce that a commemorative medal will be struck for the soldiers who have taken part in the Chinese expedition. Various plans are being discussed (says the *Constitutionnel*), and one of them is, that the ribbon should be yellow, and bear, as a black woof in the warp, the Chinese characters signifying "Peking," or "Capital of the North."

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg has the following on the treaties of France and England with China:—

"Has England or France concluded peace in the most advantageous manner? will be the question of newspaper readers. . . . Evidently the French. Lord Elgin was extremely stiff with his cunning enemies; he had the palace of Bogdy-Khan burnt down, and threatened to destroy another palace situated at Peking, if £100,000 sterling were not immediately paid to the families of the prisoners who were killed. The suite of Prince Kung had the greatest difficulty in the world to induce him to receive amicably the English ambassador. In addition to this, it was rumoured that his lordship entertained the design of placing on the throne the chief of the insurgents of Nankin. Are not these facts sufficient to cause the Chino-Mantchou Government to feel greater hatred to the English than heretofore? Now, look at what the French did! General de Montauban was always favourable to the reigning dynasty; he opposed the destruction of the palace of the Bogdy-Khan, and was ready and willing to content himself with £65,000 sterling for the families of the persons killed. Is it then surprising that Prince Kung felt great friendship for the French general? It may be that England, one of these days, will reproach France with her policy in the campaign of Peking; but in any case it is evident that France, having known how to acquire the good graces of the Chinese Government, has, in definitive, gained more than England."

The same journal, on the Russian treaty, says:—

"The additional treaty of the 14th November, which was signed nineteen days after those concluded by the allies, traces in a precise manner the new Russo-Chinese frontier, gives to Russia the right to have four instead of two consuls in the towns of the Bogdy-Khan, opens to Russian merchandise an entrance into China all along the frontier, and permits more frequent postal stations to be organised between Kiakhta and Peking. Are not these concessions sufficient to make the Russian treaty as important as those of the allies?"

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.

When I informed you in September last of the loss of the Imperial clipper *Plastoon*, on her return from the North Pacific station, I hazarded the opinion that the real origin of the accident that caused the explosion would never be satisfactorily ascertained, "as the survivors profess the most profound ignorance on the subject, whilst those who would have been able to give an explanation of the mystery are lying with the vessel itself at the bottom of the Baltic." An official inquiry has been held, as I anticipated, the result of which, however, is very vague and unsatisfactory. It appears that suspicions were entertained that a man named Savelieff, who was rated as gunner on board the unfortunate vessel, had taken the desperate resolution to blow up the powder magazine, to avenge himself on the officers for alleged cruelty. It was proved at the inquiry, by the unimpeached testimony of his surviving shipmates, that he had been very cruelly treated, and on the day of the catastrophe was sentenced to the *knout*, or cat-o'-ninetails, which punishment was to take place in the evening, when he had finished his work in the powder magazine. It was therefore suggested that he had set fire to the ship on purpose to escape the punishment and be revenged on his tormentors at the same time. But the Court of Inquiry, in the absence of any proof in corroboration of the above surmises, very properly abstained from adding to his memory the stigma of such an atrocious and diabolical act. They returned a verdict that the catastrophe took place from causes unknown,

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and the survivors are ordered to be indemnified for their losses, and replaced in their several stations in the Navy List.

The Emperor has conferred the decoration of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus on General Ignatieff, his Majesty's Ambassador in China, in appreciation of his services in regard to the new treaty of Peking, and also in consideration of his friendly mediation between the Chinese Government and the diplomatic representatives of England and France.

Another proof of the march of civilisation towards the East is the Government plan, now perfected, of founding a new university at Saratoff for that and the six contiguous provinces; the expenses of the establishment will be borne by a trifling tax raised on the land. Considering the immense geographical extent of territory which these provinces take up in the map of Russia, the pecuniary part of the question offers no difficulties, and may be considered as settled, whilst the measure is hailed with enthusiasm and gratitude by the inhabitants of those remote provinces who have hitherto enjoyed no other means of giving their sons the advantage of a higher course of education than the very onerous and expensive one of sending them to the distant universities of Moscow or St. Petersburg.

A letter lately received here from the Amoor states that during the past summer the colonists of that district have been much annoyed by the great number of bears which had come down, from the mountain forests that they usually haunt—a thing hitherto quite unprecedented. In several of the villages ten or more head of cattle, while quietly grazing in the meadows, have been suddenly attacked and carried off by these unwelcome visitors. At the station of Bajarsk, a peasant named Gregory Netchajeff, an old man passed sixty, succeeded in shooting, singlehanded, an enormous bear, whose skin he took off with the assistance of a postillion who was accidentally passing, and brought it home over his shoulders in triumph. It is generally supposed that this unusual emigration of these ferocious animals is caused by the prodigious quantities of insects that swarm in the forests during the hot weather, and greatly annoy Master Bruin by stinging him in the mouth, nose, and ears.

From a statistical paper published in a Ministerial journal, we learn that the number of periodicals of all descriptions printed in Russia (without including Poland and Finland) amounted on the 1st of January this year to 310, against 291 the previous New Year's-day, showing an increase of 19. Of this number 142 are published at St. Petersburg, 45 at Moscow, 10 at Riga, 11 at Dorpat, and 10 at Odessa. With regard to the languages, 230 are in Russian, 38 in German, 29 in French, 5 in Armenian, 2 in English, 2 in Esthonian, 3 in Lettish, 1 in Georgian, and the rest mixed.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.

Owing to the extraordinary pressure of the ice produced by the severity of the winter, the dykes have in many parts of Holland given way and caused extensive inundations, accompanied by heavy losses of cattle and horses, whilst many of the houses have been carried bodily away, and in several instances the death of their inhabitants has to be deplored. The most melancholy accounts continue to be received from Salt Bommel, Goricken, and the neighbourhood of Herzogenbusch. In the mean time great and praiseworthy exertions are being made all over the country to alleviate the distress of the sufferers. In every town and almost in every village committees of relief have been formed, and their appeals to the sympathies of the rich in favour of the distressed, have everywhere met with the most ready and gratifying response. At Rotterdam, the Hague, and in this city, balls, concerts, lotteries, exhibitions, and other public amusements are organised for charitable purposes, the proceeds of which flow in very freely.

Although in this country we are accustomed to severe winters, the present one is an exceptionally hard one, the cold being more intense than it has been for the past thirty years. Not only are the rivers, lakes, and canals frozen over, but many of the islands on the north coast are cut off from communication with the main land by broad bands of ice which have formed round them in the sea, interrupting the navigation and not strong enough to bear the weight of sledges. Great distress prevails in consequence, as fishing and field operations are out of the question, and thus many thousands are thrown out of employment for the time.

On the other hand, a great deal of money is made by other trades. Furs, fuel, sledges, and skates are in great demand, and have risen considerably in value, in many instances as much as 100 per cent. The frozen rivers present everywhere the usual appearance of life and animation so frequently and successfully represented on canvas by the painters of the Dutch school. Crowds are seen every day on the ice, amusing themselves in sledging and skating, whilst temporary towns of tents, booths, and wooden houses offer the public the attractions of warm beverage, refreshments of all kinds, music, dancing, and all the other *agrêments* of a fair on land. One day last week a detachment of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Capt. Sasburg, with their arms, accoutrements, and in full marching order, and acompanied by the regimental band—all on skates—appeared on the ice near Haarlem, and went through a series of military evolutions, with as much precision and apparent ease as if on dry ground, to the great admiration of a large crowd of spectators. The effect produced by their perfection in wheeling was much applauded by the public who were present at this novel military spectacle; the whole corps, when seen from a little distance, having the appearance of a vast glittering machine, turning round on its own axis as on a pivot.

Count van Zuylen van Nyevelt having resigned his office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, the King has accepted his resignation. It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the Count will relieve Mynheer Pahad, the present Governor-General of Netherlands India, whose term of service in that responsible situation has nearly expired. As the Count is a member of the Second Chamber of the States General, this arrangement will necessarily involve a fresh election, as, if he accepts the appointment, he must, of course, vacate his seat. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs is Baron L. N. van der Goes van Dirksland, one of the equerries of H. R. H. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, who has already taken the oaths and been installed in the duties of the Foreign Department.

Lord Napier, H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague, had a private audience of the King on the 15th inst., to present his letters of recall, and to take leave. On the 19th his lordship left the Hague. The current duties of the Embassy will be carried on by the Secretary of Legation till the arrival of the newly-appointed Ambassador, Mr. Buchanan, who is expected in a few days.

Mr. J. D. Kruseman, formerly Director-General of Finances in Netherlands India, died at the Hague on the 13th inst. He was born 16th May, 1794.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, January 8, 1861.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The news of peace having been concluded between the Allies and the Emperor of China has been hailed as an event of importance, and already active preparations are on foot to engage in its trade. Houses holding stocks of heavy domestic cotton goods have advanced their prices, though it is too early, yet, for the effect of the news to be developed.

The trade in teas since our last report has ruled steady, with a fair amount of sales to the private trade. Silks have remained without change, and with light sales. Though most descriptions of China or East Indian goods have been inactive, yet more inquiry has prevailed since our last report, and prices have assumed more strength, in some kinds, and some better rates have been obtained. The appearance of the market at the close of the year wore an improved and more encouraging aspect.

Our financial affairs have undergone almost daily fluctuations; but, with receipts of specie, and the improved condition of the produce markets, together with some advance in the rate of sterling exchange, our stocks have exhibited greater buoyancy and firmness.

Recently large quantities of goods of nearly all descriptions have gone into warehouse, either to avoid paying duties, or to be on hand for re-exportation, should circumstances render the measure necessary. It is estimated by some persons that the goods now on hand amount to $30,000,000. Only about $600,000 were thrown upon the market last month, against about $2,000,000 for the same period during the two preceding years.

Bankers' 60 days' bills on London have been sold at 103c. to 106c., and produce bills ranged at about 100c. to 103c. The large orders from England to buy up our stocks have caused a great rise. Money has exhibited greater ease, and first-class paper could be had at 10c. to 12c., and second ditto at $1 15c.. The receipts of gold from California are large for the season, but the aggregate for the year has fallen off, compared with several previous years.

The ten millions of Treasury Notes, for which bids were authorised to be received by the Government, were decided on the 28th ult. The amount proposed for were at rates of interest varying from 8c. to 35c. per cent., and only $2,500,000 was bid for at that, while proposals were invited for $5,000,000. The money was needed to enable the Government to discharge the January interest. The Secretary of the Treasury declined to accept the bids; when banking institutions, with private individuals in his city, stepped forward and took the whole $5,000,000 at 12c.

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per cent. per annum. The fault of Congress was that, in the present reduced receipts of duties from imports they did not pledge the public lands for their future redemption. Instead of this, the Republicans, wishing an excuse to augment the revenue from imports, by raising the tariff rates, passed a law this session, donating the public lands to actual settlers.

TEA.—The sales have been light since our last report; 1,000 packages black have been sold on private terms. At the close a better feeling prevailed. Since the news of peace in China, the market has not opened, so far as to indicate its effects.

SPICES.—The business has been light. 1,000 lbs. No. 1 nutmegs have been sold at 42½c.; Race ginger, in lots, at 7c. to 7½c.; cloves, at 7¾c. to 8c., cash; and 50 bags pepper on private terms. 50 bales cloves, at 7¾c.; 30 cases cassia, at 7¼c.; 300 bags pimento, at 4½c., in bond, cash; 2,000 lbs. Java cinnamon, at 35c.; and 500 mats cassia, at 18½c. to 19c., six months.

HEMP continues heavy, and no sales of importance have transpired in any description.

COFFEE.—The market continues to be inactive. Among the sales have been 500 mats Java at 15c., cash, and 650 bags Government Java on private terms.

INDIGO.—There has been nothing of moment doing; and, in the absence of sales, prices are nominal.

TIN.—The market continues to be depressed, while prices are irregular and sales very limited. Banca is offered at 28c. to 29c., and Straits at 26½c. to 27c.

SUGARS.—The market has improved, and exhibited more steadiness. Among the sales in the past week we noticed 2,000 bags China on private terms, and some lots of Manila at 5½c.

DRUGS.—Sales of No. 1 shellac were made at 55c., 6 months; opium is offered at $5, 6 months; ginseng, since the news, is held with more firmness, but we have no sales of moment to notice.

ARRIVALS.—Contest, Steele, at New York, Dec. 20, from Canton; Christopher Hall, Freeman, at New York, Dec. 20, from Foochow; Magenta, Sears, at New York, Dec. 21, from Foochow; Argonaut, Norton, at New York, Dec. 22, from Foochow; Starlight, Howes, at Boston, Dec. 25, from Manila; Kate Howe, Burkett, at Boston, Dec. 29, from Manila; Hussar, Howland, at New York, Dec. 30, from Batavia; Winged Racer, Trurdy, at New York, Dec. 31, from Foochow.

LOADING.—At New York, for Hong Kong: Daylight, Howqua, Benefactor. For Kanagawa and Nagasaki: Zenas Coffin. For Shanghai: Union. No vessels up at Boston, for China, &c.

THE PEACE IN CHINA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

LORD ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"Tien-tsin, Nov. 13, 1860.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a translation of a despatch which I received from the Prince of Kung, on the 2nd of this month, embodying an edict from the Emperor, which directs that the Treaty of Tien-tsin of the year 1858, and the Convention of Peking of the year 1860, shall be published throughout the empire. Your lordship may remember that by the terms of the last article of the Convention in question the withdrawal of her Majesty's forces from Peking is made contingent, *inter alia*, on the issue of the Imperial edict to the above effect, and that this stipulation was the subject of a correspondence between Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant and me, the copy of which was transmitted to your lordship in my despatch of the 31st ult. The language of the edict forwarded to me by the Prince of Kung is very full and satisfactory. It amounts to a ratification and adoption by the Emperor of the Treaty and Convention in the most public form. I must add that the Prince has shown every disposition to give effect to it. The documents referred to have not only been published *in extenso* in the *Peking Gazette*, but have also been printed on placards and posted about the city in all conspicuous places. These proceedings will, it may be hoped, go far to insure the faithful execution of their provisions.

"The despatch in which the Prince communicated to me this edict was preceded by another, in which he enclosed, and requested me to forward, letters respecting the cession of the Kowloon Peninsula, the payments due at Canton on the 1st of December next, and the legalisation of emigration, which had been addressed by him to the local functionaries, whose duty it will be to see these measures carried out. A translation of that despatch is also transmitted herewith.

"On the 7th inst. Mr. Bruce reached Peking, having hastened up from Shanghai, in compliance with my request. His arrival was most opportune, as it was very important that before my departure from the capital I should be able to confer with him on various matters, and more especially on the subject of the place of residence for the future of her Majesty's representative in China. Mr. Bruce informed me that he was perfectly willing to take up his abode in Peking at once. On consultation with Baron Gros and General Ignatieff, however, I found that the latter was about to leave Peking for the winter, and that the former was of opinion that it would not be advisable that M. de Bourbollon should establish himself in the capital until the spring. I considered it therefore to be my duty to advise Mr. Bruce to return with me for the present to Tien-tsin, and to remain there until a suitable residence should be provided for him in the capital. In order, however, that there might be no misapprehension on the part of the Chinese Government in reference to this point, we selected a house which we thought might be adapted to the purpose, and which was procurable on easy terms, and we accepted the services of Mr. Adkins, one of the student interpreters, a very promising young man, who volunteered to remain at Peking, and to superintend the arrangements necessary for putting it in order. I think it right to mention that Mr. Wade, Mr. Parkes, and Mr. Morrison severally intimated to me their readiness to stay at Peking if I thought that the public interest would be promoted by their doing so.

"Having taken these measures I wrote to Prince Kung to express to him my sense of the good faith which he had evinced in the matter of the publication of the Treaty, and to inform him that her Majesty's forces would at once retire to Tien-tsin. I added that I proposed to pay him a visit, with the view of taking leave of him, and that I should bring with me Mr. Bruce, who had just arrived at Peking. I enclose a copy of the letter which I addressed to the Prince on these subjects, and of his reply.

"In introducing Mr. Bruce to the Prince of Kung on this occasion I was especially desirous to convey to the latter the impression that the rank and authority of the former were in no degree inferior to mine. Accordingly, when the visit which I had offered in my letter took place, after conversing for some time very amicably with the Prince, I requested the interpreters to inform him that with us the person representing the Sovereign always holds the highest rank; that, peace being happily concluded between the countries, my task was at an end; that Mr. Bruce, therefore, resumed his functions as the Queen's representative in China, and that I proposed, with the Prince's permission, to cede to him the seat of honour which I was then occupying. On the following morning the Prince returned our visit, and I purposely absented myself, in order that Mr. Bruce might receive him alone. They had a long and somewhat interesting conversation, in which, as in several interviews which he had previously had with me, the Prince showed much less reserve than the provincial functionaries with whom we have formerly dealt ever dared to do in discussing delicate questions, such as the advisability of the mission of a Chinese Ambassador to England. Mr. Bruce took occasion to state that his correspondence would be henceforth with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs at the capital, and that though he was returning to Tien-tsin until his residence at Peking was prepared for his reception, he would be at hand and ready to come up at any time if public business required his presence.

"Before the Prince left I entered the room to thank him for having paid me a visit of adieu, and we parted on good terms.—I have, &c.

"The Lord John Russell, &c." "ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

MR. BRUCE TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"Tien-tsin, Nov. 16.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to report that, in consequence of the despatch addressed to me by the Earl of Elgin, I left Shanghai in her Majesty's ship *Furious*, and reached the mouth of the Peiho on Sunday, the 4th November. Finding that the unfavourable reports of the state of affairs which had arrived at Shanghai before my departure were without foundation, I proceeded next day to Tien-tsin, where I was informed by Admiral Heape that the army was to leave Peking on the 7th or 8th, and by starting immediately on horseback I was able to reach Peking on the morning of the 7th.

"Lord Elgin will have informed your lordship of the grounds on which it was decided that the Ministers should not take up their residence immediately at the capital. I was, however, presented to the Imperial Prince Kung as her Britannic Majesty's Minister in China. He returned the visit next morning before our departure, and I took that opportunity to press strongly on his consideration the situation of the province of Kiang-soo, the fact that the presence of the Allied troops alone preserved Shanghai from falling into the hands of the rebels, and the impossibility of our occupation being prolonged indefinitely. I urged upon him the necessity of immediate steps being taken to restore the authority of the Imperial Government in the province, and represented to him that he was misled in supposing that our interest would lead us to hold Shanghai for the Imperialists, if the province and the principal marts in it remained in the hands of the rebels. I pointed out to him the anomalous position in which I was placed in upholding the authority of a government which pursued a hostile and defiant course of policy towards us against the insurgents whose professions and declarations, at all events, were couched in a friendly spirit. I hinted that the best means of counteracting these impressions, which could not fail to act unfavourably on opinion in England, would be to send an ambassador as a pledge of the intention of the Chinese to conduct their foreign relations in a different spirit.

"The Prince listened with great attention and interest. He expressed himself as greatly obliged for imformation, much of which was new to him, in terms which certainly seemed to recognise the benefit his Government would thus derive from direct personal intercourse with foreign Ministers.

"After the interview, we left for Tung-chow, and arrived at Tien-tsin on Monday, the 12th inst., where I propose staying for the present.

"Before quitting Peking, it was arranged that a house in the immediate vicinity of the Russian establishment should be taken for her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and Mr. Adkins, one of the student interpreters, who has considerable acquaintance with the language, and is steady and discreet, was left in possession of it, with the full assent of the Prince Kung. He is to put the house in order, so as to enable me, at an early date, to take up my residence there.

"I informed Prince Kung of my resolution not to accept any provincial authority as Imperial Commissioner, to correspond with him or the Foreign Minister at the capital, and of my readiness to proceed there at any amount of inconvenience, should business of importance require my presence.—I have, &c., "FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

"The Lord John Russell, &c."

MR. ADKINS TO MR. BRUCE.

"Peking, Nov. 12, 1860.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report that immediately after your Excellency's departure, on the 9th inst., I took possession of the building which has been chosen for the residence of her Majesty's representative in this city. I was assisted in every way by the local authorities, and one of the magistrates of the city accompanied me to the spot.

"The disposition of the people seems to be friendly enough, and in my rides and walks about the city I am as free from molestation now as I should have been while the Allied forces were before the city.

"Report says that Sang-ko-lin-sin has within the last few days been summoned to Jehol, to wait upon the Emperor.

"Several days must elapse before his Majesty can return to the capital,

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as the memorial advising him of a final settlement of the foreign business was only despatched yesterday.

"The city gates are most of them open now, and the inhabitants, who fled on the approach of the Allies, are returning in large numbers.

"I have, &c., "T. ADKINS.

"His Excellency the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., &c."

COLONEL ST. GEORGE FOLEY TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"French Head-Quarters, Tien-tsin, Nov. 17, 1860.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship that their excellencies the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, finding it necessary to delay their departure from Peking for some days, Sir Hope Grant requested General de Montauban to remain with his force until the ambassadors should be ready to proceed to Tien-tsin. General de Montauban declined stopping after the 1st of November, on the score of the uncertainty of the weather, but signified his intention of leaving a battalion of five hundred men of the 101st Regiment, with two guns, as an escort for Baron Gros.

"On Sunday, the 28th ult., the bodies of the unfortunate French prisoners were interred in the Portuguese burying-ground, outside the north-west gate of the city. Almost all the English officers off duty attended. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Peking and the Bishop's coadjutor were present.

"On the 30th ult., at 9 A.M., the ceremony of re-opening the French Roman Catholic church in the Tartar city was performed. Baron Gros, the two bishops, General de Montauban, with their staffs, and most of the French officers attended.

"The Bishop of Peking, in his discourse, expressed in grateful terms his acknowledgments to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the English army in China, for the assistance the latter had rendered to the cause of Christianity. The ceremony was much marred by the rain which fell, the roof of the church being in a very dilapidated condition.

"On Thursday, the 1st of November, General de Montauban started with his force, leaving a battalion of the 101st Regiment, with two guns, as an escort for Baron Gros, and after a prosperous but very cold march reached Tien-tsin on the 6th inst.

"His excellency Mr. Bruce passed us during the night of the 5th inst., *en route* for Peking.

"On the 12th inst. his excellency the Earl of Elgin and Sir Hope Grant arrived from Peking, and M. de Bourboulon from Shanghai. Mr. Bruce returned on the 13th.

"On the 15th inst. the Allied naval and military Commanders-in-Chief, with the sanction of their excellencies the Plenipotentiaries, agreed that the Shantung Promontory shall be held in terms of the Convention of Peking, as follows, viz.:—

"'1st. That the ports of Chefoo shall be held by a French force, naval or military, as convenient.

"'2nd. That the Mia-Tau Islands shall be held by an English force, navel or military, as convenient.

"'3rd. That such occupation shall cease when the indemnities due by the Chinese Government are paid, or sooner, if the French and English Governments shall so determine.'

"It was also agreed that the French flag alone shall fly at Chefoo, and the English flag alone at the Mia-Tau Islands.

"It is General de Montauban's present intention to proceed about the 20th inst. to Shanghai, leaving about two thousand men and two batteries of artillery here. The rest of his force is embarking as fast as possible for Shanghai, where he intends it shall winter, and await further orders from the Minister at War.—I have, &c.,

"ST. GEORGE FOLEY, Colol,
"Commissioner at French Head-Quarters.

"The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c."

NEW TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* publishes the text of a treaty concluded at Peking on the 14th of November last between Russia and China. It was ratified at St. Petersburg on the 1st of January, 1861, by the Emperor.

"Art. 1.—Henceforth the eastern frontier between the two Empire, shall commence from the junction of the Rivers Chilka and Argouns will follow the course of the River Amour to the junction of the River Ousourie with the latter. The land on the left bank [to the north] of the River Amour belongs to the Empire of Russia, and the territory on the right bank [to the south] to the junction of the River Ousouri to the Empire of China. Further on, the frontier-line between the two Empires, from the point of issue of the River Sou'gatcha, divides the lake Hinkai and takes the direction of the River Belen-ho (Tour); from the mouth of that river it follows the mountain range to the mouth of the River Houpitou [Houptou], and from that point the mountains situated between the River Khountchoun and the sea, as far as the River Thou-men-kiang. Along this line, equally, the territory on the east side belongs to the Empire of Russia, and that on the west to the Empire of China. The frontier line rests on the river Thou-men-kiang at 20 Chinese verstes [*li*] above its mouth into the sea.

"Art. 2.—The frontier line on the west side, hitherto unfixed, will henceforth follow the mountain range, the course of the great rivers, and the actually existing lines of Chinese outposts. Starting from the last lighthouse, called Chabin-dabaga, established in 1728, after the Treaty of Kiaktha, it will run in a south-easterly direction, as far as the lake Dsai-sang, and thence to the mountains situated south of the lake Issyk-koul, and called Ten-gri-chan, or Alatau of the Khirgises, otherwise called Thian-chan-Nanlou (southern ranges of the Celestial Mountains) and along those mountains to the possessions of Kokand.

"Art. 3.—Henceforth all frontier questions which may arise shall be settled according to the stipulations of Articles 1 and 2 of the present treaty, and for placing the boundary marks to the east, from the Lake Hinkai to the river Thou-men-kiang; and to the west, from the Chabin-dabaga lighthouse to the possessions of Kokand, the Russian and Chinese Governments shall appoint Commissioners. For the inspection of the eastern frontiers the Commissioners will meet at the junction of the river Ousouri in the month of April next. For the inspection of the western frontier the Commissioners will meet at Tarbagatai at a period not yet fixed. Duplicates of maps with the frontier line marked, and duly certified by the respective Commissioners, &c., will be exchanged.

"Art. 4.—On the whole frontier line established by Art. 1 and 2 of the present Treaty, trade free of all duty or restrictions is established between the subjects of the two States. The local authorities are bound to give special protection to such trade, and to those who exercise it. At the same time the enactments relative to trade established by the second article of the Treaty of Aigoun are confirmed.

"Art. 5.—In addition to the trade existing at Kiakhta, the Russian merchants will enjoy their former privilege of going from Kiakhta to Peking on commercial business. On their way, they are also allowed to trade at Ourga and at Kalgan, without, however, being obliged to maintain large commercial establishments there. The Russian Government will have the right of keeping a consul at Ourga with suite, and of erecting a building there for that purpose. For the requisite ground an arrangement will be made with the local authorities of Ourga. The Chinese merchants are equally authorised to enter Russia to trade, if so inclined. Russian merchants have the right to travel in China at all times on commercial business; but they must not congregate together in a greater number than 200 in the same locality. Moreover, they must be provided with a Russian certificate on the frontier, denoting the head of the firm, the number of his clerks, and his destination. During their journey these merchants are at liberty to buy or sell as they may choose. They must pay all their expenses.

"Art. 6.—As an experiment, trade is opened at Kachgar, on the same basis as at Ili and Tarbagatai. At Kachgar the Chinese Government grants sufficient land for the erection of a factory, with all the necessary outhouses, including storehouses, a church, &c., also a burial-ground, and pasturage, as at Ili and at Tarbagatai. Orders will be immediately issued to the governor of the district of Kachgar for the concession of the said land. The Chinese Government is not to be held responsible for the pillage of Russian merchants at Kachgar, should such pillage have been done by individuals from beyond the Chinese outposts.

"Art. 7.—In the localities thrown open to commerce, the Russians in China and the Chinese in Russia may enter into all commercial transactions without any hindrance from the local authorities; they may frequent the markets and shops in perfect liberty, as also the merchants' houses; they may buy and sell wholesale or retail as best suits their convenience, on credit or otherwise, according to the confidence they place in each other. The length of stay of merchants in these localities is entirely dependent upon themselves.

"Art. 8.—Russian merchants in China and Chinese merchants in Russia are placed under the special protection of the two Governments. To keep a watch over the merchants and prevent misunderstanding which might arise between them and the inhabitants, the Russian Government is permitted to establish at once Consuls at Kachgar and at Ourga on the basis of the regulations adopted at Ili and Tarbagatai. The Chinese Government may, likewise, if it wishes it, appoint Consuls in the capital and in other cities of the Russian empire. The Consuls of either State will be lodged in mansions at the cost of their own Government. Nevertheless, if it suits them, they may rent houses from the inhabitants. In their relations with the local authorities the Consuls of the two Powers are placed on a footing of perfect equality, in virtue of the second article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. Offences and defalcations will be judged as settled by the 7th article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, according to the laws of the empire of which the delinquent is a subject. Commercial disputes will be settled by the merchants themselves before a Court of Arbitration, the members of which will be selected by the parties concerned; the Consuls and local authorities will limit their co-operation to procure an amicable settlement, if possible, without any responsibility as regards the claims. In case of written engagements, it will be the duty of the Consul to take measures to enforce the fulfilment of the same. Disputes which do not come under the head of 'Commercial Transactions,' as law-suits, complaints, &c., will be settled by mutual consent of the Consul and chief local authority, and the delinquents punished according to the law of their own country. In case of a Russian subject seeking flight in the interior of China, the local authorities, as soon as they are officially informed of the fact by the Russian Consul, are bound to take measures to capture the fugitive and hand him over to the Russian authorities. The same is applicable to a Chinese seeking refuge in Russia. In the case of great crimes, as murder, brigandage, manslaughter, premeditated incendiarism, &c., if the culprit is a Russian he is to be sent to Russia to stand his trial according to Russian law; if a Chinese he is placed at the disposal of the Chinese authorities. In criminal cases, no matter how serious, neither the Consul nor the Chinese authorities have any right to incarcerate or pass sentence upon an individual not a subject of their own Government.

"Art. 9.—This article enacts, that in consequence of the present Treaty on the new frontier line, the enactments of the treaties concluded at Nertchinsk and Kiakhta are superseded.

"Art. 10.—This article refers simply to the restoration of cattle that may have strayed beyond the new frontier line, and to the extradition of fugitives, as given above.

"Art. 11.—This article simply regulates the transmission of written despatches on a reciprocal amicable footing between the authorities of the respective empires.

"Art. 12.—This article settles the postal arrangements between the two empires. Letters and parcels from Kiakhta to Peking and *vice versa* are to leave as follows:—Letters once a month from either point; parcels once every two months from Kiakhta for Peking, and once every three months from Peking to Kiakhta. Twenty days are allowed for the transmission of letters; forty days at the outside for parcels. Should the merchants deem it advisable to establish a postal communication of their own, they are at liberty to do so at their own cost and risk, by notifying their intention to the respective authorities.

"Art. 13.—The ordinary correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia for the supreme council (kiun-kitchou) of the empire Te-Sing, and those of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia

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for the same council, or for the Court of Foreign Relations (li-fan-youen), will be sent by the ordinary post, but without being restricted to the fixed periods of its departure. In case of important business these despatches will be sent by a special Russian courier. During the sojourn of the Russian envoys at Peking, despatches of special importance may also be forwarded by a Russian functionary expressly appointed for such service. Russian couriers may not be stopped or delayed by any one whomsoever. A courier intrusted with such despatches must be a Russian subject. The departure of a Russian courier must be announced twenty-four hours beforehand at Kiakhta by the Commissioner to the Dzargoutchei (pou-youen), and at Peking by the Russian Mission to the Military Court (ping-pou).

"Art. 14.—This article empowers the Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia to conclude any additional arrangements with the frontier authorities of a nature to facilitate intercourse. At the same time it confirms the 12th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"Art. 15.—This article simply states that after the exchange of ratifications the Treaty will be in full force.

"Signed and sealed at Peking on the 14th of November, 1860.

(Signed) "NICOLAS IGNATIEFF.
"KUNG."

Spirit of the Press.

THE REBELS *VERSUS* THE IMPERIALISTS.

THE REBEL LETTER TRANSLATED BY MR. ROBERTS.

After infinite pains we have at last obtained access to the *creme de la creme* of Chinese society. It is very creditable to our perseverance, and it is the result of many importunate advances. For years we were kept outside the house altogether; then we were tolerated only by the odd men and hangers-on; then we got to know the tradesmen of the "Hong" class; afterwards we forced our way into the servants' hall, and remained there, because no one liked to take upon himself the dangerous duty of kicking us out; but it seems doubtful whether in all this time the real people upstairs ever heard of us, except as having been the occasion of some noises they heard below, and as having been the agents in the abstraction of a certain portion of the household plate. Now, however, since the late trip to the capital, the case is entirely altered. We are *aux petits soins* with the heads of the family. They are confiding to us the family difficulties, and the intended arrangements for the future. We are looked upon as many people who have intruded themselves rather impudently grow at last to be looked upon, as very necessary accessions to the society of the Imperial House of Hien Fung. Even the sacred Princes I and Kung have thought us eligible companions, and we are never again to be vexed by the insolence of the Chinese menials of the princely house. It is very well for the supercilious Briton, whose family has not worn a pigtail for two generations, to laugh at the idea of the dignity of a Prince I or a Prince Kung because these Imperial Princes wear prone descending caudal appendages, and because they include the Sun and the Moon among the members of their family. But these men only look so little in our eyes because they are so far off. If we had an Emperor of All Europe, we should render to his brother or his cousin scarcely less reverence than these Princes demand. It is a real substantive advantage that we have brought ourselves at last into direct correspondence, not with the poor trembling slaves of Mandarins, who dared not grant concessions, but with the real depositaries of power, who divide with the Emperor, or perhaps direct for the Emperor, the Imperial authority. As people ascend in the social scale their buoyancy increases and their size is magnified. No sooner has the Tartar family taken to patronise us than the rival House at Nanking makes overtures for our friendship. What Prince Kung is to Hien Fung, or perhaps even more than Prince Kung is to Hien Fung, King Chung Wang is to the Emperor Teen Wang, who, if he be a living entity, as has sometimes been doubted, lives in Imperial seclusion in Nanking. Indeed, for all practical purposes, King Chung Wang may be taken as the palpable head of the power which resides on the Great River, and which, as it has lasted for ten years, is come to be looked upon as the Empire of the Taepings. At any rate, King Chung Wang is the commander-in-chief of those marauding armies which are just now, to us, great embarrassments. This crafty gentleman, under the promptings, we fear we must confess, of an American missionary, has even been so condescending as to make special mention of ourselves, and to make us the object of the first Royal command addressed from the banks of the Yang-tse and the Southern capital of China. We accordingly give publicity to his letter, which, amid a great deal of vapouring nonsense, contains some very important matter. If the Imperial Tartar House of Peking is a very imposing and magnificent cloud of Empire the writer of this letter is a rough, hard fact. If Hien Fung is the nominal Emperor of one-third of the earth, Lee, the Faithful King, is the destroyer of one-third of the Chinese cities. We are afraid the Faithful King is a hypocrite and a robber, that he has very little higher instinct than that of the locust, and that, unless we had been absolutely forced to bring him and his followers to Peking to sweep away the Tartars, he is not an ally from whom we could get either credit or profit. He has too much of the Attila character about him. He destroys, but he never creates. Grass never seems to grow where his horse has trod. Even the missionaries who went forth to welcome a convert have come back describing a horrible burlesque of sacred things. But still he is one of the few great realities in China. He, or his mysterious Emperor, is seated in the heart of the empire, and has been there for ten years. He has been besieged all that time by an Imperial army with which he is upon the best possible terms, and which is very useful to him and to his capital as foragers, obtaining supplies upon easier terms than he could obtain them by the voluntary offices of the cultivators of the country. When he pleases he goes to some great city and sets himself up in funds, keeping possession until he has had time to dispose of his plunder leisurely and to fair advantage, and not doing things in a hurried and unthrifty way, as we did at Yuen-ming-Yuen. The valley of the Yang-tse is in his hands, and we can no more go up that river without making terms with him, unless we take ships of war with us, than our Queen's pleasure yacht could go up the Rhine without being searched for smuggled goods by a Prussian Custom-house officer. In comparison with the high Chinese society we have just got into, this potentate is, no doubt, very low; but he offers to treat with us. He seems to have a very shrewd notion of what our habits are, and to be quite anxious to oblige us. His proposals are to propagate Christianity and to admit our goods at low duties. There are strong grounds of objection to the first proposition, on account of the quality of the "Christianity" which would be spread under such auspices, but we ought to pause before we utterly reject the latter portion of the overture. "The Faithful King" complains that he has received no answer to a former communication to the same effect, and grievously deplores that we should have been so misguided as to prevent him from converting Shanghai to Christianity and good brotherhood. We were, no doubt, too proud of our new Imperial friends to acknowledge such low acquaintances, and we not only refused to return his bow, but actually kicked him out of the way of our princely companions. Still, something must be done with this Faithful King. He stands in the way of our enjoyment of our new Treaty. It is the first difficulty after the ratification. Mr. Bruce seized it at once, and has already very laudably attacked it. In the recently arrived despatches from China the passage which has commended itself to every one as containing special matter of very sound sense is upon this subject. Mr. Bruce, in relating his interview with Prince Kung, recites how he drew the attention of the Priuce to the condition of the more southern provinces, and to the fact that the presence of the allied troops alone saved Shanghai from falling into the hands of the rebels. He also impressed upon the Prince that we cannot go on holding Imperial cities against the rebels in the South, and also holding Imperial cities against the Imperial Government in the North. Prince Kung is described as listening to these representations with great attention, and it would appear that he heard of some of the exploits of the Taepings for the first time from the lips of the British Minister. This is very much as if Lord Palmerston or the Duke of Cambridge, after Birmingham and Manchester and Edinburgh had been taken and sacked, were to express surprise upon learning the fact from the Minister of a distant Power who had just made his way with an army into London. But everything is possible in China, and perhaps even this may be possible. The question, however, is what will be the consequence of this new knowledge acquired by the Imperial family? Will that same Tartar force which behaved so well against us be sent to extirpate this empire of brigands? We fear not. Those Tartars are gone back to their wilds. They owe only a sort of feudal service to the Emperor, and, like those feudal levies, can be brought together only for a short service. They never yet could be induced to move far South. As to the regular Chinese soldiery, they are rather worse than useless. That we should break up the power of these Taepings and keep them dispersed is out of the question; we might as well undertake to police Europe. The French have a special quarrel with them, because they have a want of ecclesiastical knowledge which induces them to confound the Roman Catholic religion with the Buddhist, and to call both idolatry; and, what is still worse, to burn with a sacrilegious impartiality the churches and temples of both, and murder their priests. But we are afraid that even the French will recoil from the task of eradicating the Taeping Power. What, then, are we to do? If our noble friends at Peking will not annihilate our plebeian acquaintances at Nanking and Shanghai, and Soochow, and Hangchow, and Nanking,—who happen to hold at present the tea and silk districts where we want to trade,—there is nothing left to us but to submit to lose caste with our *pur sang* friends at Peking, and to associate with and even conciliate the Brummagem nobility of Nanking. We hope that Mr. Bruce, who we are very sorry to see has not taken up his residence at once at Peking, to cultivate there the excellent present disposition of our new Princely friends, will look to this matter, for it is by far the most important which now remains for settlement in China.—*Times.*

THE NEW RUSSIAN TREATY WITH CHINA.

In our impression of yesterday (17th) we translated from the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* the last treaty which Russia has concluded with China. The policy of the Court of St. Petersburg recently has entirely changed with respect to its transactions in that part of the world. Let us premise that we think it far better for all parties that Russia should pursue the frank and open course she now adopts. There is no special reason why we should be jealous of her development in the Eastern Ocean. It cannot be expected that so vast an empire will submit in perpetuity to be cut off from the sea. She is ice-bound in the Baltic, she is treaty-bound in the Black Sea. It would be hard to prevent her from bursting forth into the Pacific. Under proper treaties and with a proper understanding she must be a better Government to trade with even than the Government of our new Tartar friends. Her outposts on the north and west of China have for a long time been engaged in the sort of work that sailors witness in remote seas when a thrasher fixes itself upon a whale. The impotent and unwieldy monster has made a few unavailing efforts, but they were quite vain; Russia, having access to the sensitive part, has long since thrashed China into submission. The Sinologues who watched the *Peking Gazette* frequently met with Imperial groans over the ill success of the war with the Russians, and the embezzlements of ammunition which had been intended for that purpose. We knew that something was going on up there in the North. This was a private victimisation; but now, when France and England are upon the spot, it is necessary for Russia, if she intends to pursue her policy, to come forth boldly, and to hunt her prey under the eyes of Europe. This new treaty is certainly a bold step in this direction. If the frontier line which it settles be traced upon a very good map, we shall find, after reconciling the difference in names, and identifying the rivers and lakes it mentions, that it takes a very thick peel off the west and north-east of China. To us China is the oyster which by our sword we open; to the Russians China seems to present itself under the image of an onion, which peel by peel they propose by themselves to devour. They now by this treaty push forward their frontier line considerably within the provinces lying at the foot of the mountains of Central Asia—provincee which were always included within the empire of China, and they advance

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very close even to the densley peopled portion of the country. But their great advance is upon the north-east, where they have actually come twelve degrees south of their old boundary at the mouth of the Amoor, have taken in the whole of the shores of the Gulf of Tartary, bringing out their frontier line into the Sea of Japan. Of course the great desire of Russia is to creep south to get seaports which would give her three outlets to the world, and which are not for half the year blocked up with ice. Now, at the mouth of the river Thou-mien, by enlarging the already existing town of Hwan-chun, they will have a port directly opposite to Hakodadi, and commanding the islands of Japan. A very slight knowledge of the map of China is sufficient to convince any one who hears that the Russian frontier line is brought down south to the river Thou-mien that Russia, with a naval station at that point, must be practically master of Japan. Thus we three European Powers have attained in China our different purposes. We confident British, relying on our skill, say,—"Let us in to trade with you." France, not very hopeful of much gain from commerce in those parts, but desirous of a cheap dotation for a crew of importunate and unwelcome priests, says,—"Take these priests and feed them." Russia, confiding in nothing but in force and arms, says,—"Give me territory where I may nestle warships and whereon I may build arsenals." When Russia carries out her principles into detail she is wont, as formerly, to be more longsighted for the attainment of her objects than we are. We have been content to stipulate that our goods shall be introduced under certain moderate fixed rates, which, moderate as they are, are calculated to yield to the Imperial Treasury more than two millions sterling. The Russians, however, by the fourth article of their treaty, obtain that "on the whole frontier line established by the present treaty, trade, free of all duty or restrictions, is established between the subjects of the two States; and the local authorities are bound to give special protection to such trade and to those who exercise it." Unless, therefore, we take advantage of the "most favoured nation clause" in the Treaty of Tien-tsin, the advantages which Russian cloths possess in China as against our woollen manufactures will be retained. In providing for the carrying out this treaty the Russians have also been very careful not to embarrass themselves with the necessity of providing passports from Chinese Mandarins. The new treaty provides that Russian merchants, even in companies to the number of two hundred, may travel in China on commercial business with no further passport than a Russian certificate. Wherever they go these Russian merchants are to carry the Russian law about them, and the Chinese local authorities are bound to respect the rights and to enforce the obligations of a Russian subject. Such is the treaty which Russia has obtained in reward for her mediation and civility; and by means, perhaps, of a little tact in insinuating her request at a favourable moment Russia has got more than we have, and without paying 12 millions for the prize. We do not want permanently to keep a large fleet in the China Seas, and therefore we do not much grudge to Russia the acquisition of the shores of the Gulf of Tartary. Indeed, if we had had any such object in view, we would rather have kept Chusan than have all these hundreds of leagues of coast line. But Russia has got absolute free trade over the land frontier, while we have to pay duties; and Russia grants her own certificates to companies of her travelling merchants, while we exercise our treaty privilege under the *visa* of a local Chinese mandarin. Upon the whole, he Russians have the best of it.—*Times.*

Naval and Military.

Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., will succeed to the post of Commander-in-Chief at Madras, in the room of Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., whose period of service will shortly expire.

Official notice has been posted that the Canton prize-money shortly to be distributed—particulars of which have been given in our previous numbers—will include the following ships :—

Acorn, Actæon, Algerine, Assistance, Banterer, Bustard; Calcutta, and tenders Coromandel and Bittern; Clown, Cruiser, Drake, Elk, Esk, Firm, Forester, Furious, Haughty, Hesper, Highflyer, Hornet, Inflexible, Janus, Kestrel, Lee, Leven, Nankin, Niger, Nimrod, Opossum, Plover, Racehorse, Sampson, Sanspareil, Slaney, Starling, Staunch, Surprise; Sybille, and Garrison of Macao Fort; Volcano, Watchful, Woodcock.

A notice has been issued from the Admiralty that the officers and men of her Majesty's late ship *Raleigh*, who were not draughted into other ships on the China station, but were sent to England or otherwise disposed of, and who appear to have been three months on that station to the eastward of Singapore, will be allowed to participate in the grant now in course of distribution.

Official notice has also been posted that no doubt can now exist that H.M.S. *Camilla* was lost in a hurricane in the Japan Sea.

The promotions and distinctions to be conferred on the officers filling prominent positions in the China expedition will, in all probability, be officially gazetted next week. Sir Hope Grant gets the Madras command; Sir Robert Napier has been named the military member of council at Calcutta; and Sir John Michel, we believe, returns to his divisional command in the Bombay Presidency. Lieut.-Colonels Stephenson and Mackenzie are likely to be made full colonels, and various officers will obtain the Bath, or a step of army rank.

It is reported at Chatham garrison that a considerable reduction in the army will be made by the Government at the end of the financial year, and that the army estimates to be presented to Parliament are being prepared in accordance with that intention.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation and working of the Army Hospital Corps, with Colonel J. C. Kennedy, C.B., the president, arrived at Chatham garrison for the purpose of prosecuting their investigations at the head-quarters of the corps. The inquiry extended over several days. The members of the commission are Colonel J. C. Kennedy, C.B., commandant of the Military Train; Deputy-Inspector-General H. Mapleton, M.D.; Dr. Sutherland, one of the Army Sanitary Commissioners; Surgeon W. J. Fyffe, M.D., 5th Dragoon Guards; and Purveyor-in-Chief J. Scott Robertson.

Experiments are being made with a new mortar cannon, of which it is said the effect will be much greater than anything yet accomplished by the Armstrong or Whitworth guns. This instrument of destruction can serve either as a cannon or a mortar. In the first case the mortar forms the breech of the gun by means of a double hinge, which may be attached or removed with the greatest facility.

The *Princess Royal*, 91, screw, in the first-class steam reserve at Portsmouth, will be commissioned at that port for the flag of Rear-Admiral of the White Robert Smart, K.H., as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet. The date of Rear-Admiral Smart's seniority is the 9th of July, 1857. Rear-Admiral John E. Erskine, the second in command of the Channel fleet, dates on the 4th of November of the same year.

Her Majesty's steam surveying vessel *Firefly*, Commander A. L. Mansell, was at Alexandria by last accounts; her surveying officers had proceeded across the Isthmus to the Red Sea, for the purpose of selecting the best sites for the lighthouses about to be erected at the expense of the Viceroy in the neighbourhood of Suez.

Major-Gen. Eyre, commanding the forces in the Chatham district, has issued a memorandum to the troops under his command, inviting them to contribute towards relieving the great amount of distress which now exists throughout the country.

The new mess-room which has been some time in progress at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the use of the officers and students attached to the Army Medical School recently formed at that establishment, having been completed by Mr. Stump, the Government contractor, has been handed over to Col. Twiss, the commanding royal engineer of the district. The new mess-room is an exceedingly commodious building, 80 feet in length, and will afford dining accommodation for considerably more than the number of officers usually attached to the medical staff at head-quarters.

Her Majesty's iron paddle-wheel steamer *Triton*, Lieut. and Commander H. Burton, from the West Coast of Africa, has been paid off at Woolwich. The successful services of the *Triton* in capturing six valuable prizes freighted with human traffic will put the officers and crew in possession of various sums of money, independently of their ordinary pay, in the following ratio—namely, about £1,500 commander's share; from £300 to £400 to each of the commissioned officers, and a proportionate bounty to each of the warrant officers, men, and boys belonging to the ship.

The severity of the frost, aided by a strong northerly wind, for a time cut off the usual means of communication with the ships lying in ordinary at Woolwich from the shore.

His Imperial Russian Majesty's gunboat *Hydamak*, 5, Capt. Pestchowroff, from the Thames, arrived in Plymouth Sound, and having coaled, left for Rio Janeiro and China.

Another Blakely gun was tried on Thursday last on the shore at Hightown by the manufacturers, Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co. Although only a 12-pounder, and weighing only 9 cwt., it threw its shell a distance of 1,670 yards with only four degrees of elevation and with marvellous accuracy.

The Lords of the Admiralty have announced to Sir Baldwin Walker that his retiring pension as Controller of the Navy is to be within a fraction of £700 per annum (£698. 6s. 8d.). Their lordships accompanied the notification with a letter expressing their great satisfaction at the manner in which Sir Baldwin had discharged the onerous duties confided to him.

The Admiralty have decided upon increasing without further delay the number of our iron-cased steam men-of-war, and letters were sent out on Saturday from Whitehall, calling upon Messrs. Napier, Laird, Scott Russell, Mare, Samuda, Palmer, Westwood, and Co., and the Thames Yard Ship Building Company (Limited), to send in tenders by the 24th inst. for building two ships of about 4,000 tons each. The vessels are to be very similar in construction to the *Resistance* and *Defence*, now nearly complete. They are to be 280 feet long, 56 feet broad, and plated with iron slabs fore and aft. The angular principle will not be adopted in this instance, notwithstanding all that has been done and said upon this subject. We, however, infer from inquiries which we have made that the question is still a moot one with the officers of the Controller's Department, and that consequently the instalment made to our iron navy is at present only a small one. The report made by Captain Hewlett, of the *Excellent*, last August, was, we are informed, decidedly favourable to Mr. Josiah Jones's invention; and he is supported in his statement by the openly-expressed opinion of the principal officers in the Royal navy.

The Colonelcy of the 4th (the Queen's Own Light) Dragoons has become vacant by the death of General Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., who died on the 17th inst. at Henley-park, near Guildford, in his 87th year, having been born in London in 1774. The venerable General had only retired from the active duties of Governor of the Royal College, Sandhurst, within the last four years, after being connected with that institution from 1829.

The old dockyard police at Portsmouth have been treated in the most shabby manner by the present Board of Admiralty. Old inspectors, sergeants, and others have now the choice of entering as labourers by giving up their pensions.

Owing to a leakage, either connected with the casson or the sluices belonging to the fitting basin at Portsmouth Dockyard, the *Duke of Wellington*, 131 guns, grounded upon the bottom of the basin to the extent of three feet. Most fortunately, the foundation is of a soft soil, or a magnificent ship, worth at the least £200,000, might have broken her back.

The appointment of Major-Gen. George Macdonald to the colonelcy of the 96th Regiment will, according to the rules of the service, place at the disposal of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge a good service pension, of which Major-Gen. Macdonald has been in receipt a great number of years, but which he will cease to enjoy on being promoted to be colonel of a regiment.

A rumour is afloat in naval circles that, in consequence of the continued stagnation of promotion among the Captains and Commanders, it is the intention of the Admiralty to promote at once the twelve senior captains on the list to the higher grade of Rear-Admiral.

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Correspondence.

MR. PARKES AND THE MANDARINS AT PEKING.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In a letter of mine which you inserted in your journal las October, I endeavoured to show that one of the causes of our misunderstandings with China was their knowing only one side of the English character, and I advocated the plan of doing all in our power to enlighten them on European affairs by means of well-qualified and courageous interpreters. Upon reading the very interesting narrative of Mr. Consul Parkes' imprisonment and examination by torture, I cannot but be gratified with the entire accordance with my views, which he exhibited, when before the Mandarins, in persisting in his statements respecting the power of the British, and the comparative nearness of the resources from whence that power might be drawn. At the same time he did not disguise the truth in any way, but stated simply the primary desire of the foreigner for peace, and also the means he had of enforcing a proper regard for good principles and good faith.

We cannot sufficiently admire the courage and decision displayed in Mr. Parkes thus contending with the wily officials of Peking. The political shrewdness which they manifested was fruitless when they found the honest statements of Mr. Parkes, followed the more forcible argument of the cannon ringing in their ears, which he had foretold would be the case.

I cannot help thinking that this plain dealing of Consul Parkes, when his life was in the hands of the Mandarins, who declared him to be the cause of all their troubles, will have a better effect than the physical force of the expedition. I should advocate more teaching and less flogging for the juvenile Mandarins in China. They have now been whipped well, no doubt they will learn their lesson better in future. Only let us have more able, hard-working, and courageous interpreters, like Mr. Harry Parkes, and the Chinese Government will need no more such chastisement as this.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, LINGUIST.

London, Jan. 10, 1861.

MR. SCARTH ON THE REBELS.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—In your last issue you quote Mr. Macdonald's letter to the *Daily News*, in which he states: "When the expedition took Chusan in April last, the Chinese army, besieging Nanking, appears to have become completely demoralised, and its officers in despair to have concluded that the deluge had indeed overtaken them." This is meant to lead us to infer that Nanking was relieved of its beseiging army because the Imperial officers and soldiers feared an attack from the Allies. Now, what are the facts? A month before Chusan was occupied by the Allies, the insurgents had threatened Hang-chow, and to relieve that city a considerable portion of the Imperial army before Nanking was detached. The Chinese part of the city was taken before the troops from Nanking arrived, and it was not till the end of May, or a month after Chusan was occupied, that the insurgents made their sortie, and in the meantime their force at Hangchow had retired, their object being gained by the withdrawal of part of the beseiging army at Nanking, on account of which the sortie was successful. Our occupation of Chusan had nothing to do with it.

It was the Imperial army that first reached Soochow and plundered the place, instead of defending it; and, far from being afraid of foreigners, many of the soldiers made off to Shanghai, where foreigners were, and the Taoutai there received orders from his superiors to seize the soldiers with their booty, and keep the loot, but return the men, as they were wanted to make up the army. The Imperial authorities actually applied to the British and French Ministers for assistance, and it was granted. Proclamations were even issued by these foreign officers that they would defend Shanghai, the French proclamation going so far as to say that the French would put down insurrection in the interior, and ships of war were stationed at some distance from Shanghai to keep the insurgents in check. Ho-kwei-tsing the governor-general of the two provinces, fled from his army, across the Yang-tsze-kiang to Jungchow, and was brought from that place in a steamer commanded and manned by foreigners in the Imperialist employ, to Shanghai, so that that city, owing to foreign intervention, became the head-quarters of the Imperial Government in that part of China.

Mr. Bruce himself has acknowledged to Prince Kung that Shanghai would have been taken had it not been for the aid the Allies gave to the Imperialists; and taken by men, too, whom he states were willing to be our friends. He even says that we protected it for a Power which was "hostile and defiant."

In your leading article in the same number of the *Telegraph* you quote Mr. Wade and Lord Elgin's opinions against the insurgents, but as Lord Elgin was not acquainteded with Chinese, his opinions were probably derived from his interpreters, Messrs. Wade and Lay, who, having both been in Imperial employ, must be considered as partisans. In fact, in a previous part of the letter which you quote from, Lord Elgin says:—"The knowledge of the Chinese language possessed by Messrs Wade and Lay enabled me to enter, without difficulty, into communication with the inhabitants of the towns and rural districts which we visited." As for the value of the information so derived through these two interpreters, you may judge of it from what Lord Elgin says of his informants: "It is always their chief endeavour to say what they suppose their questioner will be most pleased to hear." If, therefore, Lord Elgin's interpreters, in speaking to the natives, called a Taeping soldier a rebel, which in the Chinese word is equivalent to a murdering thief, they would have their cue, and abuse the insurgents accordingly. In the very sentence previous to the one you quote, Lord Elgin says: "It is, no doubt, true that the general attitude of the population does not argue much enthusiasm on either side of the dynastic controversy; and it is also certain that we saw more of the districts in Imperialist than of those in rebel occuparion." If we are to be guided by individual instances, I might say that in the only case where any actual sympathy of the people on one side or the other was seen in active operation during all Lord Elgin's trip up the Yang-tsze-kiang, it was when the people were seen running from the Imperialists into an insurgent city for protection. Mr. Oliphant describes this occurrence taking place at the capital city of the province of Nganwhui. He also relates that "a marked disinclination was always evinced to allude to the 'long-haired men,' as the rebels were invariably called. Whenever they were mentioned, the cautious Chinaman was always on his guard against saying anything which might hereafter be brought up against him as an evidence of hostility to the revolutionary cause." This shows two important points—first, the *people* did not call the insurgents "*ts'ih*," or murdering thieves, as the Imperialists do; and second, the people seem to have had but little faith in the stability of the reigning power, if they had any expectation that the insurgents would return. In fact, they appear to have expected them back, because the houses re-built at Hankow were built on the insurgent plan, without places for idols or shrines. With regard to the remarks made about their religion, we have given the Chinese the Bible. If they make errors in the use of it, it is our fault if we do not try to set them right, and this we have never done. But even when you quote from their writings you take up only the bad points, and make them worse by wrong punctuation, and would lead people to infer that they wished to exterminate Europeans; and you erroneously make the Chinese take the place of Tartars when the "imps" are alluded to; in fact, make quite a Kilkenny cat affair of it.

By next mail we shall probably hear that Chapoo is taken and its Tartar garrison driven out. Ching-kiang-foo will not long stand if the surrounding country is under Taiping sway. A civil war in a country is never a very pleasant time, and it is probably worse in China than elsewhere; for our experience at Canton, Shanghai, and Amoy of Imperialist butchery, head-cutting, bowel-ripping, and putrid corpses floating before our eyes, may give us an idea of what goes on elsewhere. We know that the Imperialists at Amoy hired pirates to help in the slaughtering at so much per head, and that the British officers were actually applied to by the Chinese authorities to defend them from their own paid assassins. All these things are not pleasant episodes, but they serve to show what sort of an affair the Imperialists make of war. Even with our civilised troops, it becomes a very horrid curse to the country; witness the hundreds of suicides, and wells full of bodies, in the old war, at Ningpo, Chinghai, and Ching-kiang-foo, or even the scenes at Pehtang and Hose-woo in the late war, though efforts were made to prevent loss of life.

Mr. Meadows, Dr. Taylor, the Rev. J. W. Edkins, and others, have written in favour of the insurgents from what they saw; and any one who resided in China during the last ten years knows enough against the Imperialists from actual observation, not to say anything of the way in which they treated the prisoners secured by their treachery; and though telegrams may flash forward the news almost with an expression of surprise that some of the points in the new Treaty and Convention are really put into force by the Tartars, we must always bear in mind that it is the Chinese people with whom we trade, and who are friendly to us, and that the chief opposition, both to Christianity and commerce in China, met with by foreigners, has been from the Tartar Government, whether the officials serving under it were Tartars or Chinese. I could give many instances to prove that the insurgents have been greatly maligned, and many more to show how badly the Imperial soldiers and officers treat the people; but as it is settled that we are to be friends with the Tartar Government for the future, we may just let events take their course; and if we only do some good in China instead of harm, we will soon find which side we can do most good with, and that is the side we should uphold. One thing is clear already; the Tartars do not appear to have done much good in China.—Your obedient servant,

17th January, 1861. JOHN SCARTH.

*** Mr. Scarth assumes that in writing down the Taepings we uphold the Tartar Government. The following passage in our number of the Nov. 26, will show our opinion of their respective merits:—"We wish most cordially it were otherwise, and that the rebels were actuated by Christian and patriotic motives, for China is sadly in want of a more humane Government."

DEATH OF JOSEPH JARDINE, ESQ.—Another melancholy proof that commerce, like science and literature, requires its victims is given in the death of Joseph Jardine, Esq., senior of the house of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of China, which event took place on the 11th inst, at his native place, in Dumfries-shire. Mr. Jardine arrived from Hong Kong in this country last August, in company with his brother, Mr. Robert Jardine. Our readers will remember that his elder brother, Mr. David Jardine, died a few years since, a short time after his arrival in England from China. Mr. Joseph Jardine went to China in 1843, where he has resided with but little intermission ever since. His laborious assiduity to maintain the *prestige* of one of the greatest houses in the world undermined his constitution so completely, that those who knew him will scarcely be surprised to hear of his decease, amid wealth and homage. We sincerely hope that his successors, and all others in similar positions, will be warned by this sad event. *In medio vitæ morte sumus.*

THE VISIT TO JAPAN.—We should have (says the *Star*) a clear explanation of the nature of the moral demonstration which Admiral Jones and his squadron—aided, as we are informed, by a French squadron under Admiral Page—purposes making in Japan. Bitter experience has made us distrustful of admirals and diplomatists when they find themselves under the influence of an Eastern climate, and the grim phantom of a Japanese war seems to be already looming on the horizon. Let the people be watchful ere it is too late to avert the threatened peril. Above all, let our rulers receive clear intimation of the stern and unchangeable resolve of the nation that not a shilling of English money shall be spent, not a drop of English blood shall be spilt, in the wicked attempt to repress disorders which have been caused by the misconduct of our countrymen, or to shelter ruffians from the native vengeance evoked by their gross transgressions.

A MOST sweeping charge has been made at a lecture given at the Society of Arts, by a Mr. Wray, who states he has been a resident in the Straits of Malacca. His assertions extend to the alarming point that seven-eighths of the tea consumed is adulterated, and that some year since the foreign houses in China did so. We shall notice the matter more fully in our next.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN., 26, 1861.

THE NEW TREATY.

WHILE we agree with the policy advocated by *The Times* in a leader which we gave in our last number, viz., that we should vigorously push at once for all the new privileges gained by the Treaty of Tien-tsin and its Convention—which has caused so much human suffering and expenditure both to the Chinese and ourselves—we do not advocate the immediate operation of the ninth article of the Treaty, which stipulates for free ingress and egress into the interior. The giving effect to this clause is the most important part of the Treaty, and until the new ports are properly opened and the Chinese and their authorities see something of us, it would be unwise to grant passports *ad libitum*. The first thing to be done promptly, is, to get British men-of-war with competent men from our consulates to visit and settle the preliminaries of opening all the ports to our merchants. While on this point we may mention, in reference to the remarks of *The Times*, that according to our reading of this article, it appears to us that by the "counter signature of the local "authorities" of the passport to be granted by British Consuls, it is meant that of the Chinese authorities at the port at which the passport is granted *only*, and, consequently, no difficulty can be expected on that score *per se*, as *The Times* suggests. It is manifest that if they should refuse to do so, it would be unsafe for any European in that case to proceed into the interior without it, as it would be a sure indication of grounds of quarrel existing at Peking; as, of course, the local authorities will now receive their instructions from the Imperial Government direct. It is a matter, however, for argument, whether it would not have been better to have omitted this performance; and what strengthens it is, the omission of any such stipulation in the Russian Treaty, which we publish in another part. We feel pretty sure, that be it good or bad, or containing as *The Times* says, "War Seeds," it was inserted by Lord Elgin or his advisers as an additional security for the holder, and we are of opinion that it would be found so in practice; indeed, any passports granted only by British Consuls would have, most certainly, contained "War Seeds" at the first onset, until the Chinese became familiarised to them. Indeed, we could not expect that the authorities in the interior who have never seen foreigners would respect such a pass, as in spite of the new Treaty we shall for some years be denominated by the Mandarins as "barbarians."

We must confess our disappointment that the restrictions contained in the tenth article, as to trading up the Yang-tze-kiang, were not removed by the Convention. This was an important error on the part of Lord Elgin. It cannot be believed that any difficulty existed in doing so; for quite sure are we that when Prince Kung sent to say he agreed "to all our demands," that he would not have stuck at this gnat while he swallowed the camels in the shape of "double indemnity" and the residence of our Ambassador at Peking. Notwithstanding all the discussions in Parliament and petitions to Government, no reference has, it appears, been made as to the import of salt from England, and according to article forty-seven, opium vessels in Chin Chew and other ports not open to trade will be liable to seisure and confiscation. Any one who reads the Treaty cannot but be struck with the numerous clauses relating to port and customs regulations. We do not object to the Foreign inspectors having full powers to enforce their rights but such clauses as the thirty-seventh, which fines a captain 500 taels for an error in his manifest, looks as if one of the interesteds must have been by the side of Lord Elgin when the Treaty was drawn, in fact, have presented their "little items" for insertion. With the present movement to stimulate the growth of cotton in all parts of the world, the emigration clause in the Convention is likely to be of great service. Among the many places named as likely to use Chinese labour are Natal and Algeria.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

ON the compromise of the differences effected between Messrs. Newall and Co. and the Red Sea Telegraph Company—which we announced in our last—there exists considerable disappointment among those who have opposed this route. It was hoped that a legal investigation in court would have elicited some important flaws in the calculations made by the company's engineers and the contractors. Now, according to our knowledge of the matter, obtained by a constant attention to the subject, as evidenced by our earliest announcement of all the movements, from the laying of the first section from Kurrachee up to the last feature, viz., the settlement of the company's disputes with Messrs. Newall and Co., we do not see what flaws have in reality existed on the part of any one. The Government, who have been roundly abused for granting a guarantee to the company, would certainly have been more vehemently abused had they not done so, and by none more vigorously than those who now abuse them. Until the decision was arrived at to lay a cable in the Red Sea, to connect our Indian possessions, it was the *vexata quæstio* of the day. As to the rival routes proposed, they are like all other schemes; every one has a hobby-horse. From our experience we think the best route is by the Red Sea.

If our readers will turn to our number of the 10th July, 1859, they will find abundant evidence of the great success which attended the plans of the engineers, Messrs. Gisborne and Ford; and the contractors, Messrs. Newall and Co., in the equipment of the vessels *Imperador* and *Imperatriz*, for the purpose of laying this cable. It was considered at the time to be the *ne plus ultra* of electric cable experience, and no doubt it was so. After the cable had worked satisfactorily for a month—just sufficient time to clear the contractors of their liability—it was discovered that insulation had ceased on certain portions of the line, which we must remind our readers is over 700 miles long in some parts from Suez to Kurrachee. The difficulty was where to find the faulty part of the cable: was it a fracture caused by the rough and rugged bottom, or was it in the manufacture? After a series of trials by the very efficient steamers, the *Imperador* and *Imperatriz*, it was fortunately discovered to be a defect in the cable. While these operations were in progress, the question arose as to the compensation to be awarded to Messrs. Newall and Co. for the services of their vessels, and hence the difficulty, the settlement of which has just been arrived at by a compromise. There can be no doubt that the company were in error in attempting to fasten on Messrs. Newall and Co. the great expense of the experimental operations, the period of their liability having clearly ceased; and it is only fair to Messrs. Newall and Co. to say that they have throughout acted in a cordial and liberal spirit. We understand that this firm are not to be entrusted with the repair of the cable, which will now be arranged for as soon as the weather permits.

COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH-WESTERN CHINA THROUGH PEGU AND BURMAH.

CAPTAIN R. SPRYE and his son lately laid their views before the official and scientific world at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. Want of space prevented us noticing this matter in our last.

The authors opened by stating that unless the provinces of Western China possessed in their climates, products, populations, and transport facilities, commercial capabilities, it was useless to discuss the proposed line of approach to them. They adverted to the several erroneous "notions" and misrepresentations which had been circulated respecting this subject. Dividing China proper into equal moieties by the 111th degree of East longitude, a detailed account was given from the best

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authors,—including Du Halde, Le Compte, The Chinese Repository, Murray and Crawfurd, Davis, Williams, Huc, Osborn, Oliphant, &c.—of the two western provinces nearest to Eastern Pegu: viz., Yunnan and Se-chuen. A more succinct account followed, on the same points, of the other four western provinces, viz., Shen-se, Han-su, Quang-si, and Quie-chu; and the four more populous and cultivated central provinces of Ho-nan, Hoo-peh, Hu-nan, and Shansi, a portion of each of which lies west of the assumed longitudinal dividing line, were more briefly described. The result of this review of the western half of China Proper, with which England has no commerce, showed that it comprised an area of 600,000 square miles—of which at least 25,000,000 of acres were cultivated—100,000,000 of people, exclusive of the independent Hill tribes, 70 cities of the first, and 400 cities of the second and third orders, with numerous forts and garrisons; and that enjoying the advantage of every variety of climate, this western half of the empire yielded, in commercial abundance, gold, silver, quicksilver, cinnabar, vermillion, copper, iron, coal, millet, rice, wheat, rhubarb, and other valuable drugs, musk and odoriferous flowers and woods, indigo, and other brilliant dyes, wax, honey, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, pineapples, pomegranates, and other fruits, precious stones and variegated marbles, horses and mules, tea, silk, the grass-cloth, and other textile fibres, wool, goats' hair, sables and other furs, with skins, hides, &c., &c., &c.

The paper next described the Chinese of those provinces as being equally desirous of acquiring riches by commerce and trade, as anxious to become possessed of things useful or agreeable though foreign, and as skilled in traffic as their fellow countrymen of the seaports; and also as being far more independent (from distance) of the Imperial Court of Peking, from the usual triennial attendance at which the western functionaries had relieved themselves. According to that most able Governor of Singapore, Sir Stamford Raffles, "India cannot manufacture sufficiently cheap or abundantly for the Chinese—*England can.* But it is idle to talk of the extent and cheapness of our manufactures, unless we bring them into fair competition. There is no reason why ALL China, the cold north as well as the warm south, should not be, in a great degree, *clothed from England.* No people study cheapness so much as the Chinese. And if we can supply them [as we can] at a less cost than they can make for themselves, *we have only to find ways for the introduction of our goods,* and to place them within their reach."

The paper then described the geographical position of Esmok (written "Semao" in the Jesuits' map, and Sz'-mau in other maps) as the frontier town of Pu'r'h, the most south-western department of Yunan, the capital of which department, Pu'r'h-fu, stands in 23·02 N. lat., 101·10 E. long., and distant from Peking 6805 li. Esmok thus appears to be on the north or left bank of the Ta'vai'ho, a tributary of the Mei-Kong (Cambogia) river, which it enters south of Kiang-Hung, and the Burman Shan town of Muang-ha, one of the twelve petty Tswobweraships under the Tsenwifua of Kiang-Hung, to occupy the opposite side of the same stream, which is at that point the boundary between China Proper and the Shan States of Kiang-Hung. "Esmok itself is an enclosed town, the wall of which is about three fathoms high, and of the same breadth at the top, on which horsemen patrol at night. It has no gateway on its south face towards Muang-ha, and only one on each of its other sides. Its ordinary garrison is 300 men, sometimes augmented to 1,000. The governor is a mandarin of rank equal to a Burman Myo-Woon. Many Chinese merchants, with caravans of ponies, mules, and donkeys, pass to and fro through Esmok, trading between China, the Laos States, and the Siamese and Burman Shan States of Zimmui, Meni, &c." The existence of this caravan trade the authors of the paper considered to be proof that the road and water communication within the province of Yunan, for the carriage of merchandise to and from Esmok, must be good; and the carriage there, by beasts of burden, coolies, and boats, be capable, as in every other part of the over-populous empire, of being at any time augmented to meet any increase of demand. The paper finally stated that Esmok was within about 250 miles of our north-east Pegu frontier, at the point of the Salwein river; and that the intermediate Burman Shan Princes were not only consenting to, but desirous of the establishment of such a commercial route between British territory and China, across their states.

We have here the facts stated that about one-fourth of the entire population of China might be reached by this route, and an opening afforded for the introduction of many of our manufactures, especially articles of clothing. Of many of the countries through which this trade would have to pass we at present know little; and even in a geographical and ethnological point of view the exploration would be valuable. Laos and the Burman Shan and Singhoe States are comparatively unknown. That there must be many valuable articles of trade to be obtained from these and the southern and western provinces of China there can be little doubt. Minerals and metals, wool and goats' hair, fibres and skins, with several useful drugs, are certainly to be obtained from them. In a future communication to the Geographical Society Captain Sprye and his son intend describing very fully the country between Rangoon and Esmok.

At a time like the present, when the thoughts of the British public are more than ordinarily directed to that vast and interesting country, an especially fitting opportunity seems to have arisen for the consideration of this most important question, and it is satisfactory to find that it is at last beginning to command the attention it so well merits. With the concentrated attention of several well informed and intelligent men now directed specially to it, we are likely to have brought before us all that it is important to know concerning the new route and the prospects of trade thereby, while the public are sure to canvas and weigh fairly the objections which can be urged as to its success. As to the fitness of Rangoon to become the outlet and inlet of the enormous traffic that would result from the establishment of such a line of conveyance we need not enlarge. As a river port it is easy and safe to enter and leave, and the changes in Pegu that have already resulted from British rule and occupation are astonishing.

To carry on an extensive and beneficial exchange trade with China we must avail ourselves of all the openings that present themselves. It will not suffice to confine ourselves to the seaports. We must tap the country by the rivers, canals, and land routes leading to the nearest port for shipment. With an Ambassanor at Peking we should now be able to push our intercourse. If Esmok be made a free and open city, then all we shall have to do will be to enter into a treaty with the King of Burmah. The rulers of the Shan States through which the route would pass—the Tsobwera of Kiang-Tung, and Tsenwifua of Kiang-Hung—have, we understand, long expressed anxious desires for commercial intercourse with us, and that we should trade with China through their territories.

INDIA AND CHINA OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.

DR. M'COSH, late of the Bengal Medical Staff, read a paper at the last meeting of the Geographical Society, "On the various lines of Overland Communication between India and China." He proposed the appointment of a scientific mission to survey and report upon these routes with a view to the selection of the best. Of the five different routes he gives the preference to the one by Munnipúr. There is good steam communication from Calcutta by Dacca and Sythet to Banskundu, on the Barack; thence a good road to Munnipúr, an inferior one to Mong-fong, on the great Ning-tse; and a road might easily be constructed to Bamo on the Irrawadi, where the great line of communication between China begins, and leads up the valley of the Pinlang into Yunan. In this province the main channels of the great rivers of Martaban, of Cambodia, and of Nanking, are in close proximity. Thus if an expedition leaving Calcutta on the 1st of November could be at Munnipúr on the 1st of December, on the Ning-tse on the 15th, at Bamo on the 1st of January, across the Chinese frontier on the 1st of February, and safe in summer quarters in the mountains of Northern China and Thibet before the hot season, early in October it might cross over into Assam by the line of the Dihong, after having settled the still doubtful course of the Tsan-poo, and be again in Calcutta on the 1st of January. At Bamo an annual trade, estimated thirty years ago at £700,000, is carried on between Burmah and China, which, if thrown open to England, might be more than doubled. Before any expedition could be allowed to cross the Burmese or Chinese frontier, Dr. M'Cosh mentions that passports from both these courts would be essential. Such a commercial line, if ratified by a tripartite treaty between England, Burmah, and China, could not fail to add another link to the world's chain of communication, second in importance scarcely to that of the Isthmus of Suez or of Panama. The more discussion is promoted upon this important topic the more likely are we to arrive at a clearer estimate of the feasibility of the route, and the prospect of its proving commercially useful as a means of communication with the western provinces of China.

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If there be any truth in the report that a telegraphic line has already been or is being established from the frontiers of China through the Burman Empire and Siam to Calcutta, this will further promote trade in that quarter. According to statements in French journals, a privilege for telegraphs of seventy years' duration has been conceded to M. Vinard de St. Anne by the Emperor of Burmah. Through the influence and intercession of Colonel d'Orgoni, who has obtained great credit at the Court of Ava, French subjects are invited thither, to establish commerce and manufactures, under the highest protection and advantage.

THE BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

THERE is a pleasant diversity in the shifting scenes of the Chinese drama. Our mercurial neighbours across the water worked up into theatrical form the incidents of the Crimean campaign and the storm of Canton, but for novelty of material and variety of scenery and costume the advance on Peking will leave these far behind. We may imagine what some of the Cabinet Councils of the Sun of Heaven may have been like before the danger was imminent, and how loudly and learnedly his Ministers of the war party pronounced the doom of the Outer Barbarians; but how crest-fallen must these brilliant heroes in silken robes and coloured buttons have looked when summoned to the Audience Chamber after his Majesty's return from his ignominious flight into the desert. Prince Kung of the surly brow, has, we may be sure, made the best of the calamity that has befallen his country, for the Chinese are all fatalists, and has more than once consoled the Emperor with some wise saw of antiquity, instanced it by present circumstances, and resigned himself to his fortune, or rather misfortune, meditating on the idea of *Tempora mutantur*, &c.

The glitter of the Imperial court is gone, and the tawdry remnants and dingy appurtenances of fast splendour are all that remain. The shock to the Mandarins' feelings must have been tremendous, to see the palace of Yuen-ming-yuen after its sacking by the Allies. We have not a doubt about the opinion which the Chinese Court now holds respecting the Western Ocean men. We were in earnest, they will say, and have proved ourselves more than their equals in war. They will respect us evermore, if we only follow the same decided course, and thrash them without ceremony whenever they venture to insult us again. How we ever came to allow them to call us "barbarians" in their official papers, and to designate our despatches "petitions," seems marvellous! We had a certain supercilious contempt for their opinion, and so we permitted them to demoralize their own feelings with respect to us. It was without doubt a mistake ever to permit such expressions to be used about us. We trust more appropriate terms will be employed in future, and that his Excellency, Mr. Bruce, will not remove one hair's breadth from the line of policy which proclaims the Queen of England the Emperor of China's equal, and her Ambassador to be her representative. But we are far from desponding, nay, we are hopeful, for the future of China; and if our Ambassador can in any way inspire the Imperial Government with vigorous energy, the rebel hordes of the South will have to give way, and our trade will flourish, while dollars will flow abundantly through the Customs into the Imperial treasury. The letter of King Chung, or the Faithful King, which he recently sent to Lord Elgin, can scarcely be deemed worthy of a reply; for to treat with a rebel while at peace with his sovereign cannot be regarded as legal or right in any sense, but contrary to international law and amicable relations between nations. If we must make our terms to, or receive our terms from, the rebels, it should have been before our Treaty and Convention were signed and ratified; it is too late now to talk of "associating with and conciliating the Brummagem nobility of Nanking," at the risk of "losing caste with our *pur sang* friends in Peking." This would not, indeed, be losing caste, but losing principle; and if our newly-formed allies in Peking know anything of fair dealing, such a proceeding would bring us into justly-merited contempt. If the forces of the rebels stand so much in our way of trade, and they declare a blockade of some of the Chinese ports, and also attempt to stop the inland traffic, there is no necessity for making terms with them, — we shall have *carte blanche* from the Emperor to take our ships of war to support our traders, and the rebels are too knowing in Western tactics not to keep clear of contention with us. The opportunity thus afforded us of exploring the great rivers and of visiting the inland cities of China, and at the same time of aiding indirectly the Emperor in tranquillising his realm, should not be lost sight of, because the prosperity which would follow, even to the exchequer, though incorrect reports had been transmitted to the Court in the first instance, would prove to the Ministers of Government the value of being on good terms with so powerful a nation as the English. We, therefore, hope that there will be no double dealing in this fresh start that we are making with China; a firm and consistent policy is all that is required to win the respect and friendship of the Chinese. This we have always advocated, and ever shall advocate, because it is that policy which will bring most honour to British interests and most prosperity to the Chinese.

The changes which our successes in the work will introduce into the internal and external affairs of China are such as will call for our fostering care, and we ought vigorously to exercise our new functions in order to prevent any wavering indecision on the part of the Chinese Government from interfering with or stultifying us in our recent arrangements. Now that we are to have a Minister at Peking it will be a curious question how his Excellency will proceed to treat the various matters that will come before him; the first difficulty to be overcome will be the credence given him by his compeer, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. This personage, noble and literary though he be, will be innocent of all those multifarious items of knowledge which he ought to have, and indeed we cannot see how it will be otherwise until a Chinese Ambassador and suite are accredited to the Court of Queen Victoria. At present the advantage is all on our side; we know everything about China, China knows almost nothing about us. The advice, therefore, and the first subject to which, we trust, Mr. Bruce will address himself, is the obvious necessity of sending a Chinese ambassador to England. There he may learn, and learnedly write about, the advantages likely to accrue to China from a further intercourse with, and a closer imitation of, British method in doing things. As a sequence to all this, we shall see the rail and the steamboat, the telegraph-wire and the printing-press, and the great organ of opinion, the newspaper-press, flourishing in that vast empire.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO CUBA.

In the Circular of Messrs. Joseph Travers and Sons, the well-known sugar and produce house of this City, the following paragraph appeared:—

"The Coolie trade from China presents features of a character more deplorable than the African trade, in proportion as the victims are more intelligent and capable of appreciating their wrongs. During the first nine months of the present year, 133 vessels have arrived with cargoes of what are termed 'Asiatic free colonists.' These 'colonists' are, it is asserted, nearly all poor creatures that have been kidnapped. The total number embarked in China has been 58,763, of whom 8,981 have died on their passage. American officers of ships that have brought these Chinese to the island have admitted that the trade in many of its features is worse than that from Africa. Out of the 50,000 imported, only 52 were females. Happily the Chinese are less submissive than the Africans, and as their capacity for labour is likewise less, many of the planters are beginning to decline purchasing them. They stand by each other, and if one of their oppressors is turned upon and killed, it is difficult to detect the perpetrator, their invariable reply being, 'We all did it.' The consequence is, that as it would be too great a money loss to garrotte the whole, such acts are often left unpunished."

The managers of the *Compania Asiatica*, in Havana, Messrs. Forices Puento and Co., have addressed the following letter on the subject to Messrs. Travers, dated 17th Dec. last:—

"Gentlemen,—We are in possession of your Weekly Circular, Nov. 10th, sent to us under cover, and whilst perusing its contents, had our attention drawn to an article headed 'Sugar and the Slave Trade,' and on this subject take the liberty to address you. We believe that your reports, to which a wide circulation is given, are intended to represent facts of interest to the commercial world, and that as such it cannot be indifferent to you to be advised of any important error which, through being wrongly informed, may appear therein. We do not allude, in the present case, to your mention of slaves being imported into this island, as this does not in the least affect us, but as managers of the *Compania Asiatica*, of this city, being the largest receivers of Chinese labourers, we permit ourselves to observe that your statement, as to these, is very far from being correct. The reports in reference to this line of emigration, from the part of its opponents, are so various, so grossly exaggerated, and so near bordering on the ridiculous, that those acquainted with its true condition have long since suffered them to pass unnoticed; the more so as it is well known that, where prejudice rules the mind, conviction is very slow to enter. In the present instance, the error is so glaring as to be noticed by even those not well acquainted with this island. We annex a list of arrivals in this port and island during the entire year, showing the number of those embarked to have been 6,112, out of which 437 died on the passage. Against these facts appear your figures of 58,763, and 8,981 deaths. As to which source your statistics may be derived from, we have not the remotest idea.

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"As to your other remarks on the subject, there is not one which we can acknowledge as being true; but at the same time consider it unnecessary to explain nor defend a system the objections against which rest on prejudice only, and not as the result of any serious examination or inquiry at the proper quarters. You are only correct in saying the emigrants are poor; they come, for the greater part, to the Barracoons in China, almost naked, starving, and with diseases; they are clothed, fed, and cured, and brought, of their own free will, to a country where they may become civilised beings, and are better off than the majority of free labourers in your part of the world. If the Spanish Government declines to heed the unfounded prejudices of others, and to prohibit such emigration, it is because it does not wish to check the progress of its colonies, in which respect they show wisely to have benefited by the experience of other nations. We do not know whether you will consider it expedient to correct your report; to us it is a matter of indifference, but doubt not that you will accept these observations as they are made, with a desire to prevent publicity from being given to any further statements from such sources as the one now alluded to must have been derived from.—We are, &c.,

"FORICES PUENTO and Co."

STATEMENT OF COOLIES BROUGHT FROM CHINA, &C., TO CUBA.

Sailed from China.	From.	Ships.	No. embarked.	Died.	Landed.	Arrival.
29 Dec., 1859...	Macao...	American ship Norway	1037	133	904	10 Mar.
14 Jan., 1860...	"	French ship Villedelima	527	51	476	3 May
25 " "	"	" E. Pereire	460	3	457	10 "
1 Feb. "	Amoy	Spanish ship Serafina	446	46	400	26 "
23 " "	Macao...	American ship Messenger ...	378	19	359	8 June
21 " "	"	" Katy Simpson	342	29	313	23 "
18 " "	"	French brig Solide	184	—	184	26 "
18 March "	Manilla .	Spanish brig Carmencita.....	131	5	126	30 July
3 April "	Macao...	French ship F. Loumet.....	302	2	300	2 Aug.
3 " "	"	Dutch ship M. Elizabeth.....	337	31	306	4 "
1 March "	Swatow..	American ship Staghound	400	57	343	10 "
3 April "	Macao...	French ship S. Cezard.....	410	11	399	12 "
25 March "	Canton ..	Spanish ship Guadelupe	400	40	360	12 "
3 April "	Macao...	French ship Alexandre.....	201	5	196	3 Sept.
5 May "	Canton ..	American ship Gov. Morton .	557	5	552	14 "
		Total, 15 vessels.....	6112	437	5675	

Literature.

Life of Mrs. Emily C. Judson, wife of Dr. Judson, Missionary to Burmah. Nelson and Son, Paternoster-row.

Idolatrous Burmah, as Dr. Judson found it and as Dr. Judson left it, is idolatrous Burmah still, and we suspect that even Dr. Cumming will hesitate in fixing the exact date for the Burmese to become Christian converts. Dr. Judson, the celebrated Baptist missionary, lacked none of the requisites of his office. He united to no ordinary talents, energy, perseverance, undaunted courage, and that faculty for winning the regard of those brought into contact with him so rare but so necessary to missionary success. Of his truthfulness and his piety none who are acquainted with his career can entertain a doubt. It would not be easy to point out a man better fitted than Dr. Judson for the noble work he undertook, but we are constrained to say that his success in Burmah was very small indeed. In another respect, however, he was more fortunate. Missionaries and critics, as well as more ordinary mortals, must envy him his conjugal felicity. He had three good wives (successively of course), each one being just a little better than her predecessor. In the interesting work by Mr. Gouger, which we commended in our last issue to the notice of our readers, we made the acquaintance of Dr. Judson's first wife, a sweet spirit, shedding her light of consolation in that dark imprisonment. The second wife is still better known to us from the memoir writeu by her successor, and it speaks much for "the Sainted Sarah" and more still for her biographer that she appears therein as an estimable and attractive woman. But the worthy missionary's triumphs were not yet complete. In due course "the Sainted Sarah" was gathered to her fathers, and the Doctor, at the ripe age of fifty-seven, but still, as his third wife *naively* tells a correspondent, with hair "black as the raven's wing," was once again (not to speak it irreverently) "in the market." *Rara avis in terris*—his next wife was a good one, and a poetess in the bargain. It is to her that the volume before us relates. We shall make no attempt to give an outline of her career, or to pourtray her many virtues and accomplishments. It is enough for us to say that when after an absence of nearly thirty-four years Dr. Judson returned to his native land, Miss Emily Chubbuck was a beautiful and accomplished woman, in the first flush of successful authorship, and (as we may add for the special information of our fairer readers) *under thirty years of age*. Cæsar's three celebrated words of self-glorification would fitly characterize Dr. Judson's wooing. He had won the devoted love (we write the word advisedly) of a woman of whose virtues it would be difficult to speak too highly. As a writer, judged by her best, (such as the poems entitled "My Bird," "Angel Charlie," and "My Angel Guide,") she may take high rank among American authoresses.

We must not pause on the account, interesting though it be, of the subsequent residence of Dr. Judson and the subject of this memoir at Maulmain and Rangoon. We refer our readers to the book itself, and we tell them that in our estimation it reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the publication.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

The quarterly reviews have reached us too late for notice in our present issue, but we may just direct attention to two papers in the number of the *Edinburgh Review* just issued, of special interest to our readers. The one is entitled "Japan and the Japanese," wherein the reviewer states his belief, in which we coincide, that our recent successes in China will *not* militate against our interests in Japan. The other paper to which we refer is on "Ocean Telegraphy," and contains a history of the wonderful Red Sea Cable.

Mr. Thornbury, who has just been visiting the northern and southern States of America, is about to commence a narrative of his travels in *All the Year Round*, which will give much new information on the slavery question. Mr. Reuter, so well known in connection with foreign telegraph reports, has offered to supply to the morning papers the Parliamentary reports at a cost of about one-third of the present outlay entailed, and the proposal, it is thought, will be accepted by most. The Conservative party intend to start forthwith a new penny weekly paper, as large as any of the existing weeklies. Mr. Cobden is about publishing an account of his recent trip to, and impressions of, France. Mr. Froude is to be the new editor of *Fraser's Magazine*. The numerous intrusions of shilling monthlies has induced the old half-crown publications to contemplate seriously the necessity of reducing their price. The *Leader*, weekly journal, which lately strove to imitate the style of the *Saturday Review*, has terminated its existence, having merged in Dr. Mackay's *London Review*. The *Review* is enlarged and increased to 4d. Messrs. W. H. Allen and Sons, the East India booksellers, are about removing their establishment westward, following in the wake of the East India House. Mr. Henry Bohn, a son of Mr. H. G. Bohn, has joined the firm of Messrs. Richard Griffin and Co., as a partner. Mr. Stiff, late of the *Weekly Times*, it is reported, will start a new penny daily paper, to be edited by Mr. Russell, of the *Scotsman*. Mr. William Fairburn, of Manchester, has a new work in the press on Iron. Messrs. A. and C. Black are preparing for publication an unpublished work of the late Hugh Miller. Mr. Hans Busk has become the editor of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, which is to appear twice a week.

Mr. Murray announces the publication of several important works this month, including "Iceland," by Commander Forbes, R.N.; a "Life of Dr. Wilson," late Bishop of Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Bateman; a "Life of Pitt," by Earl Stanhope; a "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," by Mr. A. W. Kinglake, M.P.; and "The Great Sahara; Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains," by H. B. Tristram, M.A. Capt. Forbes' "Personal Narrative of the Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies" (W. Blackwood and Sons) is to be out this month; and a "Narrative of the Measures by which the Punjaub was saved and Delhi recovered during the Indian Mutiny," by the Rev. J. Cowen Browne, Chaplain of the Punjaub moveable column, is announced by the same firm. The works, large and small, new, and re-issued, during the year 1860, exceeded 5,000, being an advance of about 400 upon those of the previous year.

The life of Dr. Scoresby adds another interesting volume to our already extensive Library of Adventure in the Polar Regions.

Several works on descriptive geography have been published or are announced, but we must not pass without due notice one of the best, and a model of its kind, a "Pictorial Handbook of Modern Geography," by Mr. Henry G. Bohn. This is a most opportune book, in view of the numerous Continental and American territorial changes, for the work has been brought down by great labour and research to the present time in all that relates to area, division, population, and commerce of every State, and the latest Arctic and Antarctic discoveries are duly recorded. The tables, giving departmental divisions, chief towns, population, &c., are admirably compiled, and for accuracy, wherever we have tested them, are unequalled. The book contains an excellent and full index of places and subjects, and is illustrated by 150 engravings on wood, and 51 steel maps. We should like to have seen in such an excellent book more recent and creditable woodcuts; the maps, however, have been corrected down to the present time.

We have received the current number of Cassell's "Popular Natural History," "Illustrated History of England," and "Ladies' Treasury." The former treats of the ovine, caprine, and antelope tribes. There are some good illustrations of the ruffled mouful, angora, alpaca, &c. The "History of England," Part XII., is still confined to the reign of George III., and deals chiefly with the French Revolution. The "Ladies' Treasury" is, as usual, the best and cheapest of the monthlies intended for the female sex. The *New Monthly* for January (Chapman and Hall) contains an excellent article on the new colony of Central British America. The sixth yearly part of "The British Workman, and Friend of the Sons of Toil," a monthly periodical devoted to the interests of the industrial classes, is a creditable publication, both as regards text and illustrations.

Legal.

COURT OF DIVORCE.

SIRR v. SIRR (late of Hong Kong.)—Dr. Phillimore, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Field, conducted the petitioner's case. Mrs. Penelope Mary Goddard Sirr charged her husband, Henry Charles Sirr, with adultery, cruelty, and desertion, and prayed for a dissolution of marriage. The respondent, in his answer, denied all these charges, and charged the petitioner with treating him in a violent and insulting manner, and further stated that he was without the means of proceeding with his defence. The petitioner in her replication admitted that she had on some occasions behaved with violence, but alleged that it was when she was labouring under excitement caused by her husband's ill-usage. The respondent wa

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not represented by counsel. Mrs. Sirr stated that in 1844 her husband was appointed Consul at Shanghai, and she went out with him to China. They lived at Hong Kong for about seven months. They then went to Ceylon, where Mr. Sirr was appointed Deputy Queen's-Advocate. They stayed there about 18 months, and returned to England in 1849. They lived in various parts of London until 1851, and then went to the Continent. Sometimes her husband was kind, but at other times he was very unkind and violent.* In November, 1857, they were living in the Rue de la Comedie at Ostend. On the 4th of that month he left the house, and she found the following letter under the street door, which he had locked when he went out:—"Mary, I have not seen the landlord. It is impossible for me longer to submit to the conduct you have chosen to adopt towards me. I have therefore left, and it is an irrevocable matter." He had never lived with her since that time. In 1858 she came to England, and had since lived with various friends. She was now staying at the house of a clergyman of the Church of England, at Kilburn. She had not received any letters nor any money from her husband, and had only spoken to him once. In answer to his Lordship the witness said that in April, 1858, she met her husband accidentally at the house of her nephew. She saw him, and entreated him not to force her into this court. He positively refused to alter his course of conduct. Before his departure from Ostend she had complained very much of their prolonged and enforced residence on the Continent, and of their removal from any place where they were staying as soon as they made any acquaintances there. He replied by accusing her of being fanciful and fastidious. There was no violence on either side. She had about £300 a-year, which was settled to her separate use at the time of the marriage. A number of short notes were read, bearing different dates in 1854, 1855, and 1856, signed by the respondent and addressed to the petitioner. In them he asked forgiveness for various acts of violence of which he admitted that he had been guilty, and promised to try and control his temper for the future. Mr. Ellis, a tailor in the Marylebone-road, proved that in December, 1858, Mr. Sirr went to lodge at his house, and that in the following June a young woman took up her residence with him, and they lived together until they left in September, 1859. Mrs. Dent proved that the respondent and the same woman had occupied lodgings in her house, near Euston-square, since September, 1859. His Lordship thought there was sufficient evidence of desertion to justify him, coupling it with the evidence of adultery, in granting a decree.—Decree *nisi*, with costs.—[* Had evidence been taken on this point from residents in Hong Kong, during the stay there of Mr. and Mrs. Sirr, it would have no doubt altered the decision of the Judge as to who was blessed with the most violent temper.—ED.]

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 15.

23rd Regiment of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William J. Codrington, K.C.B., from the 54th Regiment, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Henry Rainey, C.B., deceased.

54th Regiment of Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Mildmay Fane, from the 96th Regiment, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B., removed to the 23rd Regiment.

96th Regiment of Foot—Major-Gen. George Macdonald, to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Fane, removed to the 54th Regiment.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—George Allen Butlin, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Twentyman, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Ensign St. Aubyn Henry Player, from the 23rd Foot, to be cornet, in succession to Lieut. the Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, promoted.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis, from the 96th Foot, to be lieut., vice William Naper Carleton, who exchanges.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Henry William Verschoyle, to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Henry Edward Montressor, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Alfred Molyneux Byng, to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Verschoyle; Alexander Louis Ricardo, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Byng.

1st Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet Frederick de Lamare Morison, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Richard John Palliser, deceased.

3rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet Edward Charlton Dickson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hearn, promoted.

4th Foot—Capt. Augustus Nicholas Wilson, from the 86th Foot, to be capt., vice William Fagan, who exchanges.

6th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Horace Richard Le Marchant Carey, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Saunders, promoted.

8th Foot—Lieut. Reginald Whitting, to be capt., by purchase, vice Newall, who retires; Ensign Richard Chute, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Whitting.

10th Foot—Lieut. John Ball to be capt., by purchase, vice Douglas Ernest Manners, who retires; Ensign Abraham Richard Montfort to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Ball.

11th Foot—Ensign William Joseph Tibbs to be lieut., without purchase, vice William Norman, superseded for being absent without leave; Gentleman Cadet James John Peter, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Tibbs.

17th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. William Gordon to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Arthur Lowry Cole, who retires upon half-pay; Major Honeyman Mackay, from half-pay Unattached, to be major, repaying the difference, vice Gordon; Capt. and Brevet-Major George Tito Brice to be major, by purchase, vice Mackay, who retires; Lieut. William Henry Parker to be capt., by purchase, vice Brice; Ensign Herbert Kerr to be lieut., by purchase, vice Parker; Ensign Harvey Lambart Manning Ravenhill, from the 70th Foot, to be ensign, vice Kerr.

19th Foot—Capt. William M'Gregor Archer, from the 78th Foot, to be capt., vice George Forbes, who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Gentleman Cadet George William Adolphus Fitz George, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Player, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

32nd Foot—Lieut. Francis Arthur Thomas, from half-pay 85th Foot, to be lieut., vice Henry Mant Gilby, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. Randle Jackson, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Arthur Bishop, who exchanges.

40th Foot—Andrew Ducrow, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Henry Swanson, appointed to the 14th Foot.

53rd Foot—Capt. Gustavus Lambert Basset, from the 72nd Foot, to be capt., vice John Maxwell Macneill, who exchanges.

54th Foot—Staff Assist. Surg. Thomas Wood, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice Youell, appointed to the Staff.

60th Foot—Lieut. Burnet Bell Forsyth to be capt., by purchase, vice Richard Harcourt Robinson, promoted, by purchase, to an unattached majority; Ensign Charles Gosling to be lieut., by purchase, vice Forsyth.

72nd Foot—Capt. John Maxwell Macneill, from the 53rd Foot, to be capt., vice Gustavus Lambert Basset, who exchanges.

77th Foot—Lieut. Arthur Bishop, from the 32nd Foot, to be lieut., vice Randle Jackson, who exchanges.

78th Foot—Capt. George Forbes, from the 19th Foot, to be capt., vice William M'Gregor Archer, who exchanges.

86th Foot—Capt. William Fagan, from the 4th Foot, to be capt., vice Augustus Nicholas Wilson, who exchanges.

89th Foot—Duncan Campbell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Urquhart, appointed to the 72nd Foot.

94th Foot—Ensign William Edward Montague, from the 2nd Foot, to be ensign, vice James Brown, promoted.

96th Foot—Lieut. William Naper Carleton, from the 9th Light Dragoons, to be lieut., vice Edward Barrett Hodges Curteis, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—The surname of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy, by purchase, on the 28th of December, 1860, is Tufnell, and not "Tuffnell," as stated in the *Gazette* of that date.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. Francis Adam Knapp to be capt., by purchase, vice Davidson, who retires; Ensign Andrew Truelove Edge to be lieut., by purchase, vice Knapp.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. Richard Harcourt Robinson, from the 69th Foot, to be major, by purchase.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Acting Deputy-Assist.-Commissary General Foster Shortt, having completed the prescribed period of service on the Coast of Africa, to be confirmed in the rank of Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-General.

BREVET.—Major Honeyman Mackay, 17th Foot, to be lieut.-col. in the army. Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Honeyman Mackay, 17th Foot, to be col. in the army. Quartermaster-Sergeant Francis Burke, late of the 15th Hussars, to have the local rank of Quartermaster, while acting as Firemaster at Aldershott.

The following promotions and alteration of date to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the deaths of Major-Gen. Alexander Woodburn, C.B., Bombay Infantry, on the 28th of Sept., 1860; Major-Gen. Thomas David Carpenter, Madras Infantry, on the 17th of October, 1860; Major-Gen. Edward Pettingal, Bengal Infantry, on the 7th of Nov., 1860; and Lieut.-Gen. John Henry, Madras Infantry, on the 17th of December, 1860:—Major-Gen. Robert Blackall, Bengal Infantry, to be lieut.-gen. Major-Gen. Clement Clemons, Madras Infantry, to date the 29th of Sept., 1860, instead of the 7th of October. Col. Charles Haldane, Bengal Infantry, to be major-gen. Col. Alexander Henry Edmonstone Boileau, Bengal Engineers, to be major-gen. Col. Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry, to be major-gen. Col. Edward Green, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to be major-gen.

MEMORANDUM.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. B. T. Colman, upon half-pay, as major, unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 18.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—William Thomas Skinner Snell, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Davies, promoted.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles Augustus Arney, from half-pay unattached, to be lieut.-col., vice Broadley Harrison, who retires upon half-pay; Major Charles Crawford Fraser to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Arney, who retires; Captain Arthur Lyttleton Annesley to be major, by purchase, vice Fraser; Lieut. George Coke Robinson to be capt., by purchase, vice Annesley; Cornet James Gideon Pott to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Robinson; Cornet Charles Francis Arnold Howard, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, vice Pott.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey Bathurst to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice James Frederick Dudley Crichton Stuart, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. William Robert Gamul Farmer to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Bathurst; Charles Edward Henry Stanley, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Farmer.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Charles Fairbanks Lawson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Kelly, promoted.

5th Foot—Ensign William Douglas Legge, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Studley Lewis, who retires.

12th Foot—Capt. William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be capt., vice Arnold More Knight, who retires upon half-pay.

16th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Henry John Cholmeley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Carter, promoted.

18th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Bernard Gilpin Haines, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Minnit, promoted.

22nd Foot—Ensign Frederick William Best Parry, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Alfred George Drake Pocock, who retires.

25th Foot—Ensign Horace William Scriven, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Samuel Roden Handy, who retires.

38th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Lionel William Lee, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase.

49th Foot—Lieut. Ernest C. Wilford, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be lieut., vice John Thomas Lyon Cobham, who exchanges.

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53rd Foot—Staff-Surg. George Pain to be surgeon, vice James S. Grant, M.D., deceased.

55th Foot—Lieut. Osborne Samuel Delano-Osborne to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Thomas Dunn, who resigns that appointment; Lieut. Thomas Dunn to be instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. George Hyde Harrison, who resigns that appointment.

70th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Charles Ryland Tylden, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice Prior, promoted.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign the Hon. Frederick Noel Somerville to be lieut.s by purchase, vice John William Russell, who retires; Arthur Hill Sandy, Montgomery, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. Frederick Noel Somerville.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. Edgar Gardner, from 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edge, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—Ensign William Worsley Worswick, from the 23rd Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Alfred Augustus Richardson, who retires.

Royal Canadian Rifle Rigiment—Lieut. John Thomas Lyon Cobham, from the 49th Foot, to be lieut., vice Ernest C. Wilford, who exchanges,

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment—Lieut. Filippo Eynaud to be capt. (with local and temporary rank), vice Giuseppe Gouder, deceased; Ensign Michael Portelli to be lieut. (with local and temporary rank), vice Eynaud; Walter Sciortino, gent., to be ensign (with local and temporary rank), vice Portelli.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. Arthur James Herbert, Unattached Deputy-Quartermaster-General, Ionian Islands, having on the 16th of Jan., 1861, completed the qualifying service for the rank of colonel, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of Oct., 1858, to be colonel in the Army. Paymaster Henry Ingram, 63rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of captain, under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of Jan., 1860.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 22.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Captain T. H. Pitt, from the supernumerary list, to be second captain, vice Brabazon, deceased; Lieutenant C. D. Gilmour to be second captain, vice Noble, who resigns. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, to be lieutenants:—A. E. Turner, J. F. Brough, C. W. Long, E. Stedman, H. F. Gairnes, H. H. Hardinge, A. N. Pearse, C. H. Spragge, W. J. R. Harrison, W. H. Hallett.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, to be lieutenants with temporary rank, viz.:—K. C. Pye, R. R. E. Brockman, A. A. Jopp, R. J. M'Clure, W. A. J. Wallace, and B. Bloo l.

NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUTENANTS,—Herbert C. A. Brand to the Edinburgh; R. G. S. Pasley (additional) to the Narcissus; E. H. B. Hartwell to the Trident.

PAYMASTERS.—Arthur Price is advanced to the second-class; Charles Saunders is advanced to the third-class; John B. Swann (additional) to the Colossus; Edmund B. Walker (additional) to the Indus.

MASTERS.—Roger M. Curry to the Trident; John H. Tully to the Cumberland, for the Chameleon.

SECRETARY.—Paymaster Edward Foster to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Talbot, vice Cleeve, appointed Steward of Greenwich Hospital.

SURGEONS.—William J. Baird (additional) to the Victory; Josh. Sloss to the Intrepid.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—William G. Hill to the Excellent; James Hunter to the Illustrious.

MASTER'S ASSISTANT.—Francis Darbishire to the Geyser; H. Stoate to the Immortalite.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—John A. Starling to the Aboukir; Henry H. P. Shanks to the Impregnable as supernumerary.

CHIEF-ENGINEERS.—Alexander William Buist to the Trident; George K. Keeton to the Cumberland, for service in the Goliath; Thomas Anderson to the Indus, for charge of the Royal Albert; John M. Ellis to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Satellite.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEER SECOND-CLASS.—Robert Hodge to the Cornwallis, for service in the Sandfly; Henry Thornton to the Trident; George Blundel to the Excellent, for service in the Stork; James G. Hill to the Russell, for service in the Hind; Richard E. Denison to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Porpoise; Edwin Pearce to the Asia, for the Snapper. Third Class: James A. France to the Trident; A. Purvis to the Bulldog; E. L. Williams to the Indus, as supernumerary for hospital treatment; J. W. Bishton to the Spiteful.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—Third Class: Thomas Hatton and A. N. Miller to the Trident; Robert Goodwin to the Asia, as supernumerary; Thomes Hunter to the Indus, for service in the Avon; William Moore to the Cumberland, for service in the Adder. A. Redward to the Asia, for service in the Fire Queen.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following is the official list of successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, December, 1860:—

James, Alfred; Brownrig, Henry Studholme; Fowler, William Merrick; Moore, Henry Bennett; Teed, John Charles; Adams, Henry Edward; Cochran, Francis; Sartorius, Euston Henry; Parker, Charles E.; Gunter, Howell; Hyde, John Edward; Bailie, Thomas Maubourg; Chalmer, Reginald; Rosser, Richard Henry; Penton, Charles Thomas Wren; Jardine, Manfred Leslie Palmes; Peyton, Thomas Lowless; Braddon, Edward; Humfrey, Thomas Blake; Croft, Henry Jenkins; D'Acosta, Frederick Augustus Samuel; Humfrey, Benjamin George; Orred, George Stanley; Pelly, Henry Carstairs; De Vismes, Henry J. H.; Claremont, George William Frederick Stopford; Church, Henry; Beattie, William Lowther; Bailey, Thomas James; Oliver, Groome; Forbes, Gordon Willoughby; Saunders, Harlovèn Morley; Parkinson, Frederick Fenton; Bridge, Walter; Lofthouse, Thomas Robinson; Cockburn, George Charles; Rynd, William Wolfe; Jackson, John Charles; Seagram, John Henry Stawell; Lowry, George P.; Daubeny, Albert John Heskett; Gordon, Henry.

THE NEW VICE-CONSUL AT WHAMPOA.—After a long and most useful career in the Consulate at Shanghai, as evidenced in the reports of the respective consuls at that settlement, Mr. W. H. Fittock, who proceeds by this mail, has been made Vice-Consul at Whampoa, vice Hale, resigned. The duties of this office—which were for many years discharged by the far-famed Alexander Bird, now deceased—consist mainly in the adjudication of the disputes which arise between masters of merchant vessels and their crews, and although we doubt not that the new incumbent will efficiently discharge those duties, we do think that it would have been more in unison with his past services, and more to the public good, to have appointed him to one of the Northern consulates. We may add, also, that it would have been a more fitting acknowledgment of the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties hitherto. We find his services thus recorded:—Assistant in the Audit and Council offices at Hong Kong in 1844; Clerk to the Marine Magistrate, from 1845 to 1847; Acting Assistant in the Diplomatic Department in 1848; appointed 4th Assistant in the Superintendency, June 4, 1849; Acting 2nd Assistant in the Consulate at Shanghai, January, 1850; 2nd Assistant in 1851; Acting 1st Assistant and Packet Agent, June, 1853, and 1st Assistant, September 8, 1854, the duties of which post he discharged until his late visit to this country on sick certificate. Considering the slight comparative claims which Mr. G. W. Caine, the Consul at Swatow, could boast of, it is no wonder that old servants get disgusted with the service with such flagrant evidences of kissing going by favours. Mr. Caine is the son of Colonel Caine, late Lieutenant-Governor of Hong Kong, and the service *he* has rendered to his country in that capacity is evidently better appreciated at the Foreign Office than in Hong Kong. Mr. W. H. Fittock is the son of Captain Fittock, R.N., who has been much engaged in all our operations in China, from the first war, when he commanded the troop ship *Sapphire*, up to the Canton war of 1856-58, for which he was specially selected by the Admiralty as Superintendent of the transport service, and right sure are we that "not even the semblance of a job" was ever attributed to him. The services of Mr. G. W. Caine are as follows:—Acting Clerk in the Treasury at Hong Kong, 1850; 3rd Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 1851; 3rd Assistant in the Superintendency of Trade, 1852; 2nd Assistant in the Consulate at Shanghai, 1854; acted for some time as 1st and 2nd Assistant in the Superintendency of Trade, and as Secretary to Sir J. Bowring in 1854, and accompanied him to the Peiho; proceeded to Siam with Sir J. Bowring in 1855; was Acting Secretary to the Superintendency in 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858; was promoted to be 1st Assistant at Amoy, 1856; was appointed 1st Assistant and Keeper of Records and Acting Secretary and Registrar in the Superintendency, 1858; and Consul at Swatow, 1858.

VIEWS OF JAPAN.—Some time since we noticed the photographic views of Canton, Hong Kong, and its vicinity, produced by the artist of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, of Hatton Garden. We have now the pleasure to notice a set of views just produced by this firm on Japan. It is, perhaps, rather ungracious of us to find fault as a start-off, but it being the first thing which attracted our attention on perusing them, we must give it priority; that is, that Yedo is spelt Jeda. This somewhat mars the beauty of the pictures, which are in other respects well executed, and the public have little idea of the great expense and anxiety attending the safe and correct production of these scenes in the Far East. When the artist, after infinite labour, has bestowed all the care possible on the packing of this delicate parcel, the careless hand of some custom-house officer, or a thousand and one other chances in its transit overland, will destroy all the virtue of his productions. The public are much indebted to this enterprising firm for prosecuting this most useful invention of the day, and in undertaking such great risks in despatching artists to such far-off scenes. Their powers of endurance and persevering qualities must be great to contend against all the difficulties. It would be an interesting narrative were they to publish the letters of their artists, detailing their difficulties and obstacles presented by climate, accidents to apparatus while travelling, &c. Their efforts to operate without some portions of their apparatus so injured, most truly suggests the old-fashioned adage, that "necessity is the mother of invention." The views under notice, which present at once the costume, manners, customs, and buildings of the last Oriental nation opened to our trade and enterprise, consist of the following: Panorama of Yedo, Groups of Japanese officers, Cemetery of the Nobles and Princes at Yedo, The Emperor's Temple, Small Temple, Great Bell, Gardens of Patoan, Japanese Workmen, General View of Kanagawa, Port of Kanagawa, View of Town and Bay, View in the Vicinity, &c. &c.

POSTAGE TO THE EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—This *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant, to come into operation on the 1st of February, which directs that if any letter shall be posted in the United Kingdom addressed to the East Indies, or shall be posted in the East Indies addressed to the United Kingdom, without any postage having been paid thereon, or having thereon or affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable under the regulations in force relating thereto, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with the further and additional rate of postage of sixpence. The term "East Indies" used in this warrant shall be construed to mean every port or place in her Majesty's dominions, in Asia, (China, Hong Kong, Ceylon, the Mauritius, Java, Borneo, and Australia excepted), and the several other terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of her present Majesty.

THE Board of Trade have issued a notice that they have received specimens of Japan products and manufactures from the British consul at Kanagawa, which are open for the inspection of those interested. We have, however, made one or two fruitless efforts to see them, but trust we shall be more successful before the next mail leaves.

The transfer of the Straits settlements is still in *statu quo*. It is expected that some movement will be made in the matter before Parliament opens.

Prince Alfred embarked on the 16th inst., on board the *St. George*, which left at 4 P.M., under sail and steam for the North American station.

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POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	6
„ „ 1 oz.	1	0
„ „ 2 oz.	2	0
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1	0
BOOK POSTAGE.		
1oz.	0	4
4oz.	0	8
½ lb.	1	4
1 lb.	2	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2

VIA MARSEILLES.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	9
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ¾ oz.	1	0
„ ¾ oz. „ „ oz.	1	9
„ ¾ oz. „ „ 1 oz.	2	0
„ 1 oz. „ „ 1½ oz.	3	3
Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	2	0
Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. ...	2	0
BOOK POSTAGE.		
Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	6
Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	1	0
„ 8 oz. „ „ 1 lb.	2	0
„ 1 lb. „ „ 1½ lb.	3	0
„ 1½ lb. „ „ 2 lb.	4	0
Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. .	1	3
NEWSPAPERS	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo are despatched *via* Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong for the ensuing year will be :—

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22 ..	Sept. 12 and 28	

Arriving in London, *via* Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and *via* Southampton five days later.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			**FRENCH.**		
Acorn	Brig	12	Andromache	Ship	—
Actæon	Surveying	26	Avalanche	„ „	6
Adventure	Steamer	—	Calvados	—	—
Attalante	„ „	—	Capricieuse	Frigate	40
Assaye	St. Sloop	—	Didon	„ „	40
Beagle	Screw	4	Dierouledes	Steamer	—
Cambrian	Frigate	44	Dordogne	„ „	—
Camilla	Brig	16	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
Centaur	Pad. Frigate	6	Driade	—	—
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	Du Chayla	Steamer	—
Cooper	Desp. Str.	—	Durance	„ „	12
Coromandel	„ „	6	Entreprenante	„ „	—
Cruizer	St. Sloop	17	Forbin	„ „	—
Encounter	Screw	14	F. de Norzagaray	„ „	—
Esk	Corvette	21	Fusee	Steamer	6
Feroze	Steamer	—	Garonne	Corvette	—
Furious	St. Frigate	6	Gironde	—	—
Fury	„ „	6	Jura	Steamer	—
Hercules	Hospital	—	Kienchang	—	—
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	La Place	Steamer	—
Highflyer	St. Corv.	21	Le Forte	Gunboat	—
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	51	Lilly	Steamer	—
Inflexible	St. Frigate	6	Marne	Frigate	—
Magicienne	„ „	6	Marseau	—	6
Melville	Ship	6	Mitrialle	Steamer	6
Mhor	Steamer	—	Meurthe	—	12
Minden	Hulk	—	Nemesis	Steamer	50
Nimrod	Desp. Str.	4	Nievre	„ „	—
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	Peiho	„ „	—
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Perseverante	„ „	—
Prince Arthur	Steamer	—	Phlegeton	Frigate	8
Pearl	Screw	20	Pregent	Steamer	—
Pioneer	Do.	6	Primanguet	—	8
Reynard	Do.	4	Rajah	—	—
Ringdove	Do.	6	Renommee	—	—
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	Rose	Steamer	—
Sampson	St. Frigate	6	Rhine	„ „	—
Scout	Screw	21	Rhone	„ „	—
Simoom	Sc. Transp.	8	Saigon		—
Snake	Screw	4	Saone		—
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	Shanghai		—
Touze	.....	—	Vengeance	U. S. Sloop	—
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	8		„ „	
Vulcan	Sc. Transp.	6		Frigate	
Waterman	Steamer	—	**AMERICAN.**		
Zenobia	Steamer	—	John Adams		—
FRENCH.			Hartford		—
Alarme	Gunboat	6	Saginaw		—
Alon Prah.	„	—			

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

57	Dove	78	Drake	85	Cockchafer	92	Wensel
69	Kestrel	79	Janus	86	Firm	93	Bouncer
70	Slaney	80	Havoc	87	Staunch	94	Grasshopper
71	Leven	81	Haughty	89	Watchful	95	Banterer
72	Algerine	82	Forester	90	Flamer.	96	Snap
75	Clown	83	Opossum	91	Bustard		Sparrowhawk
76	Woodcock	84	Starling				

In addition to the above there are ten steam transport vessels mostly belonging to the Indian navy, and 130 chartered sailing vessels for transport purposes. The Feroze, which has been placed at the disposal of Lord Elgin and suite, also belongs to the Indian navy. The P. and O. str. Granada is under the orders of Sir Hope Grant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS IN CHINA WATERS.—Engaged in the Canton, Hong Kong, and Macao traffic.—British: Fei Ma, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Iron Prince, Mee Lee, Zingari. American: Pak Wan, Willamette, Cumfa, Spark. Portuguese: Inveigado, Shamrock.

ENGAGED IN THE COAST TRAFFIC BETWEEN SWATOW, AMOY FOO CHOW, AND SHANGHAI.—British: P. & O.'s steamers, Chusan, Formosa, and Rajah; Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Hellespont; Messrs. Dent and Co., Yangtzse; Mr. Lapraik's Undine.

RUSSIAN CONVENTION WITH CHINA.—The *Nord* publishes the following telegram:—St. Petersburg, January 9. General Ignatieff and Prince Kung signed and ratified at Peking, on the 14th of November, an additional convention of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. This convention confirms the demarcation agreed upon as regards the right of traffic along the Amoor and the Oussouri. Trade is free across the new frontier. Russian traders may go to Peking. Russian consuls and factories will be established at Kashgar and Ourga. There will be a monthly mail between Kiahkta and Peking. This convention will be found in another column, and besides the boundaries laid down there is nothing of consequence not previously obtained in their Treaty at Tien-tsin, which we published last August.

The court-martial on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth, to try Captain Richard Moorman, of her Majesty's ship *Cossack*, brought its investigation to a close. The *Cossack* was ordered home from the West Indies on account of certain occurrences during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Three distinct charges were brought against the prisoner by Isaac Smith, musician of the ship, amounting to cruelty and unofficerlike behaviour. Capt. Moorman was honourably acquitted.

ON the 23rd, a most satisfactory trial trip took place on the Thames of a very peculiarly constructed steamer, intended for the conveyance of troops upon the Lower Indus.

Monetary and Commercial.

The annual meetings of the principal joint-stock banks have been held since our last, and they all show a very prosperous course of business. The old-established ones, especially, continue to pay large dividends to their shareholders, a proof of the successful operations of banking business during the past year. At the London Joint-Stock Bank meeting a dividend was declared at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax. The report stated that the profits had also been more than enough to write off the large sum of £60,000 incurred by the losses by Streatfeild and Co., and other firms in the leather trade.

At the meeting of the London and Westminster Bank a dividend and bonus were declared at the rate of 10 per cent. for the half-year, free of Income-tax, making a total division of 20 per cent. for 1860, against 18 per cent. in 1859. It was stated that the deposits show an increase of about £1,300,000 over the previous year, and of about half a million over the first six months of 1860. The high rates of interest have thus been attended by an augmented accumulation of capital which the bank have been enabled to employ safely and profitably. The amount reserved to meet the deficiency by the failures in the leather trade, £10,000, had been found more than ample, the total loss by this gross and reckless abuse of credit being little more than £5,000. The loss had not arisen by directly discounting for Streatfeild's, but through some of the bank's customers in the borough.

The Union Bank of London has declared a dividend of 12s. on its £12 shares, clear of Income-tax, for the half-year, carrying over a balance of undivided profit of £30,471.

The Bank of London has paid a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, and writing off in all £12,674 for the losses by the failures in the leather trade, £4,000 had been added to the reserve fund, making it £31,000.

The Commercial Bank of London has declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and a balance of £517 carried forward. The City Bank declares a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., carrying forward £625. The Union Bank of Australia, 6 per cent. The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank also 6 per cent.

The subject of deck-laden vessels has been freely discussed of late, in consequence of another loss having occurred. The fine steamer *Prince Alfred*, running between London and Scotland, was lost on the 17th inst., owing mainly to having a deck load. It is supposed that the underwriters at Lloyd's will establish a custom against paying losses so incurred. As vessels in the China and Straits trade carry deck loads, we warn shipowners in time.

The dollars brought by the last Mexican steamer have been sold at 60¼d. per oz., being a decline of 1½d. from the price realised for the previous arrival. This heavy fall is owing to the high rate of money here, and the low exchange in China.

The specie shipment, per steamer *Ceylon*, on 20th instant, were as follows:—For Shanghai, in silver, £6,530; for Hong Kong, £23,814; for Singapore, £57,575, and £3,000 in gold; for Penang, £384; for Calcutta, £72,460; for Madras, £8,021, and £18,232 in gold; for Mauritius, £25,000 in gold on Government account; for Alexandria, £300.

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THE SUPPLY OF COTTON AND BORNEO.

The prospects of a civil war in America have caused a rise in the price of all descriptions of cotton; and, what is more important, the future supply is now a matter anxiously discussed by our Lancashire spinners. Lord John Russell has proposed to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to place the services of H.M.'s consuls in all parts of the world at the disposal of any associations taking steps to promote the growth of this staple. In his letter he states that the course is an unusual one, but he considers the importance of the case demands it at his hands. Instructions by this mail will be sent to India to increase the growth there. Now is the time for those interested in Borneo to show what can be done there, and it may lead to a protectorate being granted by the British Government to Sarawak. It would be well if the Government instructed Lord Elgin, or if he took it on himself, to call there and at Labuan, to ascertain the causes which led to the interference of Governor Edwards in the affairs of Sarawak, and in other respects gain information for our Government of that settlement, and Borneo in general.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

The portion of this cable—which was originally intended to be laid between Rangoon and Singapore—wrecked on board the steamer *Queen Victoria*, has all been landed at the Dockyards in Plymouth, and the vessel, it is expected, will be afloat to-morrow. Nothing is definitely settled at present as to the time of despatching this cable, but the earliest period will be May. A court of inquiry has been held on the grounding of the *Queen Victoria*, but the decision has not yet been announced.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There has been an improved demand in our market during the past fortnight chiefly owing to the usual return of business at the opening of the year. The trade, being light in stock, have been anxious to select from the large quantity offering both privately and at public auction. Prices for most kinds show but little change from those quoted in our last circular, though the sales made have been at rather irregular prices for Kaisows and moning kinds, whilst fancy teas and scented teas have been difficult of sale in the absence of demand. Low Congous have sold to some extent at from 9d. to 10d. per lb.; latterly they have ruled rather higher, but some considerable quantities are to be sold without reserve at to-day's auction. Fair to good common have been in a very limited request, and prices remain nominally 1s. 1d. at 1s. 1½d. per lb. Fair to good flavory kinds have sold freely at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., whilst good and fine Kaisows have also been taken eagerly, prices, with occasional exceptions, ruling about the decline last quoted. Black leaf Congous have sold to a moderate extent, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for old seasons. In the New Moning, Wopak, and Honam kinds sales have been made at a further reduction, especially for the Tany kinds, without quality. Finest quoted, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d., at which one or two chops have been sold. Tayshans remain very difficult of sale. In Oolongs, Souchongs, and flowery Pekoes, business has been very trifling. Scented teas from Canton, with the exception of good and fine capers, for which there has been a moderate inquiry, have been difficult of sale. Foo-chow make have also been less saleable than before. Business in green teas continues moderate; the small quantity afloat makes holders firm, and prices show but little alteration. There has been rather a better demand for good and fine Hysons. The new Ping Sueys continue to find buyers in small quantities, at about the opening rates. Some Canton gunpowders have sold up to 1s. 5d. per lb. for good quality. There have been two public sales, on the 9th and 16th inst., comprising 67,500 packages, of which 3,000 packages were Assam, and 2,000 packages Japan teas. Of these the whole of the Assams sold at full prices, and some fine Japan, Pekoe Oolongs and scented teas at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb. Of China teas, 17,200 packages sold, 8,200 packages being offered without reserve. 28,260 packages are to be offered for sale to-day, 7,000 being without reserve.

SILK.—The transactions have been very trifling since last mail, and rates may be quoted at 2s. 6d. less.

SUGAR.—Extensive public sales have furnished a plentiful supply during the present week, but as the home trade have been more free buyers, the bulk has been cleared off without material change from the reduced rates quoted in our last. There are no sales of Manila or Siam to notice.

COFFEE.—An improved demand has been experienced for Colonial sorts, and the moderate quantity offered has been taken off at prices 6d. to 1s. per cwt. higher. In auction, 516 casks, 621 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon went off readily at the above-noted improvement, fine ordinary to low middling 64s. 6d. to 68s. 6d., middling 69s. to 70s., good middling 76s. to 76s. 6d. Native also has found more ready buyers, and in the absence of public sales, about 100 casks and 1,000 bags have been sold by private contract at a corresponding advance, viz. small 61s. 6d., good ordinary to superior 62s. 6d. to 63s. 6d.

RICE.—Floating cargoes have been in request, and several have been sold at stiff prices to a slight advance, comprising together about 4,500 tons Nakrenzie Arracan, spring shipment at 11s. 6d., and December and January sailing at 11s. 7½d. to 11s. 9d., fully insured, but without any guarantee of quality; also 650 tons Ballam and Moonghy, for arrival, at 11s. ex ship; on the spot, however, the market has remained very quiet, and only small parcels have changed hands, at about previous rates.

PEPPER.—The business done has been confined to moderate quantities by private contract, at rather irregular prices; Singapore 3 13-16ths d. to 3 15-16ths d., and Penang at 3⅞d. to 3¼d.

SAGO.—900 boxes good fair pearl sold at auction at 18s. 6d. to 19s.; flour, 1,200 bags, at 17s. to 17s. 3d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: quotations remain, first sort, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.; second, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. Sales are announced for the 28th inst. Cassia Lignea: sales at an advance of 2s. per cwt. Cassia Buds: sales at £9 to £9. 5s., market supplied. Cloves: 10 cases of Penang sold at 9d. to 1s. 4d. Mace: sales of Singapore and Batavia, at 1s. 10d.; for good pale; 9d. to 11d. for ordinary. Nutmegs: rates are fallen another 1d.; sales of Singapore, Penang, and Batavia, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d. for middling to good medium.

HEMP.—Of 1,701 bales, at auction, about half sold at £22 to £26, for common to good roping.

COTTON.—The demand has been brisk, and above 10,000 bales have been sold at prices ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. higher, viz. greater part Surat; ordinary Oomrawatta to good fair Broach, 4¾d. to 5⅛d., and Madras, middling to good fair Tinnivelli, 4⅛d. to 6d.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales, and quotations nominal.

TOBACCO.—No stock or sales of Manila to report.

TIN.—Transactions small. Quotations, Banca, 127s. to 128s.; Straits, 123s. to 134s.; Antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—500 bales at auction sold at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 9d., and 1,700 small bags at 17s. 6d. to 18s. for fine. CUTCH. Of 9,000 bags at auction, about ½ sold at 23s. to 24s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India rubber: Transactions have been on a moderate scale, at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. Camphor: Market firm, and small sales at 175s. Sapanwood: No sales. Soy: Sales at 3s. to 3s. 3d. Rhubarb: No sales, 160 boxes at auction all retired. Mother-o'-pearl shells: Sales of Singapore, at 147s. 6d. to 150s. Star anniseed: No auctions. Sticklac: Market firm; 100 cases of Siam retired at 105s. Gum Benjamin: Of 77 cases at auction nearly all sold at £5. 5s. to £6. 17s. 6d. for ordinary middling. Gambouge: Of 21 cases at auction, one case sold at 48s. Damar: Of 272 boxes at auction, one-fourth sold at 37s. to 38s. 6d. Rattans: Of 60,000 bundles of Singapore and Penang, about two-thirds sold at 2s. 7d. to 5s. per 100. Elephant's teeth: Quotations nominal; no sales. Vermillion: Of 100 boxes at auction, half sold at 2s. 9d. Galangal root: Quotations, 26s. to 30s., with upward tendency. Cubebs: Importations have caused a decline; of 400 bags at auction, a few only sold, at £7. 10s. to £8. 10s. Dragon's blood: Market dull: 12 cases at auction all retired. Japan galls: a decline of 3s. to 4s.; of 1,500 packages at auction, nearly all sold at 31s. to 41s. for middling, and 45s. to 46s. for fine bold sifted. Rum: No sales.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s. to £8; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails, £5. 10s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—132s. for block; 133s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 30s. to 31s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22. 2s. 6d. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £18. 15s. to £19; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from England during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£74,363
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	—
Hong Kong	—	28,549
Manila	—	—
Singapore	4,000	57,575
Penang	—	384

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 6
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 1¼
Mexican Dollars	0 5 0½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 2

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

In yarns we have had a steady market, but nothing doing for any quarter. Prices are partly kept up by the continued increase of cost for cotton, and partly by the contracts still running in the hands of spinners. We have a much quieter market for cloth, and where there is any change in prices it is in favour of the buyer—say to the extent, in some cases, of 1¼d. per piece. This remark applies to all goods suitable for India, and printing-cloths, T-cloths, and long-cloths; in fact, to the bulk of production. Letters are to hand from India to the 15th of December, and a telegram from Calcutta to the 26th bringing worse accounts than the letters. Altogether, it is the gloomiest market we have had for some times. Messrs. John Slagg and Co. report:—"The market to-day is very inanimate. The difference between buyers and sellers is, if anything, wider than last week. The former, owing to the state of the money-market, and the discouraging accounts from many important markets, are less disposed to operate; while the hardening tendency of cotton and yarns causes producers to hold firmly for the late advance. The business of the day is consequently insignificant in amount." The report of Mr. Sammendel says:—"To-day we have a very dull market, both yarns and goods; but, in face of he high value of cotton, prices remain nominally without lteration."

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THE TRADE OF CANTON.

WE noticed recently in detail the foreign commerce of the port of Shanghai, and we now proceed to give a *resume* of that of Canton. This investigation is interesting because of the many disturbances which have affected the trade there, and it shows that notwithstanding all these, the commerce of the port is rapidly extending. The Foreign Inspectorate of Chinese Customs is of great service in enabling us to arrive at authentic data respecting the trade and its character, while it furnishes revenue to the State there without fraud or misappropriation. We are indebted to the *Friend of China* for an abstract of the trade returns as published by the foreign inspectors. It is curious to compare this return with that of the trade for 1855, the year immediately preceding the lorcha war just ended. The total amount of tonnage arrived at Canton in 1855 was 180,328 tons, and 895 vessels. In the first half of 1860 the tonnage entered was only 48,526 tons. In 1855 the tonnage dues paid on British vessels for the year was 12,043 taels, and the import and export duties 250,497 taels, against 11,295 and 277,408 taels for the half-year of 1860, a proportionate increase of fully 100 per cent. The number of British vessels, however, frequenting this port has decreased. In 1855, 181 entered, of 71,690 tons, exclusive of steamers and small craft. In the half-year of 1860, not including river steamers and lorchas, 42 entered with imports, and 32 cleared, of about 24,000 total tonnage.

In British imports into Canton we find that in 1855, of the great staple cotton, there were imported 103,128 piculs, while in the half of 1860 there were 155,733. Of cotton yarn in 1855 there were 1,276 piculs; in the half of 1860, 327 piculs. Of iron in 1855 there were 1,200 piculs imported; in the half of 1860, 4,560 piculs. In lead the dealings appear to have been smaller, viz., 585 piculs only for the half year, against 6,392 piculs in 1855. Of rice in 1855, 431,688 piculs were imported: during the first half of 1860 the import but was 82,275 piculs.

In the exports from this port, the only items deserving of prominent notice are tea and silk; and it is remarkable that, while in 1855 the quantity of tea shipped in 181 British vessels which paid duty, as registered at the British consulate, was 82,138 piculs; in the first half of 1860, (and that, be it remembered, not the tea season period,) the quantity shipped in 32 British vessels was 56,382 piculs, a difference which, if continued to the close of the year, would show an increase of 25 per cent. over the shipments of 1855. The largest proportion of tea for export is, however, now drawn to Shanghai. As respects silk, there were but 358 piculs shipped from Canton in 1855, while, for the half of 1860, more than 1,500 piculs were exported in British vessels; and the duty paid on silk in Canton by vessels of all nations in the half-year of 1860 exceeded one million and a-half of dollars.

Looking at the exports from this side of plain cottons and yarns to the East, we find that while there has been a large decrease to Bombay and Calcutta, there has been a considerable increase to Hong Kong and Shanghai. The trade of Hong Kong must be considered in connection with that of Canton, with which it is closely allied. In 1859, the declared value of British produce and manufactures shipped to Hong Kong was nearly £2,000,000, or about three times the amount of the exports of 1857; while in the exports to China, the increase in the same period was about three-quarters of a million. The average value of the imports from China may be taken at £9,000,000 per annum; and latterly there have been introduced a few new articles, which augur well for extended trade. China will grow anything that will flourish in the tropics or the warmer countries of the temperate zone. The people are industrious and skilful to a degree with which even Bengalees cannot compare. They could grow seeds and hemp, indigo and oil plants, just as well as the planters of Bengal. Some five or six years ago the import and export trade of Canton and Shanghai represented a total of 12 millions sterling a-year, of which Shanghai carried on two-thirds. Now the port of Shanghai alone carries on trade to double this amount, while Canton has also largely increased, although we have not the aggregate value of its external trade given. But our trade with them is scarcely yet developed, and will be largely increased when the people of the interior provinces become more familiarised with us and have confidence in us as peaceful traders. English steamers on all the rivers would bring down produce of which we scarcely hear. English skill would teach Chinese acuteness and industry to double the export of manufactured produce of silk, lac, sugar, and indigo. English mints would relieve the trader of his worst enemy, an uncertain currency, and English habits would soon secure a national debt, and with it the means of investment, which is the greatest want of the Chinese, the greatest incentive to accumulation.

In 1842, at the close of the war, the value of our exports to China was £969,381, and of the imports of Chinese produce £3,956,200. In 1859 the value of our exports was £4,457,573, and of the imports of Chinese produce £9,014,310. These figures show the remarkable advance in our trade with the Chinese empire since the additional ports were thrown open to us in 1842. With the additional facilities offered to trade under the new Treaty we can look with confidence to a further extension.

VESSELS LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Napoleon III., Southern Cross, Prince Alfred, Hero. For Shanghai: Peterborough, Gauntlett, Wellington, Challenger, Assyrian. For Singapore and Penang: Victor, Gwalior, Mary Ann. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Energie. For Cape of Good Hope, Rangoon, Penang, Savoy, and Menquie Rangoon. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang, and Singapore: Malacca.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Gertrudis, Glorias de Meria, Rosarita, Clementina, Casas. For Shanghai: Leichardt, Romeo, Mallard. For Hong Kong: Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong and Canton: Niphon, Velocidade, Sea Snake, Jesse Beazley. For Batavia and Sourabaya, Emma Matonlde, Germania. Kronprinz Ernst August. For Batavia and Singapore: Cadovihius, For Singapore: Tigris, Beatrice.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore: Burnside.

At GRANGEMOUTH.—For Manila: Phillipine.

SPOKEN.

MERCEDES (Fr. ship), Bordeaux to Hong Kong, Oct. 1, 30 S., 31 W.
SONBURG, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 4, 3 N., 24 W.
PETRONELLA CATHARINA, Batavia to Holland, Dec. 7, 2 N., 21 W.
JUMANIA (?) (brig), Penang to London, Oct. 19, 6 S., 94 E.
ZEPHYR, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 26, 1 N., 23 W.
LORD DUFFERIN, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 27, 3 N., 24 W.
OCTAVIA, Cardiff to Hong Kong. Oct. 18, 33 S., 100 E.
ALICE, Singapore to Liverpool, Nov. 1.
CÆSAR (Dan. brig), for Hong Kong, Nov. 6, 19 S.
NIECEN HOLLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 13, 33 N., 18 W.
VESTA (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 15, 28 N., 20 W.
SKIDDAW (Brit. barque), London to Singapore, Nov. 19, 19 N., 25 W.
JAPAN, London to Shanghai, 45 N., 10 W.
HUMPHREY NELSON, Liverpool to Hong Kong, 34 S., 27 W.
IDA, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, Jan. 21, 49 N., 7 W.
ELISE SUZANNE (Dutch brq.), Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 26, 4 N., 23 W.
——— (Peruv. ship,) Ross, Liverpool to Batavia, Nov. 25, 6 N., 23 W.
DE TOURNY (Fr. brq.), Batavia to Bordeaux, Jan. 12, off Isl. of Flores.
STRAAT BALI, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 25, 19 N., 36 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: H. Liduina, Caroline Chisholm, Maidr, Ceylon, Spirit of the Deep, Crystal Palace, Fort George, Earl of Windsor, Salacia, Wagoola, Livingstone, Mary Lee, Lord of the Isles, Xulla, Art Union, Wynaud, Kate Carnie, Foam, James Vinnicombe, War Eagle, Palmerston, Cha Sze, Janet Willis, Friar Tuck, Ocean Mail, Hermann, Imperatriz, Herculean, Mirage, William Mitchell. At Liverpool: Carolina, Electric, Teazer. At outports: Gustav, Juno, Balnaguith, Lady Agnes Duff.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Reward, Captain Cook, Anglia, Eliza Thornton, Asia, Beatrice. At Liverpool: Conference, John N. Cushing, Aden, John Bibby. At outports: Zambesi, Johanna Kepler, Anna Maria.

From MANILA.—At London: Menam. At Liverpool: Clifton, Rosina, Matilda. At Cork: Recorder, Arizona, Meliora.

From PENANG.—At London: Germania, Three Bells, Toronto, Bencleuch, Malvern.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Richard Thornton, Atalante. At outports: Johanna Wagner, Albert Borsig, Henos. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Japan, £5 weight, 90s. measurement. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The whole of the cargo of the Ardvill, Capt. Barclay, from Macao to London, which went on shore on the French coast near Boulogne, has been landed, and will be forwarded to London; about one eighth part is damaged; the silk is in good condition. The vessel was towed into Dover January 13, by a steam-tug, and proceeded immediately in tow for London, where she has since arrived. Capt. Barclay died on the night of the 12th instant.

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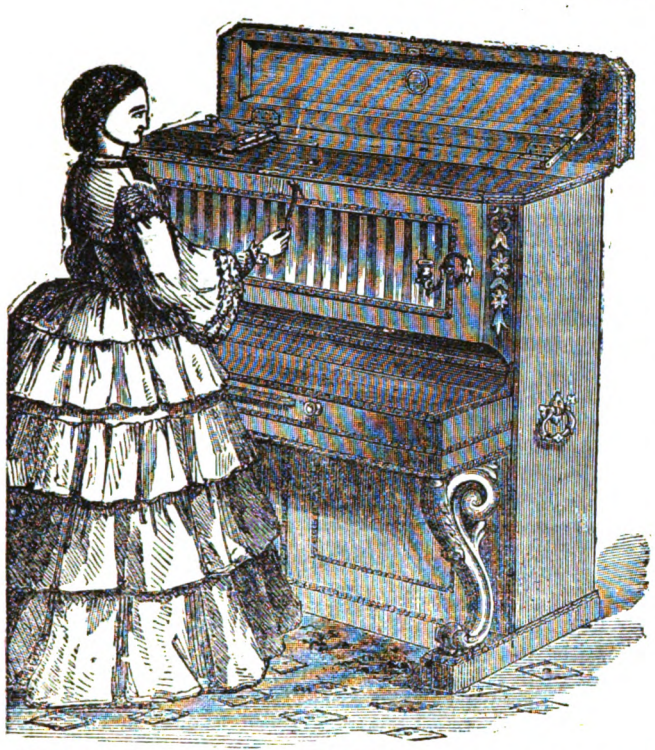

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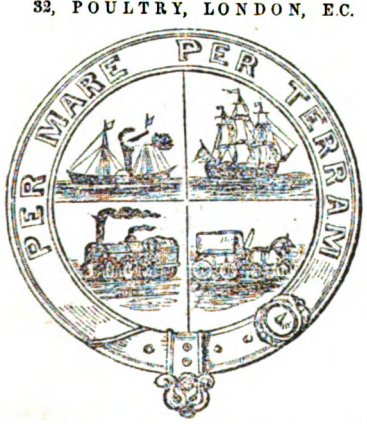

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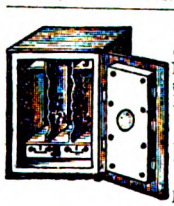

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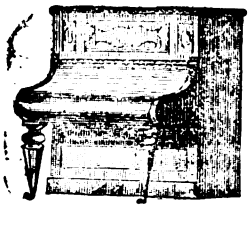

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Hersilla...	623	A 1 10 years	East India.

SHANGHAI.

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China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

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THE EXPORT SUPPLEMENT.

With the present Number we issue the Table of Exports from China, Japan, and all parts East of India, brought down to the latest statements. The usual Table of Exports from England is also given. Single copies, price 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Dec. 4
Nagasaki	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	„ 17
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 24
Shanghai	„ 26	„ 17	„ 23
Ningpo			„ 24
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 24
Swatow			„ 20
Hong Kong	Nov. 10	„ 26	„ 31
Canton			„ 29
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Oct. 26	„ 17	„ 29
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 27
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 30
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Nov. 19
Sarawak			Dec. 30
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 31
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Nov. 26	Dec. 31	Jan. 8
Penang	„ „	„ 29	„ 10

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Brigadier-General Crofton and servant, Captains Hay, Hicks, Milward and servant, Dr. Pearce, M.A., Captains Carr, G. Minto, and J. Gibson, Rev. Mr. George, Surgeon Hartord, Mrs. W. Smith and child. For Marseilles.—Mr. Thomas Smith, Major Dormer, Colonel Walker, Messrs. H. G. Morrel, and E. Marston. For Melbourne: Major Pennycuick, R.A., and W. Thorburn.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 4th Feb.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Ensign Price, Mr. J. Studd, Mr. J. M. Rainbow, Mr. P. Friedland, Mr. G. Mackay. From Marseilles, 12th Feb., 1861, to Hong Kong: Mr. M. Forbes, Mr. G. Simpson, Mr. J. Middleton. To Singapore: Mrs. MacNeil and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Van Heel and two children, Mr. J. Buttery. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Don E. Santos. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. G. Reddelien.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 20th Feb. From Southampton to China: Lieut. Atkinson, Capt. Russell. To Hong Kong: Messrs. G. Clark, James Parr, W. H. O'Toole, Kingdon, H. E. Amoore and Wilson. To Shanghai: Mr. Dove. From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mr. Van Polanen, Mr. J. B. Taylor. To Shanghai: Mr. Capper. To Singapore: Mr. P. Tredderman, Mr. R. Vander Nickport, Mr. E. J. Vincent. From Alexandria to Shanghai. Mr. Overweg. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr. J. S. Escalera.

Per P. and O. str. , 14th March.—From Marseilles to Hong Kong: Mr. Harvey. To Shanghai: Mr. H. P. Hanssen. To Singapore: Mr. G. Covetes.

Per P. and O. str. , 20th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Pettit. To Shanghai: Mr. Eaton. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Voermans.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Feb., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. H. G. Ward. To Hong Kong: Mr. R. G. Merlin, Mr. W. A. Wright, Mr. H. Cuming.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Banian, from Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brimelow and child. Per Mystery, from London: Mrs. Chalmers and child, and Mr. Barr. Per mail steamer, from England, &c.: Mr. Lynill, Mr. and Miss Nicolson, Mrs. McLeod, Dr. Bloomfield, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and Seargeant Card; for Shanghai: Messrs. Ryder, J. C. Sillar, Bradwell, Blow, Maitland, and Pearson. Per Adelicia, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Hopwood and boy. Per Whirlwind, from London: Mr. and Mrs. Buchan, and two native passengers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

Dates are to the 4th December. Disturbances of an alarming nature have occurred at Yokuhama. While Messrs. Bush and Tatham (resident merchants of Yokuhama), and Mr. Cooper Turner (the Crown solicitor of Hong Kong, who is on a visit at that port) were riding through Kavasaki, Mr. Bush, being slightly in advance, noticed a foreigner, tightly pinioned and thrust into a native chair, being carried along under charge of some native officers. Mr. Bush jumped from his horse, fired his revolver in the air, by way of causing consternation, and ere the Japanese officers could muster their courage, the prisoner was released. The cowards then menaced Mr. Bush, but Messrs. Tatham and Turner coming to the rescue, the Japanese "hauled off," and the prisoner's liberation was complete. He turned out to be Mr. B. Telge, of the firm of Messrs. W. Pustau and Co., whose offence turned out to have been killing a wild goose.

The day following a number of Japanese soldiers went to Messrs. Pustau's house, and taking Mr. Moss, also belonging to that firm, for Mr. Telge, they attempted to capture him. Mr. Moss armed himself with a fowling-piece, and in the midst of a violent scuffle, shot one of his assailants. He was then made prisoner. On this news spreading abroad, the British consul, all the foreign community, and one hundred men from the Prussian man-of-war, made a determined and successful attempt to liberate Mr. Moss. An investigation was being held. The Japanese witnesses were giving most absurdly false evidence, and such was the excitement, that Mr. Moss's friends have advised him to leave for fear of assassination.

Another account says:—

Mr. Telge, a German, of this place, with a party of friends, rode to Kani-sa-ki, ten miles distant towards Yedo, taking his gun with him. While at that place he went out a short distance into the paddy fields, and shot a goose, and with it started back. A few officers saw the whole affair, came towards him and complimented him on the fine shot he had made; he no doubt, feeling flattered by the remarks, made friends with them, and all walked on together. He had not proceeded but a few steps when he was violently seized from behind and thrown on his face, his arms triced up behind his back, and his situation made as uncomfortable as the in-

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genuity of the officers could invent. He refused to walk, but told them he would go with hem quietly if they would release him, and complained of the tightness of the cords. This seemed to delight them, and the coolies that held him received orders to tighten them, which was done. They then carried him towards the So-ci-do (the high road), threw him into a kind of chair used in this country, and which is about as uncomfortable an affair when a person's limbs are free, as can be imagined, and took him towards Kanagawa. His friends, from his long absence, thinking that he might have gone towards home started that way. After riding a short distance one of them accidentally caught sight of a man's legs protruding from a chair, with several officers escorting it. This excited their curiosity, and on close inspection they discovered who it was, and on seeing his situation it was but the work of a moment to dismount, show their "revolvers" (which, by the way, are constantly used by us at all times, and in all places, at night in our hands, ready cocked) and cast him loose. The officers at first made some resistance, but, at the sight of a few pistols pointed at their heads, and which they were quite certain would go off if they attempted to draw their swords, they reluctantly allowed him to go, and soon had the pleasure of a stern view of him as he disappeared over the next hill. He has not been popular with them, being a "German subject," yet, under English protection, which they cannot understand, and have long since insisted that all persons other than those of "Treaty Powers" should leave the country.

The day after this occurrence Mr. Moss was returning from a shooting excursion; he had nearly reached the jetty, and was passing a small "guard-house," when several officers rushed out, and not knowing what were their intentions, whether peaceful or not, as all persons here would have done, he backed up to a house and stood on the defensive, cocked both barrels of his gun, pointed it for the leader, and asked what they intended. They told him that it was very wrong to point his gun at an officer; but recognising among them one whom he had seen often at the "Custom-house," he grounded the gun and walked up to them in the middle of the street, at which moment he was struck a violent blow on the back of the head which felled him to the ground on his face, the gun was wrenched from his hands, and immediately after it exploded and shot nearly off the left arm of one of the inferior officers; the bone was smashed into small pieces; so close must it have been that the flesh was blackened by the powder, and the wads must have passed through the arm.

Mr. Moss was immediately hurried off to a small house near the water, the crowd driven out of the street, the blood washed up, and all traces removed; and it was by the merest accident that Captain Vyse, her Majesty's Consul, heard of it. One of the coolies belonging to the Consulate happened to hear of it, and rushing in said that a foreigner had shot a Jak-a-nin in the street. Captain Vyse was at the time taking down the depositions of the persons engaged in the affair of the day previous, and all present at once started for the scene of the accident. Going up to the guard-house he asked the officers what was the matter. They told him nothing. He asked them if they had not heard of the affair. They said no. One of the party suggested that they look inside; and on Captain Vyse attempting to go, he was rudely pushed back. He persisted, and on going into the back room, saw the officer lying on a mat. He at once sent for Drs. Hepburn and Simon, who at once said nothing but amputation of the arm would save the man's life.

At last an interpreter turned up, who told what the doctors had said. The officers refused to have it done, saying that the permission of the mayor and governor of Kanagawa would first have to be obtained. Captain Vyse, disgusted with their lying and prevaricating, told them that "he had done all in his power for the man; had brought surgeons competent to judge; they said if the arm was not taken off he must die; and as they refused to have it done, if the man died they must be answerable for his life, not the man that fired the shot." All the information he could obtain from them was that a foreigner had done it, but would not say who it was, or what had been done with him. Captain Vyse asked for a guard, as he wished to call on the "Governor." This was refused, and he went without one. The Governor declared that he knew nothing about it, and thus the matter stood until after dark. Captain Vyse had good reason to believe that Mr. Moss was confined either in the Governor's house or in the prison close by, and he pledged himself to the foreigners (who were now collected) to regain him that night by force, if necessary.

The "Prussian Commodore" (who is deserving of all praise) offered him the assistance of an armed force, which was accepted. At 11 P.M., Captain Vyse, accompanied by Mr. Bellecom the French "Charge de Affairs," and the abbe "Girard" as interpreter, (one having been refused by the officers), started for the "Governor's" to demand the man, and bring him back by fair means or by force. A Prussian officer went with them having with him a rocket, the signal for the force to land, and during the interview remained outside with a lighted match in his hand, the landing party being in their boats close by awaiting the signal; a large body of foreigners were not far off, eager to join in the attack.

At first the Governor said that he had just heard of the affair, but did not know what had been done with the man. After an almost endless amount of lying, he admitted that he was in prison, and at the last moment when the patience of the Europeans was almost exhausted, he consented to give him up provided Captain Vyse gave his word of honour that he would see justice done. He delivered him up just in time—had he held out much longer he would have seen a scene of bloodshed which he would long have cause to remember. Mr. Moss received some injuries while in their hands, was beaten, kicked, and jumped on, besides receiving two severe blows over the face with some iron weapon. Mr. Moss has commenced a suit against the Japanese Government, and claims damages $30,000.

The wounded officer is still alive; his depositions was taken and handed into the Consul's hands - it finishes with the pleasant information that if he lived he should kill Mr. Moss; as it is, he leaves three brothers who will revenge his death, as the Japanese law is blood for blood. Mr. Moss, for his own safety, will have to leave the country, and it is most likely that some other foreigner will fall, as a set off against the death of this officer —a most unpleasant mode of balancing accounts to us here.

I understand that Mr. Alcock thinks that it was an unpardonable and outrageous attack. How the affair will end it is difficult to say.

NAGASAKI.

Letters from Nagasaki state that on the night of the 1st Dec. a fire broke out in a house near the coal-shed adjacent to the Dutch factory, in which shed, it is supposed, about 20,000 tons of coals are deposited. The fire communicated itself to the shed and the coals, a considerable portion of which were destroyed.

In consequence of the improved rates in China, Cotton goods had advanced, and grey shirtings were quoted at $3; white, $3 20c. In exports tea and silk had advanced, owing to the increased demand. Isinglass quoted $22 to $28; tobacco, $5 50c.; rapeseed, $1 60c. to $1 80c.; gall nuts, $6 to $6 50c. No vessels loading home.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The news from Peking is not later than already received. From Tien-tsin, however, advices have been received to the 2nd December, which makes no mention of the murder reported last mail at Hong Kong of Mr. Adkins, so we must assume the story to be a *canard*. The troops are very comfortably gathered, but the thermometer had been down to 20 below zero. The men, however, were finding means to pass time, and it is hoped they will only have to do that, and not be molested by the Chinese. The gun-boats had been unable to run through the ice, and the last officers who left Tien-tsin had to go down to the Taku Forts overland; carts accomplishing the journey in two days. There had been very little snow; and the frosty air was so dry and clear that stars could be sometimes seen during the daytime. Everyone up at Tien-tsin is now dressed in furs. The quantity of game in the market was very large, and was sold for a mere song. Liquids could only be kept from freezing by being kept near a stove.

The 31st Regiment were located inside the South gate, the 60th inside the East, and the Artillery and Military Train in different yamuns all along the street, which runs from the East to the West gates. The 67th were stationed on the south bank of the grand canal, just outside the north-east part of the city wall; and Fane's horse were in the south-east suburb. The French and British embassies were in two of the best places in Tien-tsin, on the west side of the river, and but a short distance from the city wall. The French troops had taken up their quarters on the east side of the Peiho and the north of the grand canal.

The Chinese shopkeepers are said to be quite pleased at the prospect of foreigners coming to settle and trade at Tien-tsin, and are inquiring for opium, iron, tin, and cotton goods, &c.

The instalment of the indemnity, half a million of taels, had been duly received by both the English and French.

Admiral Hope has gone to Japan, and will proceed from thence to Shanghai, and up the river Yang-tse-Kiang.

SHANGHAI.

The latest date from London is October 26th, received on the 17th Dec., per Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamer *Ly-ee-moon*. The rebels in this vicinity appear to be quiet. Lord Elgin is still here, waiting, it is presumed, to see the result of the opening of the river Yangtsze; upon which the policy of the British Government, in regard to the rebel question, materially depends, so far as the interests of trade are concerned. It is expected that Admiral Hope will be down here from the North very soon, when he will organise the expedition which it may be deemed expedient to employ for the protection of trade in that river.

The first fruits of the tariff and trade regulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin have appeared in a bold attempt of the Chinese local authorities to establish in this settlement an opium monopoly, under Rule 5, which excludes that article from the benefit of the transit duty clause applicable to all other goods. A commission which was established, issued official notifications calling upon the Chinese Shroffs in the employ of each foreign house, dealing in opium, to send in a detailed monthly report of all the transactions of their masters in this article, for which they were to receive a fee; and inquiries were instituted respecting the families of the said Shroffs with a view to making them suffer for any failure on the part of their relatives to send in a disclosure of the business transactions of their employers.

This attempt to revive the old Canton system of espionage has been vigorously met by her Majesty's Consul, who has addressed the Superintendent of Customs, requiring the with-

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drawal of the obnoxious notifications and the removal of the Commission from the foreign settlement.

The following notification has been issued by the British Consul, Mr. T. T. Meadows :—

He Britannic Majesty's Consul having heard that a commission established some time back in the foreign settlement to levy inland duties on opium—and which he had had official grounds for believing to be removed elsewhere—was still in full operation, went personally this morning to the locality in question. He there not only found the commission in apparently full operation, under the authority of two notifications of the Superintendent of Customs, dated two days ago and suspended at the gates of the establishment, but also noted in its constitution, as prescribed by these notifications, features of a nature so objectionable as to render immediate public action on his part an unavoidable duty.

The Superintendent of Customs there lays down that the Chinese chief accountant (compradore or shroff) in the employ of each foreign house dealing in opium shall send in to the above Opium-duty Commission a detailed monthly report of all the opium which his employers have, during the month, imported, paid the maritime import duty on, and sold to Chinese, together with a statement of the balance of opium left in their (his employers') possession, which balance is to head the account of the next following month. The Superintendent further lays down that the same description of surveillance shall be maintained over transactions in receiving ships, through the Chinese accountants of the firms to which they severally belong.

Since returning from the above visit of inspection, the undersigned has received from various British merchants, who have appeared to protest against the system, or to whom he has applied for additional information, sets of certain regulations, blank books, forms, &c., &c., by which the details of the system are explained and prescribed. From these it appears that to the Chinese chief accountant of each of twenty-five opium-dealing foreign houses at this port, a similar set of documents has been issued, one of these being an official order from the Superintendent of Customs addressed to the chief accountant by name, requiring from him personally the performance of the abovementioned services, and assigning to him as a reward a sum of five mace per chest, but also making him responsible for any discrepancy between the number of chests imported and of those reported as sold by his employer. The undersigned has, further, been informed, by one of the British merchants who have appealed to him, that the commission has been instituting inquiries into the whereabouts of the parents, wife, and children of his accountant, with a view to making these innocent persons suffer for any failure on their relatives' part to send in a monthly disclosure of the business transactions of the foreign firm that employs him.

The undersigned, seeing in this system of espionage, supported by a cruel terrorism, a revival of one of those worst features of the old Canton hong monopoly, which led to the first British war in this country, feels that he cannot too promptly oppose to it whatever checks Treaty-rights and British consular influence place at his command.

The undersigned accordingly hereby calls upon all British firms to whose accountants any orders or other documents of the above indicated kind have been issued to transmit the same to this Consulate without delay. And he further requests all such firms to note, and to explain to their Chinese clerks and servants, the following Treaty-right and the action which he, pending instructions from H.M.'s Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade, is resolved to take upon it.

The 31st article of the first French Treaty with China and the identical 32nd article of the French Treaty of Tien-tsin stipulate that Chinese, who, being accused of crimes, take refuge in French houses or ships must be applied for through the Consuls, who will take steps to effect their extradition "on proof of their culpability." The undersigned will not, unless otherwise instructed, attempt to make use of this stipulation in the case of Chinese not in British employ; he being well satisfied that neither British commercial interests nor the credit of the British name will profit by allowing Chinese generally to hope for protection from the regular judicial procedures of their own country. In the case of such persons, therefore, he will continue to content himself, as he has heretofore done, by requiring the presentation of a duly sealed warrant issued by competent native authority. But as regards Chinese in British employ or their nearer relatives, the undersigned has resolved to exercise to the fullest extent the right secured by the above prudent and salutary provision. In their case, he will require convincing proofs of the commission of a crime or of some recognised offence against society before proceeding to any act of extradition. And until he is satisfied that all intention is given up of making them, by a system of rewards and punishments, act as Customs' supervisors over the business transactions of their own masters, he will feel it his duty to view with peculiar suspicion every charge of a criminal nature that may be brought against them.

The new Treaty, Convention, and Tariff, have been published in the *North China Herald.*

H.M.'s steamer *Cowper* (late *Fei-seen*, bought at Hong Kong.) has been advertised for sale.

The owners of the *Tu-Yung* towing steamer had been ordered to pay by the Consular Court the sum of $550 for damages in running down a Chinese boat.

The community are agitating for the construction of new roads into the interior while our troops hold the Chinese city. A meeting has been held, of which the following is a notice from the report of the *North China Herald* :—

Mr. Hamilton, being requested, took the chair, and said that he appeared before the meeting for the purpose of bringing under their notice an offer that had been made by Sir J. Michel for the construction of country roads, and in doing so he desired to make an explanation to those gentlemen who considered this matter as one belonging to the Municipal Council. The difficulty that presented itself in this matter was the want of proper supervision—without which contractors did their work extravagantly and inefficiently. This, under the direction of an engineer officer, Sir J. Michel was prepared to furnish. Added to which, Sir J. Michel would be in communication with the Taotai, who would settle as regards the land required. Mr. Lay, also, who had access to the Taotai, had expressed his desire to do anything in his power to forward the object in view. Mr. Reid, seconded by Mr. Jarvie, then proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed to form a committee with power to add to their number, viz. :—Messrs. Hamilton, Coutts, Ashton, Whittall, Cushny, Reid, and C. Thorne.—Carried unanimously.

At the second sale of Arabs belonging to her Majesty's Government, the total sum realised for the twenty were Tls. 4,405, making an average of Tls. 220. The highest price was Tls. 450, the lowest Tls. 60. Two were sold at Tls. 400 each, one at Tls. 430, and three under Tls. 100 each.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society a paper by Dr. Bridgman was read on the "Language of the Miaoutsz." Four distinct catalogues of words were exhibited in the essay submitted by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman.

The report by last mail of the departure of Lord Elgin and Admiral Hope for Japan turns out to be incorrect. Sir Hope Grant proceeded in the *Granada* to Kanagawa, and it is believed that Admiral Hope left the Peiho for Kanagawa on Dec. 30.

Mr. Clifton, the Superintendent of Police, has been dismissed, notwithstanding his acquittal of the charges brought against him.

NINGPO.

A correspondent, dating Dec. 12, writes us :—Owing to the disturbed state of the country, and the distracted state of the Government at Peking, occasioned by the approach of the "barbarian" army, no Peking Gazettes have for a long time arrived.

The insurgents have again entered this province, taken a few places, made another attempt to take Hangchow, and, by last accounts, are retiring. Since their defeat at Shanghai they seem to have lost heart somewhat. Were they to go forward with the energy that they displayed a few months since, when they took Soochow and Hangchow, and destroyed the imperial army, they might soon conquer the whole country. But, it is, I apprehend, a more difficult matter to retain and rule the places taken than to take them.

The Rev. S. J. Roberts, an American Baptist missionary, with whom the insurgent chief studied Christianity a few months, previous to his entering upon his revolutionary career, has, at the earnest request of the latter, remained at Nanking. It is to be hoped that he will correct some of the gross errors of the chief and his followers.

It is said that the steamer *Zingari* has been purchased by the authorities at Ningpo for service against the rebels in the Tseen-kang-kiang, should they attempt to cross over that river to the Ningpo side.

CHUSAN.

All the British troops but fifteen men and two officers of the 99th have left Chusan. H.M.S. *Snake* remains there until the French troops leave.

A correspondent writes :—The natives are very free to express their regret at the departure of the English forces. English policemen render the people much more secure from robberies and thefts than their own. The Frenchmen they do not like so well. Nearly all of the English left on the 5th inst., in the *Australia*, for Hong Kong. The India troops left on the 7th inst. in the *Thunder*; only some fifteen English officers and men are now remaining there. They are looking after and disposing of the remaining stores, chiefly cattle and wood intended for the North. An auction was held on the 10th inst., at which some 3,000,000 lbs. of wood, about 400 head of cattle, a number of sheep, a quantity of barley, rice, brand, sugar, tea, &c., &c., were sold, probably at great sacrifice.

The French will remain for the present, but it is understood that they are also to leave as soon as convenient. The Roman Catholic Missionaries have taken advantage of the presence of French troops to secure a good location in the city of Tinghai, and are building a large church.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

Intelligence has been received of the seizure, at Wanchew, of two Englishmen from a schooner, who were very badly treated, and sent to Ningpo as smugglers.

AMOY.

There is no intelligence from this port beyond the usual market reports.

SWATOW.

The late disturbances have apparently all subsided, but British subjects have to be indemnified, in which Mr. Consul Carie, it is to be hoped, will show better judgment than in the first outbreak of the affair.

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HONG KONG.

The French Government have purchased the steamer *Undine*, built at Hong Kong, for $4,600, which may be assumed to leave a good profit to her owners, Messrs. Douglas, Harper, and others.

A long review of Mr. Scarth's pamphlet, "Is our War with the Tartars or Chinese?" not very complimentary to the author, appears in the *Daily Press*.

In spite of the cession of Kowloon to the British, landed property at Hong Kong still maintains its value, the last sold having realised $33,000 (£8,000) premium on the fixed rentals. The want of storage room, however, will not be so urgent when the new hongs are built at Canton.

Mr. Wilson, on his retirement from the editorial chair of the *China Mail*, says:—"During the three years in which we have conducted this paper, many events of very great importance have occurred in China; and though we lay down the editorial pen to-day (27th Dec.), yet our connection with the *China Mail* does not cease, and we hope soon to converse with our readers about home matters."

On Christmas-day, in St. John's Cathedral, the new organ from England was played for the first time. All the details not being quite perfected, the full musical effect was not shown; but from the sample given the organ is pronounced a very fine one.

The *Ly-ee-moon*, on her passage to Shanghai, had two nights of heavy blowing weather. Notwithstanding, she made the run in 3 days 15 hours. She had fine weather on her passage down, which occupied 2 days 20½ hours; from Ningpo to this port, 2 days 10 hours, being the fastest time known.

The very extraordinary charges against a consular official in Japan are now understood to have been greatly exaggerated, but in the excitement prevailing at Kanagawa it has almost died out—not so, it is presumed, with the accused, who, of course, must be reported to the Home Government.

A Government notification announces that six months' leave of absence has been granted to William Chapman, Esq., Postmaster-General, from the 20th Nov., and that F. W. Mitchell, Esq., has been appointed Acting Postmaster-General. Five months' leave of absence has also been granted to Dr. J. I. Murray, Colonial Surgeon, his place being filled by Dr. Ainslie, as Acting Colonial Surgeon; Dr. Wong-Fun is appointed as superintendent of the Civil Hospital.

The *Hong Kong Register* has the following on the Great Abuse Commission. We think it was perfectly right the inquiry should have been held, and that whatever the judgment may be, it should end the matter:—"The Civil Service Abuses Commission still 'drags its slow length along.' Its nineteenth sitting has been held, and the point arrived at is, the opening of Mr. Caldwell's defence. Every one here is sick and tired of the matter, as, doubtless, are the commissioners; and their verdict, whether in favour of or against Mr. Caldwell, will be hailed as a veritable relief by the public of the colony."

The *Sebastopol* arrived off Hong Kong harbour from Whampoa, on 22nd Dec., with coolies on board bound to Demerara. Dr. Preston is gone in her in medical charge.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Dates from this place are to the 22nd of December, via Hong Kong, and the 3rd of January, via Singapore, but there is nothing further than the usual trade prices current. London dates of October 26 reached on December 17. The *Sales* has not yet arrived from Liverpool; and the *Maria Rosario*, that arrived on the 16th inst. from Singapore, does not bring many English manufactures. There has been a pretty fair demand for goods. The stocks in first hands must now be very greatly reduced, and many sales not reported have been made to arrive of both plain and coloured goods.

MALACCA STRAITS.

PENANG.

On the 27th December a Siamese chief, brother of the King of Siam's Minister, arrived here in his yacht, on a tour of inspection of the tributary places under Siam. This is the same individual who, some three years ago, our readers may remember, went to England as Siamese Ambassador. The Rajah of Quedah also arrived simultaneously with the Siamese chief, and on landing a salute was fired from the fort.

SINGAPORE.

The *Hooghly* returned on 31st Dec., after a completely successful cruise after the pirates who have long infested this neighbourhood, and who were known to have murdered eight Chinese in a tongkong, a year or two ago. The *Hooghly* found the pirates off Pulu Tioman, in the China sea. They were taken entirely by surprise, and were captured without difficulty. There were three of them, all Malays, and desperate-looking fellows. They were brought in heavily ironed, and will probably pay the penalty of their crimes with their lives, as the proof against them is undoubted.

The captain and crew of the *Herculean* from Shanghai, lost in Gaspar Straits, have arrived from Batavia.

A huge alligator was brought into town from Sirangoon; the Government rewarded its captors.

We (*Straits Times*) are very sorry indeed to learn that the state of health of our worthy Commissioner of Police is such as to necessitate his immediate departure for Europe, and we are informed that he will probably leave Singapore next month. It will be extremely difficult to supply the place which Mr. Dunman has filled so worthily, and we have no idea who will be appointed to act during his absence. We have heard the name of the present police magistrate mentioned in connection with the post.

The following advertisement appears in the Singapore papers:—

"The proprietor of the Commercial Press and General Printing Office, together with the *Singapore Standard* and *Daily Press* newspapers, being desirous of proceeding to England in a few months, is open to an offer to purchase the establishment."

CANTON—NEWS EXTRA.

The new Tariff was put into operation on the 19th of December.

An interesting narrative of a visit to the Tartar-general's yamun appears in the *Friend of China*, and those interested in the Coolie trade will find in that journal the instructions sent by Messrs. Torices, Ferran, and Co, of Havana, to their agents in China for conducting this traffic.

The artists of Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and the *Illustrated London News*, have arrived at Hong Kong from the seat of war.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

Boyle—On the 11th inst, at 4, Queen-street, Mayfair, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Boyle, 89th Regiment, of a son.

Browne—At Shanghai, on the 18th December, the wife of H. Browne, Commander, P. & O. Steam Company's service, of a son, stillborn.

Campbell—On the 24th ult., at Lethen House, Nairnshire, N.B., the wife of Archibald Campbell, Esq., late of China, prematurely, of a daughter, still born.

Erskine—On the 9th inst, at 10, Durham-terrace, Westbourne-park, the wife of Colonel Erskine, of a daughter.

Gibbs—On the 31st Jan., at Southampton Villa, Highgate-rise, the wife of Richard Gibbs, Esq., of a daughter.

Gifford—At Hong Kong, on the 30th December, Mrs. George Gifford, of a son.

Kloekers—At Shanghai, on the 23rd November, the wife of Rev. H. H. Z. Kloekers, of a daughter.

Low—At Hong Kong, on the 24th December, the wife of Mr. R. A. Low of a son.

Markham—On the 9th inst., at Becca Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs Markham, of a daughter.

Matheson—On the 6th inst., in South-street, the wife of Alexander Matheson, Esq., M.P., of a son.

Plumridge—On the 10th inst. at Hopton Hall, near Lowestoffe, Lady Plumridge, of twin daughters.

Rangel—On the 11th inst., at 4, The Square, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, the wife of R. Rangel, Esq., of a daughter

Sandelands—At Penang, on the 22nd December, Mrs. G. M. Sandelands, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Blundell—Farmar—On the 29th ult., at Christ Church, Craven-hill, by the Rev. W. H. Le Marchant, Edmund Augustus Blundell, Esq., late Governor of Singapore and Malacca, to Meliora Mynors, eldest daughter of the late H. H. Farmar, Esq., of Dunsenane county Wexford.

Donner—Koebel—On the 5th inst., at the German Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. C. Meyer, Julius Donner, Esq., Grove-park, Camberwell, to Augusta, eldest daughter of H. C. Koebel, Esq., of the Grove.

Edwards—Rees—On the 21st ult., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Clifton, by the Rev. G. H. Walsh, J. Cox Edwards, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to Maria Hedger, younger daughter of the late T. Rees, Esq., of Macao, China.

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FINCHAM—ADAMS—At the Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 20th December, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, M.A, Colonial Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., British Consular Chaplain, of Canton, Alfred Fincham, Esq., of Canton, to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. H. Adams, Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

PAGET—HENEAGE—On the 6th inst., at Trinity Church, Chelsea, by the Rev. R. Burgess, Brigadier-General Lord George Paget, C.B., to Louisa, youngest daughter of Charles Heneage, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Heneage.

RODGETT—DUGDALE—On the 30th Jan., at St. Mark's Church, Witton, by the Rev. J. C. Kershaw, Richard Bashall, youngest son of Miles Rodgett, Esq., of Darwen Bank, near Preston, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Dugdale, Esq., of Griffin Lodge, near Blackburn.

TEMPLE—CHITTY—On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, T. R. S. Temple, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Chitty, Esq., junior, of the Middle Temple.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—On the 25th ult., at Lether House, Barbara Anne, the wife of Archibald Campbell, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent and Co., at China, aged 30.

FERREIRA—On the 4th inst., at the residence of his son, G. A. Ferreira, Esq., Rock House, Chudleigh, Devon, Francisco Ferreira, a dos Guimarães, Oporto, Esq., aged 79.

GIBSON—At Foo-chow-Foo, on the 14th of December, Henry Bennett Gibson, M.D.

GUNTHORPE—At the Peiho, in November, on board the *Waterwitch*, Mr. Henry Gunthorpe, late of the Harbour-master's office, at Hong Kong.

KLOEKERS—At Shanghai, on the 16th December, Mrs. Emily Page Kloekers, wife of Rev. H. Z. Kloekers, and eldest daughter of L. Winterbotham, Esq., banker, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

LEGGE—On the — January, the Rev. George Legge, D.D., brother of the Rev. James Legge, of Hong Kong.

MUNDY—On the 9th inst., in Grosvenor-street West, Eaton-square, Admiral Sir George Mundy, K.C.B., aged 83.

OLIPHANT—On the 24th ult., at No. 2, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Oliphant, widow of John Hope Oliphant, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., late of Penang, Prince of Wales' Island, in her 88th year.

PETRE—On the 10th inst., at 3, Mansfield-street, the Lady Emma Petre, R.I.P.

WALLACE—At Hong Kong, on 13th December, Alexander Wallace, aged 36.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Shipments have been large to Great Britain. and for the present season already amount to 55 million pounds, being in excess of any previous season. To the United States the export has not been so large. At Foo-chow-Foo the settlements of the fortnight have been very large. The teamen were anxious sellers, and not onty shipped on their own account under advances, but entered into large barter transactions with some Indian firms (doubtless against inferior Malwa opium). A good demand springing up for Australia, and the British and American firms being tempted to enter the market by the improved advices from London, by the reduced demands of the Teamen, by the low rates of exchange, and from the fact of the Taiping rebels having taken the mart of Hohow, and occupied the Pass leading to the adjoining Province of Kiangsi. Congou: 50,000 chests and 23,000 half-chests at 9 to 12½ taels for trashy to common; 13 to 15 taels for common to ordinary; 16 to 18 taels for middling; 19 to 22 taels for second crop Kaisows; 15 to 18 taels for inferior Hohow, and 20 to 21 taels for middling Ningchow. Oolongs: 7,000 half-chests, at 13 taels for common Foochow packed. 17½ to 20 taels for common and fair cargo, and 22 to 25 taels for good and fine ditto. Scented Teas: 3,000 boxes at 22 taels for middling. In addition to which about 15,000 chests Congou have been arranged for shipment under advances on Chinese account. Supplies are sensibly falling off, and there seems at length a prospect of a limit being placed upon the season's yield. The desire of the Teamen to meet the market is attributed to the national propensity of winding up accounts and of returning home to spend their new year festivities, during the pressure for money consequent on the approach of that season; they will doubtless make arrangements for the coming season's tea. At Canton settlements have been: Congou: 45 chops, at 22 taels for but mid. to 27 taels for second class Oopacks; 3,500 half-chests Tyshan, at 18 to 24 taels. Scented teas: 9,000 ten catty boxes Caper, at 14 to 23½ taels, and 4,500 do. order. Pekoe, at 19½ to 30 taels. Powchong, Canton packed, 1,500 half-chests, at 15 to 16 taels. Canton Greens: Gunpowder and Imperial, 8,000 ten-catty boxes, at 17 to 19 taels; young Hyson, 1,700 half chests, at 17 to 18 taels. Leaving the unsold stock of country teas at 70 to 80 chops Congou, and 10 to 12 chops Souchong. As for coming supplies, the Teamen say that 30 chops more of Oonams and Oopacks will come to hand, and will complete the season's yield. At Shanghai there has been rather an improved market to notice for the past fortnight, but the still small supplies that come forward necessarily curtail operations in comparison with former seasons. This state of things, however, will probably not continue long, as the increased facility of transit at Ningpo is calculated to cause supplies to come forward. Settlements on the market are of Hohow, 268 chests, at 22 taels; of Ningchow, 1,825 chests, at 23½ taels to 27½; of common kinds 500 chests, at 16 taels; of Kaisow 140 chests, at 24 taels; and of flowery Pekoe, 272 chests, at 35½ taels, making in all 3,208 chests.

SILK.—The settlements have continued on the same large scale, 4,000 bales having been taken at prices much the same as last quoted. The arrivals from the country still continue heavy, and we have a stock on the market of 7,000 bales still unsold. The news from England of 26th October mail gave general disappointment, and will, in all probability, cause some hesitation on the part of the buyers, which it is to be hoped will bring about a reduced scale of prices.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: Canton.—No settlements reported; stock 1,500 piculs, the nominal quotation is reduced to $17 50c. 300 piculs lately arrived at Macao fetched $16 75c. Cassia oil: There have been heavy exports to the United States. The Canton quotation is $280; the Macao $265. Settlements of 50 piculs are reported at the latter. Cassia buds: No supplies, and much wanted. Star Aniseed: This article appears to be now exclusively directed to Macao, where the stock is reported at 300 piculs, and the quotation $14 75c. to $16; no settlements. Aniseed Oil: At Canton there is no stock. At Macao there there have been large shipments at $165. Fire Crackers at Canton are quoted at 85c. per box of 40 packs, best quality. Matting: There have been large shipments both to New York and London. The Canton quotations for Lintan cargo are, white per yard 4 quarter 9 cents, and check 10½ cents. Vermillion: Canton quotation for Sunshing chop, $38 per box. Rhubarb: The Shanghai market is bare of good quality; the new root is beginning to arrive at Canton. Galangal: 300 piculs offered at Canton at $4 and 500 piculs at Macao at $3 25c. to $3 50c. China root is quoted $4 at Canton. Galls there are 100 piculs at Canton, for which $14 50c. is demanded. Musk is scarce and wanted. Wool, at Shanghai, is being offered in small lots at 8 to 8½ taels per picul. Camphor: Settlements are reported of 200 piculs at $30 packed. The stock is 600 piculs, all in one hand.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The markets at all ports have improved for European imports, and it is expected that the heavy stocks will soon be cleared off after China New Year (February). Most of the holders are asking higher rates.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	5,012,963	19,631,100	23,513,644	47,407,707	47,301
Comparative period last season	15,456,807	11,497,686	15,075,524	42,030,017	33,571
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	14,139,457	Piculs. 854
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	18,380,960	1,316
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	1,112,500	Bales. 3,933
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,149,036	2,697
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	Packages. 14,944	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,783	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1860	...	...	...	Total lbs. 7,300,840	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	7,215,777	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 2d.	6s. 2½d.
Ditto	3 ditto	..	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 10	4 10½
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 7½	4 8
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 9½	4 9½ to 4 10
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 0½	4 1
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 296 to 297 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 222 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11.5 taels, and at Hong Kong 8 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 74·5 cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Pursuit, from Shanghai, Dec. 16, to New York. Tea, 527,273 lbs.; sarsnets, 175 pieces; raw silk, 124; wool, 150 piculs.

Per Merse, from Foo-chow-Foo, Dec. 17, to London. Tea, 846,600 lbs.

Per Nabob, from Foo-chow-Foo, Dec. 19, to New York. Tea, 1,245,100 lbs.

Per Overmann, from Foo-chow-Foo, Dec. 12, to Melbourne. Tea, 497,450 lbs.; silk piece goods, 10 piculs; straw braid, 40

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Per Patna, from Canton, Dec. 12, to London. Tea, 408.560 lbs.

Per Gabalva, from Canton. Dec. 14, to London. Tea, 512.840 lbs.; soy, 90 packages; canes, 10 mils.

Per Waverley, from Canton, Dec. 18, to London. Tea, 313.000 lbs.; soy, 50 packages; sundries, 85; matting, 1,360 rolls; canes, 140 mils.

Per Harkaway, from Canton, Dec. 21, to London. Tea, 777,500 lbs.; sweetmeats, 8 boxes; matting, 470 rolls; sundries, 83 packages.

Per Standard, from Canton, Dec. 27, to London. Tea, 305,000 lbs.; soy, 50 packages.

Per Queensberry, from Canton, Dec. 28, to London. Tea, 767,000 lbs.; sundries, 528 packages.

Per Swallow, from Canton, Dec. 22, to New York. Tea, 154,334 lbs.; pongees, 3,130 pieces; sarsnets, 250; levantines, 250; crape shawls and scarfs, 13,385; raw silk, 70; raw silk, 2 piculs; cassia, 75; matting, 9,377 rolls; sweetmeats, 2,062 boxes; fire crackers, 25.034; fans, 213.

Per Haze, from Canton, Dec. 22, to New York. Tea, 246,521 lbs.; pongees, 4,575 pieces; sarsnets, 68; crape shawls and scarfs, 8,260; raw silk, 73; cassia, 807 piculs; matting, 3,600 rolls; sweetmeats, 1,148 boxes; vermillion, 20; chinaware, 6; fire crackers, 1,677; cassia oil, 80; anniseed oil, 49; star anniseed, 10.

Per Pekin (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, Dec. 15, to London. Silk, 1,989 bales. To the Continent, 525.

Per Jacob Bell, from Hong Kong, Dec. 26, to San Francisco. Tea, 2,817 packages; sugar, 1,820 piculs; rice, 6,500; oil, 600; opium, 4,000 taels; fire crackers, 1,000 boxes; China goods, 2,047 packages; mats, 300; pepper, 400 bags; silk, 57 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Graham, Dec. 10, to Liverpool. Hemp, 4,160 piculs; sugar, 7,840; M. O. P. shells, 230. Treasure, $42,000.

Per Albuera, Dec. 15, to London. Hemp, 5,060 piculs; sugar, 8,010; sapanwood, 150; coffee, 70; cigars, 1,770 mils.; tortoise shell, 1,500 catties.

Per Alavesa, Dec. 20, to Liverpool. Hemp, 5,500 piculs; sugar, 5,300; sapanwood, 150; M. O. P. shells, 217; cigars, 30 mils.

Per G. B Carr, Dec. 20, to Liverpool. Hemp, 2,800 piculs; sugar, 9,750; sapanwood, 250.

Per John Land, Dec. 15, to Boston. Hemp, 7,860 piculs; sugar, 8,150; sapanwood, 400.

Per Masuelita, Dec. 20, to Sydney. Sugar, 5,030 piculs; coffee, 300; cordage, 250; cigars, 1,000 mils.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Syren, Dec. 23, to Glasgow.—Sago flour, 7,153 piculs; rattans, 63; sapanwood, 142; whiskey, 50 cases; timber, 3 logs; sundries, 18 packages.

Per D'Artagnan, Dec. 29, to Bordeaux.—Black pepper, 1,637 piculs; gambier, 1,688; ebony, 195; sapanwood. 349; gum benjamin, 5; cow-hides, 23; India rubber, 5, tortoise-shell, 2; bamboos, 40,000; Malacca canes, 9,000; shells, 18 packages; merchandise, 9; matting, 13; gum gutta, 3.

Per Xephias, Dec. 29, to London.—Gambier, 5,639 piculs; tin, 487; black pepper, 1,436; coffee, 1,765; sago flour, 688; white pepper, 130; pearl sago, 109; gum dammar, 140; sticklac, 54; cutch, 206; sugar, 342; sapanwood, 317; rattans, 256; gutta percha, 1,375; India rubber, 301; buffalo horns, 73; cow horns, 3; deer horns, 11; nutmegs, 7 cases; mace, 2; benjamin, 2; canes, 39,000; merchandise, 23 packages.

Per Humboldt to Boston, Dec. 26.—Gambier, 1,811 piculs; camphor, 180; cubebs, 22; India rubber, 348; gum dammar, 98; rattans 2,558; tin, 368.

Per Aristides to Falmouth for orders.—Sapanwood, 201 piculs.

Per San Francisco to Falmouth for orders.—Black pepper, 3,000 piculs.

Per Negotiator to Cork or Falmouth for orders.—Sapanwood, 246 piculs.

Per Hydaspes to Channel, for orders via Akyab.—Rattans, 227 piculs; buffalo horns, 96

Per Suzanne to Nantes via Samarang.—Tin, 399 piculs; gambier, 110; pearl sago, 195; sago flour, 11; white pepper, 200; black pepper, 60; coffee, 917; tapioca, 11; gutta percha, 102; gum dammar, 110; vegetable fallow, 4; rattans, 86; buffalo horns, 73.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Ceylon, Dec. 25.—To New York: Tin, 3,132 piculs; sugar, 388; black pepper, 2,008; India rubber, 709; cutch, 660; tapioca, 1,272; buffalo hides, 124; nutmegs, 494; mace, 108; rattans, 100; tortoise-shell, 66; rattan chairs, 13.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Dec. 19, Kent. From Liverpool: 15, Greyhound. From Cardiff: 19, Gharra; 21, Theodore Dill. From Toulon: 19, Souvenir. From Gibraltar: 18, Argo.

At HONG KONG, MACOA, and CANTON.—From London: Dec. 24, Mystery; 25, Whirlwind; 30, Bahia. From Liverpool: 24, Banian; 27, Mencius. From Cardiff: 13, Vier Gezusters; 15, Catherine; 17, Nicoline; 27, Hollandia, Lady Herbert, Neptune. From Shields: 27, Kosmos. From Sunderland: 15, Agamemnon. From Newcastle: 16, Saldanha; 25, Constantine; 29, Melancthon. From Hamburg: 17, Vesta.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Jan. 3, Isabella, Parnett. From Swansea: Dec. 22, St. Augustin. From Cardiff: 22, Nederlanden, Orange. From Hamburg: Jan. 1, Wilhelmine. From Sunderland: 3, Renown.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 22, Aerolite. For New York: 11, Pursuit.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Dec. 17, Merse. For New York: 17, Nabob.

From HONG KONG, CANTON, and MACAO.—For London: Dec. 25, Melbourne (str.); 12, Patna; 14, Gabalva; 18, Waveley, Harkaway; 27, Standard; 28, Queensberry. For New York: 22, Swallow. For England: 14, Indomitable, Athlatæ; 19, Alfred; 20, Miles Barton; 21, York. For Genoa: 22, Ricardo Smith. To Demerara, Dec. 22: Sebastopol,

From MANILA.—For London: Dec. 15, Albuera. For Liverpool: 10, Graham: 20, Alavesa, G. B. Carr. For Boston: 15, John Land.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Dec. 29, Xephias. For Glasgow: 23, Syren. For Bordeaux: 29, Dartagnan. For Boston: 26, Humboldt.

From PENANG.—For New York: Dec. 26, Ceylon.

LOADING.

At SHANGAI.—For London: Bacchante, Camula, Ta Yung, Tung Yu. For Liverpool, Sir Isaac Newton. For New York: Sportsman, Star King.

At FOO-CHOW FOO.—For London: Bride of the Seas, Kinnaird, Patrician, Southern Cross. For New York: Florence, Sanetio Pauza. For Melbourne: Odin, Palmer.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Herves of Alma, Oithona, Pruth. For Liverpool: Scawfell. For Havre: Maria Eliza. For England: Euxine, Mars, Minden, Congo. For New York: Flying Scud, Sam Russell, Cornet. For Havanna: J. C. Humphreys, Francis I., F. P. Sage, W. G. Susanna, May Queen, A. Thomdyke, Leonidas, R. del Oceano. For Melbourne: Aurifera, Pons Ælu. For San Francisco: Lotus, M. Whitridge, Rapid, Torrent. For Demerara Red Riding Hood.

At MANILA.—For London: Edwin Fox. For New York: Horizon, Wizard. For Cork: Mercia. For Cadiz: America.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Knight, Lansdowne, Robert Small. For Liverpool: Mary Spencer, Ralstow. For Falmouth: John Hermann, Virginie. For Hamburg: Caroline. For Boston: R. B. Forbes. For New York: Mary Goodell.

At PENANG.—For London: Clara, Zenobia. For Boston: Edward.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea: £2. 10s. Silk: £4. 10s. To New York. Tea: $12. Silk: $20. A fair business has been done in coast charters at previous quotations; but there is no demand for large vessels owing to the low prices at Amoy and Hong Kong. The St. Louis (American steamer) was sold by auction on the 11th Dec., for Mex. $8,700. The charters reported are—Congo to Glasgow at £3. 17s. 6d.; Magnolia to Swatow, 30 lay days, $3,000. Earl of Chester, Swatow and back, 50 lay days, $4.600.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London: £3. 10s. To New York: $12. A good business has been done and likely to continue. The Spartan has been chartered to London at £3. 10s.

At AMOY.—There is still a scarcity of small craft, which is very much wanted for coast work.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London: £2. 10s. to £3. To New York: $9. A good business has been done since our last for Great Britain, United States, and San Francisco. For the coast suitable sized vessels are much required, large vessels being eschewed for that service. As rice and pulse are permitted to be exported from one part of the Empire to another an increased demand for handy foreign craft is expected. The charters reported are:—Oithona, Pruth, Jas Paton, all to London, at £2. 10s. to £3. The Flying Scud, to New York, at $9. The Rapid, to San Francisco, at $13,000, and several to Bankok, at 55c. to 60c. per picul.

At MANILA.—To London, £2. 10s. to £3. 15s. To New York, $8. There are no charters to report, there being no vessels available for Europe. The Houzon and Wizard are loading for New York at the above rates.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £2. 15s. to £3. 5s. A brisk business has been done in the rice trade, nearly all the disengaged tonnage having been taken up. The charters are Mary Spencer, for Liverpool, and Knight, at above rates. The I. W. A. Lorenzen, for Akyab to Hamburg, at £3. 15s. The Ardencrag and Vortigern, at £3. 10s. to London, or £3. 12s. 6d. to Liverpool. The Irene, from Dalhousie to London, at £3. 10s.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From Japan to London: Dec. 12, Matanzas. From China to England and Continent: 6, Rhein; 11, Solent; 13, Lauderdale; 16, Valdivia. To New York: 15, Kashay; 19, Swordfish. To Port Adelaide: 7, Mtaris. To Melbourne: 6, Rosette; 14, Dennis Hill. To Havana: 11, Greyhound. From Batavia to Rotterdam: 7, Hebe; 22, Voornit, Hendrika. To Cocas: Harriet. From Singapore to England and Continent: 5, J. N. Cushing; 8, Asia; 12, Maria Louisa; 13, Beatrix, Aden; 22, Elizabeth. To Bordeaux: 19, Bougainville. To Bremen: 11, Clio. From the Continent to Singapore: 12, Renown; 18, Ferdinand Louis. From Bordeaux to Batavia: 10, Chateau dagol.

CASUALTIES, REPORTS, &c.

HONG KONG.

The British transport Carribean got on shore on a reef at the entrance of Hope Bay, but was soon got off with the assistance of two of H.M.'s gunboats. She was much strained, and will be obliged to dock. Two days after the Banian left Liverpool for Hong Kong, James McGill, A.B., jumped overboard whilst in a state of *delirium tremens*. A boat was immediately launched, but failed in rescuing him. The Hoangho was to be sold at Foochow on the 22nd Jan.

The hull of the French ship Deux Jemeaux, which stranded on the Kowloon shore, was sold by auction to Captain Tucker for $2.100.

The American barque Sea Nymph, from Puget Sound to Hong Kong, encountered very heavy weather on the 22nd and 23rd Nov., in which she lost main topsail, fore and topgallant masts. On the 25th, got struck by a heavy sea, which knocked the passengers' house to pieces, and nearly filled the deck with water. She afterwards had favourable weather until she arrived at Hong Kong.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree instituting a medal commemorative of the expedition to China in 1860. It is to be of silver, bearing on one side the effigy of the Emperor, with the words "Napoleon III., Emperor," and on the other "Expedition to China, 1860," in legend, and in inscription the words "Takou, Chang-Kia-wan, Palikiao, Peking." It will be worn attached to a yellow riband, on which will be woven in blue, and in Chinese characters, the name of the city of Peking.

THE *Ariege*, which was to have sailed on Monday last for Cochin-China, has received counter orders, and 200 marines, which had been embarked in the morning, were disembarked in the evening. A grand expedition in Cochin-China is still spoken of, as also a march on the capital, which is supposed to be richer than Peking.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.

Advices from Kiakhta, in the St. Petersburg journals, announce that the Russian merchants are taking all the necessary steps for turning to account the recent treaty with China. General Ignatieff, who left Peking on the 10th Nov., arrived at Kiakhta in fifteen days, the shortest time hitherto taken. On his arrival the church bells rang a peal, and a *Te Deum* was celebrated in the principal church.

For the third time within one week the thermometer at Moscow has sunk to below 30 degs. Reaumur (43 degs. below zero of Fahrenheit), and the quicksilver is frozen. In this city the cold is not so intense, but still it maintains its true Russian character, never being less than 20 degs. Reaumur, and at night sinking generally to 25 degs. To all outward appearance the severity of the winter indicates no change in the social condition of this metropolis. The usual morning fashionable promenades are held on the English quay and the Vasily Ostrow. The Neva presents an animated and gay scene with its thousands of sledges and skaters; the ice-mountains are in great vogue, and the Samoyedes who brought hither their reindeer for the carnival, drive a brilliant trade from their singular speculation. But the poorer classes have to suffer a good deal from the severity of the season. The rise in the price of provisions is unavoidably felt, and firewood is scarcely to be obtained at any price. Add to all this the great prevalence of several contagious diseases, such as scarlet-fever, croup, small-pox, and cholera. The charitable institutions do all in their power to relieve the distress of the afflicted, in which they are generously supported by the open-handed bounty of the rich aristocracy and the families of the wealthy merchants.

A long letter from Kiachta gives a full account of the public rejoicings manifested in that frontier town on the publication of the new Russian treaty with China, and the enthusiastic ovations paid to General Ignatieff on his arrival there from Peking on his journey to St. Petersburg. When he made his entry the bells of the churches struck up a merry peal, the clergy and a deputation of the merchants received him at the frontiers with every demonstration of respect and joy, and accompanied him to the Cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung in his honour, and a grand banquet given him in the evening by the grateful municipality, at which his health and long life were drunk and responded to with enthusiastic cheering and unbounded applause. The General performed the journey from Peking to Kiachta in the short space of fifteen days, and after recruiting his health and strength by a little repose there, continued his long and wearysome route over the snow-clad steppes of Siberia, and through the mountain passes of the Ural to Moscow, and thence by railroad to this city, where I need hardly observe, he is quite "the lion of the day."

From the further contents of the above-mentioned letter the merchants of Kiachta seem quite in earnest to profit to the utmost in their power by the favourable stipulations of the Chinese Treaty. Several emissaries have already been sent to Peking to select fit localities and to purchase the ground for the erection of stores and warehouses, as also to make the other needful arrangements for establishing themselves permanently in the Chinese capital. The merchants of Kiachta have further petitioned the Government for permission to found a special fellowship at the University of this city, to be given to the best proficient in the Chinese language, and to be called "the Ignatieff Endowment."

The account given by the writer, of the late events at Peking, contains chiefly what we had already learned from other sources. He animadverts with severity on the barbarous treatment of the prisoners at the hands of the Chinese, but at the same time he blames the Allies for the destruction and loot of the Emperor's Summer Palace. The winter had set in with great rigour in China, as may be gathered from the fact that on the 21st of November the snow was more than a foot deep in the streets of Peking. The Emperor was still living at his retreat at Dscheche, to which he fled on the approach of the Allies; the Empress exhibited greater courage, and remained at Peking during the whole of the late events, having signified her intention rather to perish in the city where she was born than to abandon it when in danger. The writer expresses his astonishment that the English, when dictating the terms of peace at Peking, should not have made a stipulation to be allowed to have their own burying-ground, a circumstance that appears to have been overlooked by Lord Elgin, for it might easily have been asked for, and would as easily have been granted. As it is, British subjects in future dying at Peking, will have to be buried in the Russian Cemetery in that city. It is true they will repose in consecrated ground, and receive a Christian burial; but as there is a difference between the religions of Russia and England, it would perhaps be more in accordance with the feelings of the survivors if the deceased British subjects were interred in a cemetery of their own Church.

In my last letter I mentioned that General Ignatieff had received the insignia of the Stanislaus Order. I have now to report that this officer and diplomatist has been decorated with another order, viz., the Second Class Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of St. Vladimir, accompanied by a most flattering autograph letter from the Czar, expressing his grateful appreciation of the General's negotiation and successful conclusion of the treaty with China.

Prince Orloff, another military diplomatist (who, it will be remembered, represented Russia and signed the Treaty of Peace in 1856 at Paris, for which he was raised to the dignity of Prince), has been permitted, on account of his age and infirmities, to retire from the many offices of trust he hitherto held, retaining only that of Aide-de-Camp General of the Emperor. He was President of the Council of the Empire, of the Cabinet of Ministers, of the Caucasian and Siberian Departments, and, finally, of the Central Committee for the Abolition of the Serfs. He was also full General of Cavalry. He is succeeded as President of the Council of the Empire by Count Bludoff.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.

Reports have been flying about in all directions this last week concerning Ministerial changes, a split in the Cabinet, resignations, &c. I have reason to believe that there is certainly some foundation for these rumours, though, perhaps, they may be exaggerated. If any Ministerial resignation takes place shortly it will in all probability be that of General de Casembroot, the Minister of War, whose opinion on various important questions is known to be at variance with those of his colleagues. It is even stated in well-informed circles that, in order to enable the General to resign his present office with greater facility, negotiations have been entered into for the purpose of offering him the important post of Governor-General of Netherlands India, by which the Portfolio for the War Department would necessarily become vacant. Should, however, such a change take place, it would be personally very disagreeable to the King, with whom the General is a great favourite of long standing.

Though the thaw set in here about the same time as in England, it has not tended much to mitigate the great distress occasioned by the giving way of the dykes. On the contrary, in many districts it has had the effect of giving free entrance to a larger body of water, as during the frost the ice in many cases formed a sort of natural dam, which is itself now converted into a fluid. Now that the ice in the Rhine is set in motion, the Waal and the Maas are greatly swollen, and have risen much above their standard depth of water. Government engineers are actively engaged everywhere in repairing the dykes and taking prompt measures for draining the inundated tracts, which, however, is a work of time, from the flatness of the surface peculiar to this country. There are still at least twenty thousand hectares of land now under water; several

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towns and twenty-one villages are abandoned and uninhabitable; and twenty-two thousand families ruined. On the other hand, it is the pleasant duty of your correspondent to record that the charitable contributions of the richer classes amount to large sums, and still continue to flow in freely, not only in this kingdom, but from other countries where subscriptions have been received and committees organised by the respective Dutch ambassadors and consuls with great success.

By Royal decree, No. 69, the King has ordered the paddle-wheel steam sloop *Amsterdam*, lying at Willemsoord, to be put in commission for active service on the East India Station, and given the command to Captain-Lieutenant J. P. G. Muller, with Lieutenant H. E. Bunnik, R.N., as First Lieutenant.

In the new budget for the Colonial Department the pension of Mr. G. L. Band, late director of cultures in Java, has been raised from 6,000 to 7,500 florins, and that of Mr. P. Meyer, member of the Council of Netherlands India, to 10,000 florins.

The Government draft of a new Stamp Act has been printed for distribution to the members of the States-general. The clauses affecting mercantile operations impose a stamp of value —varying from five to twenty-five cents, according to the amount they represent—on bills of exchange, promissory notes, orders for payment of moneys, letters of credit, bank bills and other papers representing capital, as well the originals as the duplicates or copies of the same.

In my last letter I mentioned that a circular had been sent to the corporals of home regiments, inviting them to volunteer for service in the East Indies under very favourable conditions. I have now to report that a similar appeal is made to the sergeants and sergeants-major to exchange into colonial regiments for six years' service, with a bounty of 150 florins. In addition to this, a certain number of sergeants-major, who have served for at least two years in that capacity, and who volunteer for service in India, are to be promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant, if able to pass the required examination for officers. Up to the present time sixteen such have already made application, creditably passed, and are consequently promoted. The number of soldiers to be sent out to India this year, to fill up the vacancies by death, disease, and enemies, has been fixed by Royal Decree at 1,500 men.

The King has conferred the insignia of Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion on the following gentlemen connected with India :—Baron N. Gasneb Tengnagel, Capt. R.N.; C. C. Mandt, health officer of the second class and head of the establishment at Plantoengang (Samarang); F. J. Beyer, overseer of the Government Factory at Sourabaya; C. F. W. Wiggers van Berchem, merchant at Batavia; J. M. Kuyp, Capt. R.N. and head of the Naval Arsenal at Sourabaya; and J. C. Steinmetz, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Indian army.

His Majesty has granted his royal permission and license to the Dutch subjects, Mr. P. J. Kervel, Belgian Consul at Sourabaya, and Mr. G. L. Dorrepaal, Belgian Consul at Samarang, to accept and wear the decoration of the Order of Leopold, conferred on them respectively by H.M. the King of the Belgians.

From official accounts received here from Java the crops in that island last year appear on the whole to be satisfactory. Thus, up to the end of September, the produce of coffee was 1,060,040 piculs, against 847,781 at the same period of the previous year; of tea, 1,919,469 lbs., against 1,844,068 lbs.; pepper, 113,620 lbs., against 44,870 lbs.; cochineal, 57,750 lbs., against 48,048 lbs.; and tobacco, 5,561,750 lbs., against 4,334,134 lbs. On the other hand, there was a slight falling off in sugar (1,204,185 piculs in 1860, against 1,288, 722 piculs in 1859), cinnamon (222,283 lbs. in 1860, against 253,992 lbs.), and indigo (901,207 lbs., against 1,038,396 lbs.).

The following table shows the comparative stocks of unsold Java coffee in the hands of the Netherlands Trading Company on the 31st of January of the undermentioned years :—

31 Jan.,	1856	485,756 bags.
„	1857	560,906 „
„	1858	642,575 „
„	1859	404.600 „
„	1860	327,239 „
„	1861	354,917 „

PASSENGERS ARRIVED FROM INDIA.

Per *Julie Claire*, Capt. van Oosteroom, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mrs. J. vander Schroof.

Per *Hollandia*, Capt. Wap, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Messrs. S. and G. Serle.

Per *Noach*, Capt. Wierix, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Major and Mrs. Heesterkramp and family, First Lieutenants L. Honore and Wilshut.

Per *Helvoetsluys*, Capt. Voss, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Messrs. C. Knaap, G. van Luyk, and C. F. Baumgarten.

Per *Azia*, Capt. Molenaar, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: Mr. A. J. Nahuys.

Per *Baron van Hardenbrook*, Capt. Henny, at Amsterdam, from Batavia: First Lieutenant P. L. Fors, and Mr. F. Henny.

WEST INDIES.

DEMERARA.—Immigrant ships were coming from Calcutta in rapid succession. 1,318 immigrants had already arrived since Dec. 16, 1860. Several vessels were daily expected from India, and others from China. In respect to the proposed appropriation of £4,000 for the promotion of further immigration into this island, bills are in preparation in which a scheme will be submitted to the House for securing, by means of that appropriation, and also by a charge of one or two pounds, in respect of each immigrant allotted, in lieu of the present charges on employers, a specific guarantee and fund for payment of the principal and interest of loans, to be raised as now authorised by law, of £50,000 in each year, for the introduction of Indian or Chinese coolies, or both, to be indentured as agricultural labourers, on the terms now sanctioned by the existing Acts, except as to the repayment of the cost of introduction, which will be met, if the scheme be adopted, as above proposed. The annual deduction, now by law provided on account of each immigrant, of one pound from the general revenue, will be continued, and will be taken for the future, as it is at present, to represent the contribution from the general revenue of one-third of the expenses of immigration. All such deductions, on account of Indian coolies, will be carried to the return passage fund, as not by law provided, to secure the due fulfilment of that condition of that description of immigration. The Act of the 23rd Vict., chap. 30, providing for the introduction of Chinese women and children, will be continued in operation, with a view to realise the particular benefits contemplated by that measure from the introduction of that particular class of immigrants.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, January 22, 1861.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since our last report the markets for China and East goods generally have assumed more firmness, but without material activity. The demand for tea continues steady, and previous prices have been fully maintained. Coffee has become firmer, with more disposition to operate. Indigo, gunny goods, saltpetre, raw silks, &c., have undergone but little change, while holders have assumed greater firmness.

There is a better demand for vessels for Hong Kong and China with the freight offering. The peace with the Chinese has caused our markets to be swept of heavy cotton and drillings, and orders have been given to manufacturers up to the 1st and 15th of March next. Heavy brown shirtings have also been heavily engaged at 8¼c. per yard. Linsey is scarce and wanted, at full prices.

Mr. Gallagher intends despatching a small vessel to Japan, in a week or two. He has already received applications for freight and passages, and she is likely to go out filled with both.

TEA.—The last public sale of the season occurred on the 2nd inst., which went off with good spirit, the company being good, the biddings tolerably active, and the prices obtained were satisfactory. Since then the demand, though not active, has been steady, and under the influence of light stock prices have ruled firm. A sale of 1,200 chests and ½-chests of black were made on Saturday on private terms.

TIN has been held with more firmness, with small sales. Banca at 27c. cash, and 28c. time; and of Straits at 26½c. to 27c. cash, closing without sellers, under 28c. for the former, and 27c. for the latter.

HEMP.—The market is quiet, and we have no sales to report. Imports from January 1st to Dec. 31st, 1860—From foreign ports, 328 tons, 104,634 bales; coastwise, 14 tons, 10,689 bales; total, 342 tons, 115,323 bales; same time 1859, 2,259 tons, 99,795 bales.

GUNNY CLOTH.—There is no demand for large parcels. Standard sells in small lots at 9c. cash, and 10c. 6 months. Gunny Bags were dull; 150 bales have been sold in Boston at 11¼c. six months.

SPICES have been steady, but not active. 800 bags Pepper have been sold at 7c., and 125 ditto at 7½c.; about 2,000 mats Cassin at 17c. cash; and 10,000 lb. cloves on private terms; and 5,000 ditto, African ginger, at 7½c.

SUGARS last week were firmer, with an active market. Yesterday they were rather easier, though without change in prices. We have no sales of Manila to report. Sales of some 2,000 bags China were made last week, and a moderate cargo. Calcutta ditto, for refining, on private terms. The stock embraces about 34,500 hhds., 14,300 boxes, and 135,220 bags.

DRUGS.—Sales of 30 casks of East India castor oil have been made on terms equal to $1 per gallon; 100 cases ditto, and 16 ditto, manna, on private terms; and 40 cases East India castor oil, ditto, at 95c. cash, and 105c. 6 months. Opium has advanced, and is in good demand. Sales of 20 cases have been made at $5, closing at $5 25c., now held at higher rates.

COFFEE.—There has been movement in the market, and among the sales since our last we note sales of 2,200 mats of Java on private terms; 150 ditto at 16¼c. at 4 months; 105 ditto, Government ditto, at 16c. At Boston 100 mats Singapore at 14c. 6 months.

SEEDS.—Calcutta Linseed was held with more firmness, but sales have been limited. A sale of 800 bags was made at Boston at 150c. cash, from store; 2,700 ditto, and 500 pockets per *Ocean Rover*, to arrive at Boston, at $1 50c. cash. Parcels to arrive are in the best demand at present.

INDIGO.—The market is quiet, and without sales of moment.

Of the exports engaged for, China were about $79,000 in cotton piece goods.

Sales of 200 cases nutmegs sold to-day on terms equal to 34½ cash. Cassia closes at 17c. cash, and 19c. on time. Stocks, which were all active and firm in the forenoon, were heavy in the afternoon. We have no change in Stirling Bills or in money matters. Commercial Bills go at 104 to 105.

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ARRIVALS.—Borneo, Edwards, at New York, Jan. 1, from Penang; Annie Bowen, Cheselrough, at Baltimore, Dec. 31, from Manila; Alfred Hill, Nagel, at Boston, Jan. 2, from Hong Kong; Arab, Eldridge, at Boston, Jan. 3, from Manila; Industry, Waters, at New York, Jan. 8, from Manila; Kremlin, Johnson, at Boston, Jan. 8, from Manila; N. B. Palmer, Low, at New York, Jan. 15, from Amoy; Fearless, Debens, at New York, Jan. 15, from Manila; Jan. 17, Reveley, from Padang; 17, Ann, from Amoy; Mandarin, from Foo-chow-Foo; 25, Kossack, from Foochow.

DEPARTURES.—Bark Benefactor, Corning, from New York, Jan. 2, for Hong Kong.

LOADING, JAN. 15.—At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Daylight, Sarger; Barks Houyua, Cartwright; Penguin, Brereton. For Shanghai: Daylight, Sauger; Rainbow, Bassett.

At BOSTON.—For Hong Kong: Arab, Eldridge; Energy, Doare; Bark Kremlin, Johnson.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ADDRESS.—(Feb. 5.) With reference to China Lord Derby said there had been but one course open, to enforce compliance with our terms, and to show the world at the same time, by the moderation of those terms, that we were not, despite our great military power, disposed to take any undue or improper stand. He congratulated her Majesty's Government on the manner in which both the naval and military services had performed their duties and the great activity and ability with which they effected arrangements of a most difficult kind.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—(8.)—Lord HERBERT gave notice that on Thursday next he should propose the thanks of the House to her Majesty's forces engaged in the late war in China.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS.—(Feb. 5.) The Address having been put from the chair, Mr. JAMES WHITE (late of China, and member for Brighton) rose for the purpose of commenting upon the omission of several important subjects from the Speech from the Throne. With respect to the paragraph in her Majesty's Speech about China, Mr. White observed he would content himself with remarking that any peace which was not purchased at the price of national humiliation would always be grateful to him, but an intimate knowledge of the Chinese character, from a residence of many years in that country, had taught him that the ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin and the Convention of Peking would not be regarded in any other light than that of a truce, and that it was a gross delusion to believe that stipulations so extorted would be faithfully carried out when the military pressure was removed. (Hear.) In his opinion the ignorance of our diplomatists had upon this, as upon previous occasions, only sown the seed of future Chinese wars, unless the Government, acting more wisely than it had ever yet done, sternly forbade the renewal of contests so disgraceful in everything except the conduct of our land and sea forces.—(6.) Admiral WALCOTT expressed the gratifying feeling with which he had listened to the flattering terms in which her Majesty had been pleased to express her commendation of both the navy and the army in the conduct of the campaign in China. He regretted that a greater opportunity had not been afforded to the navy of retrieving the most heroic efforts made on former occasions for the destruction of the Forts at the mouth of the Peiho.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that, in committee of the whole House, he would, on the 8th inst., move a resolution for the purpose of bringing in a Bill to amend the Act of 1858 relative to the Red Sea Telegraph.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—(8)—The House having gone into committee, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, referring to the agreement made between Lord Derby's Government and the Company, expressed his opinion that the guarantee of the Government must be understood to have been unconditional, and that the bargain was not affected by the failure of great part of this unfortunate line after the cable had been submerged. Legal difficulties had, however, arisen, and a Bill had been prepared for re-establishing the original understanding as a matter of good faith. In order to forward this Bill, he moved a preliminary resolution for the amendment of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Act. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to for the payment of the dividends at 4½ per cent. per annum, as originally agreed by Government.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—(8.)—Mr. SCULLY gave the following notice:—That upon the motion by the First Lord of the Treasury for thanks to the army and navy engaged in the recent operations in China, he would call attention to the statements of *The Times'* correspondent, that the Emperor of China's Summer Palace and its contents were "ruthlessly looted and destroyed" by the English and French forces, and would ask whether that palace was burned down by order of the French as well as of the English commanders?

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

A Blue-book of 280 pages, has been issued. These documents have been published from time to time in our paper. The following despatch of Lord John Russell to the Earl of Elgin, dated the 16th ult., is, however, new:—

"Foreign-office, Jan. 16, 1861.

"My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatches to that of the 17th of November inclusive, reporting your proceedings at Peking subsequently to the restoration of peace; and I am to acquaint you that her Majesty entirely approves your conduct as explained in those despatches.

"Her Majesty's Government trust that the personal intercourse which you have had with the Prince Kung will have a salutary effect on the future relations between this country and China; and they greatly commend the measures which you took, on introducing Mr. Bruce to the Prince, to impress the Prince with a due sense of the important functions which that gentleman will henceforth have to discharge in China.

"Her Majesty's Government further consider that you rightly advised Mr. Bruce to defer fixing his residence at Peking until the spring; but there is no reason why a British Ambassador should not reside in the Chinese capital as free from molestation, and in the enjoyment of the same honour, privileges, and facilities, as an Ambassador of the Emperor of Russia; and while her Majesty's Government do not anticipate that any inconvenience will result from the temporary delay in the establishment of the British Mission within the walls of Peking, neither do they apprehend that when the season arrives for Mr. Bruce's residence in the capital he will be subject to any hinderance on the part of the Chinese authorities.

"I am glad to take this opportunity to instruct your Excellency to convey to Mr. Wade, to Mr. Parkes, and to all the gentlemen, whether belonging to your own immediate establishment or to those under the supervision of Mr. Bruce, whose talents and exertions have been called into action during the late events in China, her Majesty's Government's entire approval of their conduct in the several capacities in which your Excellency has seen occasion to employ them, and their hearty acknowledgment of the zealous and able manner in which they appear uniformly to have executed your Excellency's instructions, regardless of any danger to which, in doing so, they might be exposed.—I am, &c., "J. RUSSELL."

SPECIAL ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.

The following regulations have been announced in the *London Gazette* in connection with the order of January 23rd, 1860:—

I. The seventh and eighth Articles of the said Order of the twenty-third day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall be, and the same are hereby revoked and cancelled, save and except as to all acts, matters, and things done under the seventh and eighth Articles of the said Order, or either of them, or which may hereafter be done under the same, or either of them, by her Majesty's Consul-General, or by any consul, vice-consul or consular agent in Japan, or by any person duly authorised to act as such, previously to the day next succeeding the day on which this Order shall be received by the Consul-General in Japan.

II. And it is further ordered that any charge against a British subject for a breach of any rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of treaties be heard and determined by the Consul; and in all cases in which the penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars or one month's imprisonment, the Consul shall hear and determine the charge summarily, without the aid of assessors; but when the penalty attached to a breach of any rules and regulations other than those relating to the observance of treaties shall amount to more than two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for more than one month, it shall be obligatory upon the Consul, before he shall proceed to hear the charge, to summon two British subjects of good repute, residing within his district, to sit with him as assessors, which assessors shall, however, have no authority to decide on the innocence or guilt of the party accused, and on the amount of fine or imprisonment to be awarded to him; provided always, that in no case shall the penalty be attached to a breach of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of treaties, exceed five hundred dollars, or three months' imprisonment; and provided further, that in the event of the said assessors, or either of them, dissenting from the conviction of the party accused, or from the penalty of fine or imprisonment awarded to him by the Consul, the Consul shall take a note of such dissent, with the grounds thereof, and shall require good and sufficient security for the appearance of the party convicted at a future time, in order to undergo his sentence or receive his discharge; and the Consul shall, within twenty days report his decision, with all the particulars of the case, together with the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, and the grounds thereof, to her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-general in Japan, who shall have authority to confirm or vary, or reverse the decision of the Consul as to the said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General may seem fit. Provided always, that if an appeal shall be entered against the decision of the Consul, no such report shall be made to her Majesty's Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General on the ground of the dissent of the assessors, or either of them, but the appeal shall be prosecuted in the manner hereinafter ordered.

III. And it is further ordered that in any question relating to the observance of treaties or of rules and regulations other than those for the observance of treaties, a report of any and every decision made by a subordinate Consular officer, with or without the aid of assessors, shall be sent in by such subordinate Consular officer to the Superior Consular officer of the district, and that on the receipt of such report the Superior Consular officer of such district shall proceed without assessors to revise such decision as to him may seem fit, and such revision shall be for the purpose of the same recited Order, and of this Order the same effect as if the case had been originally heard and determined by such Superior Consular officer with or without the aid of assessors, provided always that in any case in which the assessors, or either of them, shall dissent from a decision of a subordinate Consular officer, such decision shall not be subject to revision by the superior Consular officer, but in the event of no appeal being entered, as aforesaid, shall be submitted to her Majesty's said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consular General for revision in the same manner as if such decision had been originally made by the superior Consular officer.

IV. Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that her Majesty's said Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consular General, shall at once at least in every year report to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs his decisions on all cases heard, and heard by him under and by virtue of this order, together with the particulars thereof.

V. And it is further ordered that this Order shall be read and construed with and as a part of the said recited Order of the 23rd day of January in the year of our Lord, 1860, which, save as by this Order, is otherwise provided, is to remain and continue in full operation and effect in all particulars. And the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 1st February.

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Drag. Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Birmingham
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Dundalk
4th do.—Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Ahmednugger; Maidstone
7th Hussars Umballa; Maidstone
8th do.—Nusseerabad; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Aldershot
10th Hussars—Norwich
11th do.—Manchester
12th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Edinburgh
14th do—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Cahir
16th Lancers—Hounslow
17th do.—Secunderabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery (Head-Quarters) Woolwich
Do. (Horse Brigade)—Woolwich
Do. (1st Brigade) Garrison Artillery—Woolwich; ordered to Gibraltar
Do (2nd do.) Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. (3rd do) Garrison do.—Plymouth
Do. (4th do.) Field do.—Woolwich
Do. (5th do.) Garrison do.—Gibraltar
Do. (6th do.) Garrison do.—Malta
Do. (7th do) Garrison do.—Montreal
Do. (8th do.) Field do.—Aldershot
Do. (9th do.) Field do.—Dublin
Do. (10th do) Garrison do.—Portsmouth
Do. (11th do.) Field do.—Bengal
Do. (12th do.) Garrison do.—Mauritius
Do. (13th do.) Field do.—Bombay
Do. (14th do) Field do.—Bengal
Do. (15th do.)—Gosport
Do. (depot) Woolwich
Coast Brigade (Head-Quarters)—Woolwich
Royal Engineers (Head-Qrtrs.)—Woolwich
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. (1st Company)—Malta
Do. (2nd do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (3rd do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (4th do.)—Indin
Do. (5th do.)—Woolwich
Do. (6th do.) New Zealand
Do. (7th do.)—Halifax, N.S.
Do. (8th do.)—China
Do. (9th do.)—Corfu
Do. (10th do.)—China
Do. (11th do.) Mauritius
Do. (12th do.)—Cape of Good Hope
Do. (13th do)—Dublin (survey)
Do. (14th do.)—Kelso (survey)
Do. (15th do.)—Chatham
Do. (16th do.)—Newry (survey)
Do. (17th do.)—Malta
Do. (18th do.)—Aldershot
Do. (19th do.)—Glasgow (survey)
Do. (20th do.)—Swan River
Do. (21st do.)—Mauritius
Do. (22nd do.)—Chatham
Do. (23rd do.)—China
Do. (24th do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (25th do.)—Cape of Good Hope
Do. (26th do.)—Bermuda
Do. (27th do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (28th do.)—Malta
Do. (29th do.)—Corfu
Do. (30th do.)—Dover
Do. (31st do.)—Curragh Camp
Do. (32nd do.)—Alderney
Do. (33rd do.)—Aldershot
Do. (34th do.)—Shorncliff
Do. (35th do.)—Chatham
Do. (36th do.)—Chatham
Military Train (1st bat.)—China
Do. (2nd bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (3rd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (4th bat.)—Shorncliff
Do. (5th bat.)—Curragh
Do. (6th bat)—Woolwich
Do. (7th bat.)—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.)—Tower
Coldstream Gds. (1st bat.)—St. Geo's Brks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portman-st. Barracks
Scots Fusilier Gds. (1st bat.)—Welngtn. Bks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Windsor
1st Foot (1st bat.) Secunderabad, Colchstr
Do. (2nd bat.) ord home from China; Birr
2nd do. (1st bat.) ditto; Walmer
Do (2nd bat.)—Malta; Walmer
3rd (1st bat.)—ord.home from China; Limrk
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do (1st bat.)—Ahmedabad; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu; Chichester
5th do (1st bat.)—Calcutta; Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. (1st bat.) Benares; Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. (1st bat.)—Peshawur, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Gosport; Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. (1st bat.)—Corfu; Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. (1st bat.)—Aldershot; Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—The Cape; Preston
11th do. (1st bat.)—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth
12th do. (1st bat.)—N. S. Wales; Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Devonport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Jorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. (1st bat.)—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand; Fermoy
15th do—Cork; Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta; Pembroke
16th do.—Shorncliff; Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh
17th do.—Canada; Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Shorncliff
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. (2nd bat.) Shorncliff; Buttevant
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth
20th do.—Gundah; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat)—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. (2nd bat.)—Shorncliffe; Birr
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta; Walmer
24th do.—Ferozepore; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius; Cork
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Umballa; Cork
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy
29th do.—Aldershot; Preston
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Aldershot; Preston
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Dublin; Athlone
37th do.—Ghazepore; Colchester
38th do—Bareilly, Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Preston
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—China; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dover; Athlone
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chatham
52nd do.—Jhansi; Chatham
53rd do.—Devonport; Chichester
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do—Aldershot; Preston
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—New Zealand; Cork
58th do.—Sheffield; Birr
59th do.—Cape; Chichester
60th do. (1st batt.)—Dover; Winchester
Do. (2nd batt.)—China; Winchester
Do. (3rd batt.)—Jacksatalla; Winchester
Do. (4th batt)—Dublin; Winchester
61st do.—Plymouth; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
64th Foot.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Cannanore; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Tonghoo; Fermoy
70th do.—Allahabad; Canterbury
71st do.—Sealkote; Stirling
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Waterford; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do—Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Punjaub; Chatham
82nd do.—Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do.—Belgaum; Chatham
84th do—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Newry; Templemore
87th do.—Ord. home from China; Buttevant
88th do—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Seetanpore; Canterbury
91st do.—Kampitee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Perth
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Neemuch; Fermoy
96th do.—Dublin; Chichester
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brig (1st batt.)—Aldershot; Winchr.
Do. (2nd batt.)—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. (3rd batt.)—Agra; Winchester
Do. (4th batt.)—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do. Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape; Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co.'s.—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Cavalry Depot, Maidstone. 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 7th Hussars, and 17th Lancers
Cavalry do., Canterbury, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, and Cape Mounted Rifles
1st Depot Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do, Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 22nd, 33th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd. 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade.
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do. Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th Depot Battalion, Colchester, bat. 1s 5th, 34th, 37th 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th do., Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do, Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd ba 16th, 18th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st and 2nd bats. 17th
18th do, Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do, Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Stirling. 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 92nd
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CHINA.

Acorn, 12, sc
Actæon, 26, surv. v.
Adventure, sc. store-ship
Algerine, sc. gunboat
Alligator
Banterar, sc. gunboat
Beagle, 4, sc
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat
Cambrian, 40
Centaur, 6, st.-vessel
Charybdis, 21, sc.
Chesapeake, 51, sc.
Clown, sc., gunboat
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat
Coromandel, 5, st.-vessel
Cruiser, 17, sc
Dove, 2. sc. gunboat
Drake, sc. gunboat
Encounter, 14, sc
Esk, 20, sc
Firm, sc. gunboat
Flamer, sc. gunboat
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat
Furious, 16, st.-vessel
Fury, 6, st.-vessel
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat
Hesper, sc. st.-ship
Highflyer, 21, sc
Hornet, 17, sc
Impericuse, 51, sc
Inflexible, 6, st.-vessel
Insolent, 2, sc. gunboat
Janus, sc. gunboat
Kestrel, sc. gunboat
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat
Magicienne, 16, st.-vessel
Melville, hosp.-ship
Nimrod, 6, sc., ord. home
Odin, 16, st.-vessel
Opossum, 2, sc. gunboat
Pearl, 21, sc
Pioneer, 6, sc
Princess Charlotte, recv.-ship
Renard, 4, sc
Ringdove, 4, sc
Roebuck, 6, sc
Sampson, 6, st.-vessel
Saracen, 4
Scout, 21, sc
Simoom, 8, sc
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat
Snake, 4, sc
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc
Sphinx, 6, st.-vessel
Spiteful, 6, st.-vessel
Starling, sc. gunboat
Staunch, 2, sc. gunboat
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship
Vulcan, 6, sc. transport-ship
Watchful, 2, sc
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat

HOME.

Aboukir, 90. sc
Advice, st.-vessel
Ajax, 60, sc
Algiers, 91, sc
Ariadne, 26, sc
Ariel, 9, sc
Asia, 84, steam ord. ship
Asp, st.-vessel
Atholl, 4
Avon, st.-vessel
Bann, st.-vessel
Biter, 2, sc. gunboat
Black Eagle, st.-yacht
Blenheim, 60, sc
Brilliant, 20, training-ship
Britannia, training-ship
Bulldog, 6, st.-vessel
Bullfinch, 2, sc. gunboat
Cambridge, gunnery-ship
Caradoc, 2, st.-vessel
Castor, 36, training-ship
Centurion, 80, sc
Clinker, 2, sc. gunboat
Colossus, 80, sc
Conqueror, 101, sc
Cornwallis, 60, sc
Cossack, 20, sc
Crocodile, 8, rec.-ship
Cumberland, 70
Dapper, 2, sc. gunboat
Dasher, 2, st.-vessel
Dauntless, 31, sc
Dee, 4, transport-ship
Diadem, 32, sc
Donegal, 101, sc
Eagle, 20, training-ship
Edgar, 91, sc
Edinburgh, 58, sc
Elfin, st.-yacht
Emerald, 51, sc
Erne, 2, sc. gunboat
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship
Fairy, screw-yacht
Fanny, cutter
Fearless, st.-vessel
Ferret, 8
Firequeen, st.-vessel
Fisgard, 42
Fly 2, sc. gunboat
Flying Fish, 6, sc
Formidable, 84
Geyser, 6, st.-vessel
Gipsy, cutter
Harpy, st.-vessel
Hart, cutter
Hastings, 60, sc
Hawke, 60, sc
Hero, 91, sc
Himalaya, sc. store-ship
Hind, 2, sc. gunboat
Hogue, 60, sc
Illustrious, 72
Immortalité, 51, sc
Implacable, 72, train. ship
Impregnable, 104
Indus, st. ordinary ship
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship
Jackal, 4, st.-vessel
Jackdaw, 2, gunboat
Jason, 21, sc
Jersey, cutter
Leveret, 2, gunboat
Lightning, st.-vessel
Lively, 2, sc. gunboat
Lizard, 3, st.-vessel
Louisa, 2, gunboat

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Magnet, 2, gunboat
Magpie, 2, gunboat
Majestic, 80, sc
Megæra, 6, sc
Mercury, cutter
Narcissus, 51, sc., fitting for Cape
Nautilus, 6, apprentice ship
Osborne, st.-vessel
Pembroke, 60
Philomel, 5, sc
Pigmy, 3, st. vessel
Porcupine, 3, st.-vessel
Porpoise, 2, sc. gunboat
Princess Royal, 91, sc
Pyramus, hulk
Rainbow, 2, gunboat
Redwing, 2, sc. gunboat
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-vessel
Rolla, 6
Rose, tender to Impregnable
Royal Adelaide, 104, tran.-ship
Ruby, 2, gunboat
Russell, 60, sc
St. George, 90, sc
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc
St. Vincent, 102
Sandfly, 2, gunboat
Sanspareil, 70, sc
Saturn, 72
Seagull, 2, sc. gunboat
Sealark, 8, brig
Shamrock, 2, gunboat
Southampton
Sprightly, st.-vessel
Stork, 2, sc. gunboat
Supply, store-ship
Sylph, cutter
Trafalgar, 91, sc
Traveller, 2, sc. gunboat
Trident, 6, iron pad. st.-vessel
Trincomalee, 24, training ship
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht
Victory, 101
Violet, 2, gunboat
Vivid, st.-vessel
Wellesley, 72
Wellington, 72
Wildfire, st.-vessel

MEDITERRANEAN.

Agamemnon, 91, sc
Alacrity, 4, sc
Amphion, 36, sc
Argus, 6, st.-vessel
Assurance, 4, sc
Azov, schooner
Banshee, 2, st.-vessel
Boxer, 1, sc. gunboat
Cæsar, 90, sc
Cressy, 80, sc
Doris, 32, sc
Exmouth, 90, sc
Firefly, 4, st.-vessel
Foxhound, 4, sc
Gannet, 11
Greyhound, 17, sc
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat
Hannibal, 91, sc
Hibernia, rec.-ship
Intrepid, 6, sc
James Watt, 91, sc
Lapwing, 4, sc
Liffey, 51, sc
London, 90, sc
Marlborough, 131, sc
Mars, 80, sc
Medina, 4, st.-vessel
Melpomene, 50, sc
Mohawk, 4, sc
Neptune, 91, sc
Orion, 91, sc
Quail, 2, sc. gunboat
Queen, 86, sc
Racoon, 21, sc
Recruit, 8, st.-vessel
Redpole, 1
Renown, 91, sc
Scourge, 6, sc
Scylla, 21, sc
Terrible, 21, st.-vessel
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc

COAST OF AFRICA.

Alecto, 5, st.-vessel
Archer, 13, sc
Arrogant, 47, sc
Bloodhound, 3, st.-vessel
Brune, 2, paddle st.-vessel
Buffalo, sc
Espoir, 4, sc
Falcon, 17, sc
Prometheus, 5, st.-vessel
Ranger, 5, sc
Sharpshooter, 8, sc
Spitfire, 5, st.-vessel, ord. home
Torch, 5
Wrangler, 4, sc

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Adelaide, tender to flag-ship
Brisk, 16, sc
Forte, 51, sc
Gorgon, 6, st.-vessel
Lyra, 9, sc., ord. home
Persian, 12, ord. home
Seringapatam, coal depot
Sidon, 22, st.-vessel
Wasp, 3, sc

PACIFIC.

Alert, 17, sc., ord. home
Bacchante, 51, sc
Calypso, 18
Clio, 22, sc
Ganges, 84, ord. home
Grappler, 2, sc
Hecate, 6, st.-vessel
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., ord. home
Mutine, 17, sc
Plumper, 9, sc., ord. home
Pylades, 21, sc, ord. home
Tartar, 20, sc
Termagant, 25, sc
Topaze, 51, sc
Vixen, 6, st.-vessel, ord. home

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Barracouta, 6, st.-vessel
Cadmus, 21, sc
Desperate, 8, sc
Firebrand, 6, st.-vessel
Gladiator, 6, st.-vessel
Hydra, 6, st.-vessel
Icarus, 11, sc., ord. home
Imaum, 72, recv. ship
Jasper, sc. gunboat, ord. home
Kingston, schooner
Kite, st.-tug
Landrail, 5, sc
Madagascar, store-ship
Mersey, 40, sc
Naiad, 42, store ship
Nettle, sc. gunboat
Nile, 90, sc
Onyx, 2, sc. gunboat
Racer, 11, sc
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat
Styx, 6, st.-vessel
Terror, 16
Valorous, 16, st.-vessel
Weymouth, hulk

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ardent, 3, st.-vessel
Buzzard, 6, st.-vessel, ord.home
Curacoa, 31, sc
Curlew, 5, sc
Forward, 2, sc.
Leopard, 18, st.-vessel
Nereus, 42, store-depot
Oberon, 3, st.-vessel
Spy, 3

AUSTRALIA.

Cordelia, 11, sc
Fawn, 17, sc
Harrier, 17, sc. st.-sloop
Iris, 20, ord. home
Miranda, 15, sc
Niger, 14, sc., ord. home
Pelorus, 21, sc

ASCENSION.

Mæander, 44

BOMBAY.

Cyclops, 6, st.-vessel

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Robert Spencer Robinson has been appointed by the Admiralty as successor to Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., in his office as Controller of the Navy.

Naval and Military.

PROMOTIONS FOR CHINA.

The following promotions of officers employed during the campaign have been awarded by the Admiralty; the commissions dating the 30th of January, 1861:—

To be CAPTAINS.—Commanders Frances Marten and William A. J. Heath.

To be COMMANDERS.—Lieutenants Webb Elphinstone Stone, George Doherty Broad, Arthur John Innes, George Dacres Bevan, and John Crawford Wilson.

To be PAYMASTERS.—Assistant-Paymasters Frederick Penfold, Richard Francis Wily, and John St. John Wagstaffe.

The three undernamed engineers have also been promoted to be first-class assistants:—Mr. William H. Elliott, Mr. James A. Wilson, and Mr. Edward Ingledew; and several engineers of different classes will receive a step in rank on their passing the required examination.

An Admiralty circular has been issued directing that the practice now observed of paying batta and house-rent allowance to officers of the royal navy serving on the East India and China station under the regulations of March 10, 1852, shall cease with respect to all officers hereafter appointed to or employed on that station.

We are gratified to be able to announce that the call for subscriptions to the memorial to the late gallant Captain Nicolas Vansittart, C.B., who commanded the *Magicienne* at the attack of the Peiho Forts last year, and who subsequently died from the wounds he received during the operations, has been fairly responded to.

It having been in contemplation for some time past by the Lords of the Admiralty to supersede, in a great measure, the employment of horses in her Majesty's dockyards by the use of Bray's steam-traction engines, some important improvements have been suggested in their manufacture, which are now being carried out in the construction of an engine on the improved system, to replace the one delivered by the company for the service of the dockyard at Woolwich.

Lieutenants Yeatman, Harrison, and Bainbridge, who received their commissions in the Royal Artillery on the 1st of January last, are ordered to embark during the present week to be attached to Major Desborough's and Captain Govan's batteries of the 1st brigade now stationed in China.

Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., was officially appointed on the 6th to be Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa stations, vice Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., was on the same day appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South-East Coast of America station, vice Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., whose period of command has expired.

In addition to the above Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope has been instructed to name the most eligible officers in the undernamed ranks for advancement:—Three second masters to be promoted to master, three assistant-surgeons to be promoted to surgeon, three warrant officers of second-class to be promoted to first-class, three warrant officers of third-class to be promoted to second-class, and three carpenters' mates and six petty officers to be recommended for warrants.

An Admiralty order was yesterday received at Woolwich, directing her Majesty's paddlewheel steam vessel *Medusa*, formerly employed as a packet vessel in the Mediterranean, to be converted into a tug-vessel for the service of Government. The boilers and machinery having been overhauled, are found to be in tolerable condition, as well as the state of the ship generally; the necessary repairs and alterations, according to the surveyors' estimate, will consequently not exceed £2,000.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) have had several questions put to us respecting the new Indian arrangements, consequent upon the reconstruction of the European local army. We believe that the old regiments to be changed into regiments of the line will only alter their number, retaining all their distinctions and peculiarities. The 1st Bengal Fusiliers will thus be the 101st of the line; but they will, we understand, retain the designation of Fusiliers and the honourable inscriptions, from Plassey downwards, which attest over one hundred years' of gallant service. The local Engineers will form part of the Royal Engineers, just in the same manner as the local Artillery will be united with the Royal Artillery; but as regards the existing officers, two separate lists, for purposes of promotion, will be kept up, and promotions will take place in each list as vacancies arise in that particular list only. No officer of Royal or Indian Artillery will have his promotion retarded or accelerated by the change, except in the first instance; when, owing to the increased number of field officers to be borne on the establishment of the Royal Ordnance Corps, some steps upward will take place in the Indian branch of the service. Several officers appear to be naturally anxious respecting the qualifications for the new Staff Corps. As regards the educational qualifications, they are not, we believe, yet settled; but the qualification in the service is, that the candidate shall belong to a regiment in India, shall have spent three years in the army, of which two must have been in India. We understand that the warrants settling these changes will shortly be made public in an official shape.

A detachment of the 2nd battalion 1st (the Royal) Regiment left Chatham for Cork, to join the depot companies at Birr. Detachments of the 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st Battalion 6th, 37th, and 54th Regiments, also left Chatham to join the depot battalion at Colchester, and a detachment of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's proceeded to join the 6th depot battalion at Walmer.

The three vacant good service pensions placed at the disposal of the Duke of Cambridge have been conferred by his Royal Highness on Colonel the Hon. Augustus Frederick Foley, late of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel Rodolph de Salis, 8th (the King's Royal Irish) Light Dragoons; and Colonel Archibald Inglis Lockhart, C.B., 92nd Highlanders.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., *via* Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1861.

RETURN OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO YEDO.

THE Japanese Ambassadors have made their tour of the world and returned safe to their fatherland. Travelling is universally acknowledged to have an effect in purging the mind of its narrowness and foolish prejudices, and we are much mistaken, if this circumnavigation of the civilised world by the Japanese Envoys has not had some such effect on their minds. Our American brethren have had them all to themselves, and therefore we must expect, whenever the facts come to light, that their peculiar institutions have had an undue influence on the Eastern mind. But we cannot agree with a correspondent of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, that "nothing more will be heard "of the men and their mission." We very much mistake the practical character of the Japanese, if, in spite of their usual exclusiveness, they do not make a good deal out of this expedition to the Far West. The Japanese are endowed with a very large proportion of common sense and practical wisdom; they know how to adapt Chinese art and science to their own purposes; and when they see the superiority of European art they will not fail to assimilate whatever they can, and appreciate the rest. Had the Ambassadors visited Europe they would have had a longer story to tell, and they would have seen the parent of all that Western civilisation, and what is most important, they would have had their wits engaged by the labour of comparing the various phases of foreign life and manners, by which process alone they can arrive at perfectly correct ideas. When we hear of diaries kept, and notes taken in their general intercourse with foreigners, we cannot suppose that their jottings of the American world will go for nothing. We must remember that neither the Chinese nor the Japanese publish gazettes of the receptions given to returned statesmen, although, without a doubt, as they went away by Imperial command, they were received with Imperial favour on their return. We shall expect a good deal to result from this Japanese embassy to America, and if we properly urge the subject on the attention of the authorities at Yedo, we shall soon see an Ambassador in England.

The visit of the Siamese Ambassador has done much to enlighten Siam in European government and manners, and it is only reasonable to expect that a like visit by the shrewd Japanese will convince them of the importance of keeping on good terms with us. It is true that the Japanese mind is very like the Chinese in that they have a reverence for antiquity and a dislike to innovation. Since the time of old Kæmpfer, the faithful chronicler of Japan, few apparent changes have been made, and his book often describes accurately the state of things which exists there now, as it did more than two centuries ago. The Japanese know, too, from their long intercourse with the Dutch, what the condition of Europe is in respect of science and government; they are an inquiring people, and are fond of learning the true state of the case. They are rising fast to their proper position; the Western Ocean men are too strong for them, and they intend to rise with the times. It was one of the wise maxims of Confucius, to adapt onesself to the circumstances of one's position; he followed that rule, and was wise in his generation. The Chinese admirers of the sage seemed to have overlooked this, and having once fixed the course they were to pursue, they ran on, unheeding the dangerous effect which a collision might produce. The same text-book is in use in Japan, the same earnest words are studied by the young *literati* there, but, as it seems, with widely different result; and one of the causes of this is, that the practical islanders drink in the meaning, while their neighbours on the Continent rest satisfied with the form and the words alone of their great philosopher. There is more mental activity and intellectual life in Japan than in China; and when the hour comes the men will not be wanting to adopt any European improvement, or to adapt Western art to the wants of their countrymen.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives the followt ing account of the arrival at Yedo. It will be observed tha- no allusion is made to the coolness of the reception which is mentioned in the Hong Kong papers:—

"I send by the first opportunity the announcement of the safe arrival of the Japanese Embassy at this port, one hundred and thirty-three days from New York. The entire party have enjoyed the most perfect health, and have returned in a most presentable condition. For almost the only time since their departure from our shores, when they came in sight of Fusi-jamma, the 'Blessed Mountain,' their countenances displayed something analogous to wonder and satisfaction; and, indeed, it was a joyous sight, even to the mariner whose ties of kindred and affection were in other and distant lands. The immense bay was studded with myriads of sails, whose white canvas glittered in the sunbeams, and whose graceful forms skimmed the waters as if instinct with life. Modern marine architecture can boast no greater triumph than these beautiful boats. For miles under slow steam we proceeded up the bay, the shore developing new and picturesque scenes as we advanced, until suddenly we opened the immense and wonderful city, which he that has not seen has not seen a wonder at least equal to the renowned and fair city of Seville. Our anchorage is seven miles distant from the shore, a very material objection either to safe or frequent visits, as the weather is very cold and the winds are very fresh.

"On the 10th the Ambassadors and the whole septuagint—kamis, no-kamis, cooks and porters—were landed in their own boats, the yards were manned, the howitzers were fired, and the band playing in the best style of Herr Rimbach, the leader, our own American air, 'Home, Sweet Home,' and thus ended the last act in this eventful drama. In the evening many presents were sent aboard, consisting of *cosa de comen y beber*, among which predominated the favourite tipple of the facetious and jovial Falstaff, and here called sakee. Those who have visited the shore to-day all agree in the vastness of the city, and describe it as built on lofty hills, ascended by many steps and traversed by noble rivers, spanned by elegant bridges. The style of architecture is not imposing; the palatial residences are surrounded by high walls, enclosing vast areas of highly cultivated gardens, fish ponds and ornamental trees.

"The residence of our able and excellent Minister, Mr. Harris, is one of the ancient temples, which he has made quite comfortable by the addition of many American notions. For the officers of this ship a temple has been prepared. Horses, norimons and guides have also been placed at their disposal, and thus far there has been evinced a disposition to reciprocate the civilities extended to the Japanese Ambassadors while on their visit to the United States.

"A Prussian fleet is now at anchor in the Bay of Jeddo, having aboard a Minister charged with the negotiation of a treaty of amity and commerce. Thus far but little progress has been made, the Japanese caring but little to extend the circle of their commercial acquaintances. It is presumed, however, that they will again become the victims of necessity."

ROMAN CATHOLIC APPROPRIATION IN CANTON DEFENDED BY THE BRITISH ARMY CHAPLAIN.

How charming it is to see a little pure philanthropy! How delightful in this age of iron to see an active display of love for a neighbour who dwells at the other end of the world; and how much more laudable is it when exhibited, not by an individual, but by a great nation. Such instances are so rare that the world is scarce likely to credit the fact that France is now exerting itself to spread religion and piety by treaty. Let none be so misguided after this as to suppose that the French are not a religious people. True, they do not in their own persons exhibit many of the "fruits of piety;" perhaps they think that it need not, like charity, "begin at home"—at any rate, they are carrying it abroad. England and America may after this blush at their puny efforts to evangelise China. *They* do it by means of associations, or the work is left to individuals; while France—that eminently pious nation—stipulates in her treaties for places of worship according to her own creed. Besides, she does this so modestly, with such grace, with such purity of motives, that we find even our English army chap-

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lains are enchanted at the spectacle. She only asks for the site of Governor Yeh's Palace, in the new part of Canton, for a few paltry acres on which to build a cathedral; and, in order to ensure the perpetuity of the grant, it is ceded to the French, who have placarded it as "Terrain Français." Of course none but the most illnatured would be the least likely to notice either that the French have, by this means, accidentally appropriated some of the most valuable land in the city, or that somewhat less than half-a-dozen acres would suffice to build a cathedral upon.

Unfortunately, however even the best of motives may be misconstrued: and the French Romanists had certainly in their zeal laid themselves somewhat open to suspicion. With the annexation of Savoy and Nice still fresh in the remembrance of the world, the notion got abroad that "La logique inexorable des faits," which justified the spoliation of Italy, was quite as good a pretext for the appropriation by the French of a most valuable little slice of territory, under the cloak of Propagandism. And now, from a most unexpected quarter, there steps upon the scene a champion, armed for the fray. One of the chaplains of the British forces at Canton—the Rev. Mr. Crowther—writes to the editor of the *Hong Kong Daily Press* to enlighten the public in general upon "the much talked of, "and little understood, subject of the partial compensation "made to the Catholics of Canton for the destruction of the "religious edifices which formerly existed in that city." A little further on he becomes more explicit, and informs us that "there were nine churches in Canton, built, for the most part, "by Louis XIV. All these, together with twenty-six other "churches in the neighbourhood, were destroyed in the cruel "persecution which raged in 1732."

We pause for a moment to congratulate the reverend gentlemen, and the French Roman Catholics generally, on the ingenuity of this plea. Because some Romanists were persecuted in 1732, the French are to receive a piece of valuable land in 1860. We fail to perceive the logic of the answer. We imagine as strong a claim might be made by the French to any part of England. We know that at the time of the Reformation, when the Church of Rome lost the great bulk of the people of England, it lost its endowments with them. Why should not France claim compensation for this, and gently request us to give up St. James or Hyde Park; which might be enclosed and marked out by notice-boards as "Terrain Français" by way of "partial compensation" to the Roman Catholics? Such a defence as this renders us suspicious. An act that needs so poor a piece of sophistry to excuse it cannot be one of pure philanthropy. It is, in truth, as impudent a piece of aggression as even France has of late perpetrated. The mode, too, in which it has been effected renders it all the more discreditable. Spoliation and oppression are never so detestable as when carried on under a pharisaical pretence of care for the interests of religion. On reading a little more of the letter already quoted, we find it unblushingly asserted that "this "ground has not been granted to the French or for French pur-"poses. The present Bishop of Canton happens to be a "Frenchman, but the next may belong to another nation, &c." We hope his holiness or the French Emperor will perceive the hint contained in these last words. The Bishop of Canton is not of necessity a Frenchman. Why may not the next one be a British subject? and then, who so fitting as the champion of the Franco-Papal aggressions in Canton? But while we admire the dexterity with which the rev. chaplain throws in a word or two for himself, we cannot accept his argument. In our last paragraph we were so unfortunate as to be compelled to quarrel with his logic. This time we demur to his assertions. He can hardly expect to persuade us that the French have nothing to do with the land which they have placarded as their own. He forgets that it is not marked "Terrain Ecclesiastical," and he takes it for granted that others will forget it too. We advise Mr. Crowther to ascertain the truth of the next assertion he may hazard, or if he have any very great partiality for incorrectness —we do not say falsehood,—to make sure that the reputation is not quite so obvious.

The rest of the letter consists of a somewhat uncalled for laudation of the Jesuit missionaries in China; and winds up, *apropos* of nothing in particular, with a quotation from Horace's Ars Poetica. This, perhaps, is thrown in by way of showing that the rev. chaplain is well qualified to succeed to the See of Canton, as far as learning may be a requisite in a Roman Catholic Bishop. We are very sorry not to be able to leave *all* the discredit of this piece of spoliation to rest upon Mr. Crowther and his co-religionists. If we could do so we would willingly gratify his taste though we think it somewhat peculiar. But the facts are not to be put aside. It is clear that the act is due to French aggression, and that religion is but the decent pretext which fails to cover a foul proceeding. Had it been a question merely of a gift from the Chinese to a particular sect, we should have thought it hardly worth while to notice the affair, whatever our opinion on the subject might be. As it is, the case wears a very different aspect; and while it presents us with the spectacle of a British Army Chaplain so deluded by the spirit of religious bigotry as to come forward to defend oppression and wrong, it appears to us to call for an energetic expression of indignation both from the press and the public in general.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE rebels in China are still progressing. By the last mail we have a very fair and well-written account of a visit to them by the Rev. Griffith John. Some of the evidence which he adduces certainly tells in their favour, but if we could judge the whole movement by a few of the individuals, we should be under the necessity of either claiming too much for them, or too little. We might either hold them up as Christian patriots —or, when we judge them by their lowest adherents—denounce them as murderers and thieves. This cannot, however, be the proper course to take. We must look at the insurgent doings as a whole; we must judge of their various practices as they stand patent to our view. We have nothing to do with their intentions, but only with their plainly spoken words—that is, their published edicts, and their positive and official acts. These tell a tale which none can gainsay. Still we shall rejoice if the rebel character can be cleared, and if they can be made to understand and hold the Bible, for then we may hope for a beneficial change in their policy; but at present it looks very like a war of extermination, and not of peaceable intentions.

Under the head of "Correspondence" we published in our last issue a letter from Mr. Scarth, which partakes of the nature of a critique upon an article which appeared in this journal on the 12th January. The subject upon which we appear to be at issue with him is the character of the rebels in China. We have brought our charges against them, and he complains that we have neglected to give proper weight to the good points of their character. Without quarrelling with Mr. Scarth on minor points, we would ask him what possible advantage he or the rebels can gain by telling us all the amiable qualities they possess, or all the Christian doctrines they profess, after we have learnt all the abominable practices they sanction, and the blasphemous creed they promulgate. The facts of their history address themselves to two classes of individuals —to the politician, and to the theologian or the Christian. The one looks for good government as the end of a good revolution, and the other looks for a pure creed in place of a corrupt one. Do we find these things among the rebels? Have they established a beneficial *regime?* Have they not sacked the places into which they came, and appropriated the goods of the inhabitants, and killed the owners without mercy? And when their treasure was spent, have they not advanced on new expeditions with the same end in view? So much for the general phase of their plans and projects, to which we have added the opinion of an eminent diplomatist—Lord Elgin—who, although he received statements from his interpreters, did not necessarily form his judgment even after the model of theirs. We have not the slightest intention of entering into the private virtues of the rebels, or of asking what they intend to do ultimately, or at some future time, in the way of Government, properly so called. Possibly the King of Naples is a respectable and worthy person in his private relations, and intended some day or other to shut up his prisons and lay aside his thumb-screws, but we fear that general opinion and common sense say he had better retire.

If the rebels *are* thieves and murderers, they are rightly called *tsih* (which means banditti), and after having sufficient evidence, which we believe we have, of their answering to this description, there must be an end to further argument on the minor points of their morals or intentions. In fact, it would be farcical to enter upon the subject. When we come to the theological side of the question, we have to consider, not whether they say and believe many truths found in our sacred Scriptures, but whether they hold the fundamental truth of Scripture in its entirety and purity. We think not; for when they divide the honours due unto Jesus Christ only with Him and their deceased leaders, and speak of commissions

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from Heaven to exterminate, we imagine they are preaching contrary to the Scripture, which saith, "My honour will I not give to "another;" and another which saith, "I came not to destroy men's "lives, but to save them." And to strengthen our position we have the dictum of St. Paul, "Though we, or an angel from Heaven "(witness Hung-sin-tsinen, the rebel chief) preach any other "gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, "let him be accursed." We are, perhaps, very uncharitable, but we cannot help feeling great want of confidence in a movement which has heretofore wrought so little good and worked so much harm. We cannot be said to have given the Bible to the rebels; a copy somehow fell into their hands, and they have adapted it to their military projects, and we doubt not in the first instance with sincerity; but when attempts have been made to enlighten them on its doctrines, they were either utterly unconcerned or too pre-occupied with their own views to give heed to instruction. Mr. Scarth's prepossessions in favour of the insurgents lead him, we fear, into wrong conclusions. He seems to think that because we find fault with the rebels we mean to praise the Imperialists; this is by no means the case; we consider the Imperialist army not a whit better than the insurgent forces. They are both of the locust species, for they eat up the fruits of the land wherever they appear. The question now is, whether we can in any way aid the enemies of our covenanted friends. As soon, indeed, as they show themselves capable of forming a Government, and of establishing themselves for peaceful pursuits, and present themselves, *de facto*, as a separate Power, whether they be recognised as such by the Imperial Government or not—we can treat with them, and not until then. As long as they are floating about without any established order and rule, and devastating the country like a scourge, we cannot look upon them as deliverers of an oppressed people, and cannot hope to see them resuscitate the old Ming dynasty, which has been two hundred years defunct.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

THE prospects of a widely extended amount of emigration from China open out a field of enterprise calculated to benefit many countries and classes. Foremost in the scale the Chinese Empire will primarily benefit by thinning out its dense ill-fed and ill-paid population. Secondly, the people themselves who leave China will have opened up to them a better field for industry, with a chance of saving money, while they are at the same time well cared for and fed. Thirdly, the colonies and countries at present deficient in labour, will have opportunities afforded them of developing their industrial resources which have hitherto been retarded by this want of labour. And, lastly, the shipowners will benefit by the freights thus afforded for many a vessel which has hitherto been kept idle or worked at a loss. There are so many countries ready to receive Chinese, and which afford suitable fields for their introduction, that ere long we may expect to see the Celestials much more generally spread over the globe. The isolation in which they had long kept themselves has now been broken down. The coolie trade has been legalised; women are permitted and encouraged to leave with the men, and there is no longer that dread of sea voyages which long prevailed. The wealth acquired by Chinese as miners or traders in Australia and California has led others of their nation to follow their footsteps. The tyrannical crusade attempted against their introduction into Australia has dropped, and even the Americans in California are more tolerant to them. Whether it be in railroad work, mining, as herds and shepherds, in the culture of tropical products, or in a hundred other employments, there is ample room for them in South Africa and Australia, in the West Indies, in Brazil, and other parts of South America, and in British Columbia. In Cuba, Demerara, Jamaica, and Trinidad, they are sure to give satisfaction. We look forward especially to the benefits that may be derived from their employment in cotton cultivation in Queen's Land, Natal, and British Guiana. For this light occupation they are especially adapted, and their labour thus applied would bring in most profitable returns.

THE ALLEGED WHOLESALE ADULTERATION OF TEA.

The question of Adulteration in food, drinks, and drugs, has of late become a great bore. It has been dinned so repeatedly into the ears of the public by a few parties having special and individual objects to serve, that the cry of "wolf" has ceased to be regarded. A few scientific analysts and microscopists, anxious to obtain place and notoriety, have, by all kinds of exaggerated statements in self-constituted "commissions," before Parliamentary committees, and in works on adulterations, quite outstripped Accum's "Death in the Pot,' insomuch that were but one-half of the allegations made true, the wonder would be that the bulk of our population survived the insidious attacks upon their health and longevity. Unfortunately for the correctness of the statements of the adulteration doctors, the returns of the Registrar General completely disprove this shortening of life, by either quick or slow poisoning. On the contrary, there has been a steady improvement in the general health of the public, and the average term of life has been prolonged instead of shortened.

Notwithstanding the various attempts to keep up an agitation on this question of Adulteration, despite the Report of Mr. Scholefield's Parliamentary Committee, the recent Act introduced, and the fitful attempts to astound the public by extraordinary statements of fraud and falsification, the subject had almost died out, when the public has again been startled out of its peaceful contentment by wholesale denunciations of alleged adulterations in TEA, and made, on this occasion, through a channel calculated to do more mischief to trade interests than the usual mediums of publicity.

At the ordinary evening meeting of the Society of Arts on the 23rd ult., Mr. Leonard Wray, a gentleman of literary reputation and great colonial experience, read a very interesting paper on "Tea and its production in various countries," going into the history of its cultivation, manufacture, consumption, &c., and suggesting the policy of extending the culture more generally over India and other parts of the world. This would have gone off very satisfactorily had not Mr. Wray been impolitic enough to start with a wholesale denunciation passed against tea-dealers and Chinese merchants, and that not from any personal knowledge of the matter, but from the isolated opinion given him by Mr. Wm. Green, a gentleman engaged in Mr. George Moffatt's house. As the subject has attracted a large share of attention in the trade and among the general public, we think it right to give the charge and refutation more in detail than we should otherwise have done. Mr. Wray's paper (delivered, be it remembered, before a large meeting of an influential society, and given very extended circulation to in the columns of their weekly Journal) commenced with the following preliminary allegation:—

"When we consider the quantity of tea consumed in the British dominions, and the money value which that quantity represents, we must be struck with the great commercial importance this article has attained. Yet I believe it is universally admitted that of late years, as the supply has gone on increasing, so has the quality continued to fall off, until we can at present put but small faith in the purity of nine-tenths of the tea sold in this country! Our millions demand an ever increasing quantity of cheap tea; and accordingly an article is made up and sold to them, at an apparently low price. But what do the buyers actually obtain for their money? It is the semblance of tea, but not the reality; its shadow, but not its substance. The adulteration of tea is on so monstrous a scale, and the result is so eminently injurious to the health of our people, that it becomes an absolute duty to the public, not only that these fraudulent practices should be thoroughly understood, but that vigorous measures should be instituted with a view to remedy this great and crying evil."

But this was not all, for he subsequently returned to the charge more in detail, in the following words:—

"I should be much pleased if I could say that the tea consumed in this country is pure and unadulterated; unhappily, I am compelled to present to your view a picture the very reverse of this.

"From time immemorial, the Chinese have been in the habit, more or less, of adulterating their teas, but, until a very recent period, those teas were consumed at home, and never sold to Europeans. They, however, observed that the European dealers residing in Chinese ports practised this little 'art and mystery' themselves, upon almost all the teas they bought, previous to shipping them. Now 'John Chinaman,' who is an observing and highly imitable animal, seeing this interesting and lucrative business transacted so extensively under his very nose, and that, too, from month to month, and year to year, began to take counsel with himself, and speedily arrived at the conclusion that he was a great fool for surrendering this very pretty 'pigeon' to such bungling 'foreign devils.'

"We shall be in a position to appreciate the zeal with which our celestial friends set about remedying this poaching upon their own domain, when we find that, in 1859, of the tea purchased by dealers in China, seven-eighths was adulterated. The fact is, 'John Chinaman' had 'improved the occasion,' and entirely taken this little 'pigeon' out of the European trader's hands, by selling him teas largely adulterated it is true, but certainly most artistically got up. It mattered not whether the teas were purchased in Canton or in the northern ports, the beautiful ingenuity of the Chinaman was as apparent in the one as in the other, and our circumvented traders groaned aloud. What was to be done? No one could tell, so they called a 'meeting' to consider the subject, and, on the 18th of April last, they met and compared notes. The immense quantities of 'lie' tea prepared for admixture by the Chinese, were mentioned; the cargoes of unsound leaf brought from

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Japan, to be 'doctored' and mixed with other tea, were enumerated; and an interesting account was given of three plants, the leaves of which are largely employed in adulterating teas. Those are, *Gynura auriculata*, a drug which is stimulant and slightly acrid, *Ardisia Crispa*, and a common mint. The meeting came to the doleful and indignant conclusion that seven-eighths of the tea they purchased was grievously adulterated, and that 'John Chinaman' was a great rogue.

"But in good truth this is no joke, especially when we consider that these seventy-six millions of lbs. (seven-eights of which is adulterated), has yet to pass through the hands of our own manipulating dealers. What it undergoes during this perilous ordeal we can only guess at, although the reports of the excise officers, and the cases in the several magistrates' courts, give us a faint idea of the nefarious practises resorted to. It was but a week or two ago that upwards of 2,000 lbs. weight of pure English 'lie' tea was seized by the officers, who admiringly pronounced it to be 'splendidly got up, and calculated to deceive the eye of anyone.' When this 'manufactory' was entered by the officers, its enterprising proprietors were doing extensive business in supplying their home-made 'article' to the trade. Now, what with the 'lie' tea of China and the 'lie' tea of England, many begin to regard the tea of our shops as being a huge 'lie' altogether. For myself, I cling to the comforting assurance that the Chinese do sell us one-eighth (of the whole quantity), or 9½ million lbs. unadulterated, and I try to believe that this is not tampered with in any way, but comes to us pure and wholesome. Those who deal with tea merchants of high character will have no difficulty in joining me in this belief. Who is it, then, that suffers from these double frauds? It is the million. And the lower the class, the greater are the impositions we see practised upon them; until we cannot but repeat that exclamation which, in very bitterness of spirit, a good and tender-hearted man gave vent to, 'God help the poor!'"

In the discussion which arose after the reading of the paper, Mr. H. C. White believed the statement, "that seven-eighths of the tea brought into England was adulterated" to be a great exaggeration. Large quantities of tea passed through his hands occasionally, and he could state, as the result of an extensive practical experience, that adulterated tea was the exception, and not the rule. Mr. Wray had commisserated the poor, who, he said, drank the worst descriptions of tea; but the poor were the best judges of tea, and in the poorest neighbourhoods good tea could be obtained if a proper price were paid for it, and with very little, if any, adulteration. There is a great tendency in the present day to exaggerate these matters, and to find out cases of adulteration, to which a high colouring is given. The general experience of the trade proves, however, that spurious tea is the exception, and when met with it is cast aside as being almost worthless.

Mr. W. G. Reynolds, as a practical judge of the qualities of tea, also stated that he was in the habit of having between two hundred and three hundred samples in his hands daily, and he could emphatically assert that the great bulk of the tea imported into this country during the last ten years was unadulterated. Adulteration had been tried; spurious tea had been sent in, so well got up that at a little distance it would look like gunpowder, but when water was put upon it it was found to be "lie" made of dust sweepings with starch. That description of adulteration had, however, long ceased, because there was no market for such an article.

Messrs. Moore, Brothers and Co., of 35, London Bridge, on the next day thus wrote to one of the daily journals:—

"Having yesterday given publicity in your columns to the very serious charge made by the lecturer before the members of the Society of Arts, and certain members of the tea trade then present, by the special invitation of the Society, it is but fair and just to give equal publicity to the fact that our Mr. John Voce Moore, one of the visitors then present, respectfully requested from the lecturer his authority for so astounding, and, to the best-informed merchants in the trade, utterly incredible assertion. Respecting the lecturer's remark reflecting upon the character of the trade in this country, permit me to say that members of our family have been for the long period of more than fifty years engaged as principals in the tea trade, have lived in houses whose sales exceeded one-seventh of the whole amount of tea imported, and we thus publicly assert that we have not only never known any adulteration to be practised, either by those houses or our own; but that we feel quite sure that no tea merchant of good position and fair repute in the City of London is capable, or would be guilty, of the offence. The reflection cast upon both Chinese and English merchants is far too important, proceeding from so respectable a source as the Society of Arts, to be passed over in silence."

At the following meeting a further opportunity was afforded of ventilating this subject, on the occasion of discussing a paper read by Mr. Scott, "On Food and its Adulterations." Mr. Wray, who opened the discussion, was forced to confess that the minutes of the meeting of merchants at Canton, which he had since referred to, did not bear out the allegations which he had made; and he was obliged, therefore, to fall back upon the opinions he had received from Mr. W. Green, whom he brought up to substantiate his statements. That gentleman, too, in a letter to a morning paper on the 28th ult., thus writes:—

"The initiated, as well as the general public, will permit me to say that the adulteration—for convenience—may be described as of two classes, the positively spurious and the sophisticated. The former is known in the trade as Tayshan Congou; it also represents most of the pekoes, capers, and Canton greens. In their manufacture is employed exhausted leaf; also leaves from three other plants. These teas are mostly from Canton and its locality, and their quality for the most part is execrable. Those which I have denominated as 'sophisticated' are from Foo-chow-Foo; and for purity they rank higher than the former. The adulteration has, however, gradually extended and increased for the last five years. The new crop of this class has just arrived. It is nearly all refired and re-manipulated, having had large quantities of old and common leaf incorporated, though imported and sold as new and fine tea, &c., &c."

"Mr. W. J. Bland (who followed next) wished sincerely that the same fairness which characterised this Society was displayed also by the members of the public press, who had chosen to insert the views of one side of the question, but utterly refused to publish the other side of the case. If an opportunity were afforded him, he was prepared entirely to disprove the statements which had gone before the public in the journal of this society. He would take upon himself to say, from the past history of the tea trade, that, so far from seven-eighths of the tea which came over to this country being adulterated, not one eighth of our annual imports of that article was adulterated. As an old member of the society, he had in former years brought forward facts upon this subject in the presence of Mr. Twining, Mr. Gibbs, and other leading members of the tea trade; and now, looking to the statements put forth in this room at the last meeting, he asked that the gentlemen who had made those assertions as to the alleged amount of adulteration of tea should bring forward evidence in support of them. If, as was alleged at the last meeting, seven-eighths of the tea now in our bonded warehouses was adulterated in the manner described, let them bring samples here, and he would undertake to prove that it was not adulterated or sophisticated. He claimed that this should be done, because the last speaker had urged upon the meeting to give an opportunity for candid investigation into the question, and, as he had previously stated, he was ready at any moment to come forward with proofs in support of what he had stated—and he would add that at no time within his own recollection were the public ever so safe upon the subject of tea as they were at the present time, for they now had teas of better character than was the case under the former *regime* of the East India Company. He unhesitatingly made these statements, and would be prepared to substantiate them."

"Mr. Wm. Green stated that he had attended solely for the purpose of confirming the statements he had made in print, as alluded to by Mr. Leonard Wray, upon the subject of the adulteration of tea, which had occupied a large share of his attention during the last five years. His experience in one of the largest houses in the kingdom for twenty years had been, that teas were very largely adulterated; and he was prepared to stake his reputation upon the statement he made, that of the tea which had been imported into this country during the last three years, seven-eighths was adulterated. Startling as that statement was, he might, perhaps, add an explanation, which would, in some measure, qualify it. Mr. Wray had correctly stated, he believed, the extent to which the tea was adulterated in putting it at seven-eighths, and that only one-eighth was absolutely pure. Out of the whole quantity one-eighth might be regarded as a spurious material altogether; that left three-fourths of the stock to be more or less adulterated or sophisticated. That three-fourths might be taken to be adulterated to an extent varying from 1 to 50 per cent.; and if Mr. Bland (who might be looked upon as one of the fathers of the tea trade) could convince him that no adulteration took place, he should be happy to acknowledge himself mistaken. He felt it was impossible, whatever a man's knowledge of tea might be, to detect adulteration in it when carried to a comparatively small extent. He would say that of the entire crop of Foo-chow-Foo tea which had just arrived, he believed there were but few lots that were absolutely pure. He had obtained some lots of that tea, and he found that although it was only three months old, it had already deteriorated in commercial value to the amount of 6d. per lb. Then with regard to the black tea of Congou, the orange pekoe, and other varieties, he believed the assertion that seven-eighths was adulterated was borne out by the facts. He believed the quantity of tea exported from this country amounted to about 10,000,000 lbs. annually, shipped principally to northern ports, and it was some consolation to know that the tea so exported consisted chiefly of the most inferior qualities. He had waited anxiously to hear some suggestion by which this confessedly great evil might be remedied or overcome; and it appeared to him that, as long as they carried on a war with China, as long as they exacted compensation for such a war, and as long as they taxed the produce of that country at home, it was in vain to expect they could get a true and genuine article in tea. He would urge upon those who were anxious to be delivered from this evil, that they should direct their attention to the obtaining of teas direct from the grounds where they were grown."

Other correspondence *pro* and *con* has appeared in different journals, and a writer in our own columns takes up the subject in a bantering vein. We have, however, placed the matter fairly before our readers by a digest of the whole matter. The extraordinary and startling statements made have resolved themselves, after all, into the isolated opinion of one individual. The sifting of this matter thoroughly, and the prompt denial given to the charges by highly respectable merchants and dealers, will, after all, be beneficial in disabusing the public of a false impression, which, on so large an article of consumption, becomes the more necessary. Like the story of the "Three Black Crows," the wholesale adulteration reduces itself, after all to infinitesimal proportions.

Mr. W. J. Bland, in a letter in the *Commercial Daily List*, speaks out boldly and clearly upon this matter.

"I am ready (he says) to inform the inquirer, when, in any quantity, spurious tea was brought (this not from China at all), the largest bulk being 50,000 lbs. weight; further, that this was twice withdrawn from sale through remonstrant opposition, and the continuation of its introduction from that date (1840-1) successfully checked; and, like the first and

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largest parcel, the few smaller quantities that have occasionally been brought since from Singapore have been invariably rejected by the trade, not a single package even being paid duty on for home consumption; such, too, being the fate of parcels of LIE tea, which are preparations of 'dust and grit,' formed into shape with a glutinous solution of rice, to which the Chinese, in all candour, themselves apply the aforesaid descriptive soubriquet. I can adduce instances both of return to the port of shipment and of abandonment for destruction. I stand forward fully qualified to defend and clear a grossly-calumniated and undeservedly-libelled trade, and I say at once (as I have at opportune times both to the Board of Trade and commissions appointed by the House of Commons) that there is no article of dietary consumption so little tampered with or adulterated as tea, although Messrs. Wray and Co. shudder at the idea of 'the perilous ordeal reserved for it at the hands of our own manipulating dealers.' I am prepared to give instances of the partial and ineffective character of Excise machinery, and to show that the high character to which the purveyors of tea, as a body, may justly lay claim, has been the result of the widely-prevailing undeviating correctness of their business arrangements and practices."

That mixtures of various qualities are often made for sale by dealers at home to suit the taste and pockets of customers is very possible. The great evil in this, as in other articles of supply, is the competition mania, and the general desire for cheap goods on the part of the public. Mr. Wray himself pointed out that good teas are dear even in China and the Straits, in Russia, and elsewhere, when purchasers will have a superior article. The high priced teas are not only immeasurably the best, but actually the cheapest in use, for three teaspoonsful of the higher priced will make a stronger and finer infusion than four teaspoonsful of the lower priced. Very few of the large advertising tea dealers keep 5s. tea; their best is usually 4s. 4d., while they sell as low as 1s. 8d. tea. But the higher priced good tea is still to be had in some of the small, unpretending, old-fashioned shops.

LONDON BANKS CONNECTED WITH CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

Without money we know nothing can be accomplished, and it has become an axiom in the present day equally cogent that without a bank no place prospers. Even merchants of considerable pretensions cannot now do without them. It requires some general depository to which great and small may go and have their wants supplied, or be relieved of the custody of sums too valuable to be deposited in their own treasuries. Of course the smaller traders benefit most by such institutions, as the "Big houses" have them in their power completely where no bank exists. "Big houses" in India and China laughed at the idea some twenty years since of the establishment of Banks. Who is to support them they argued. We and two or three more houses do three-fourths of the trade of the port, and of course we don't want their help. Where are they to get their business from? One or two efforts were made by the "Big houses" in China to swamp the Oriental Bank—then the Bank of Western India—by buying to a large amount bills drawn on their Indian branches, and on one occasion they had to procure help from the Bank of Bombay. The far-famed "Merchant Princes of the East" have, however, lived to see in our day the fallacy of their arguments, and are now glad to participate in the magnificent profits of these Banks by becoming shareholders and office bearers in them. A very practicable and sensible way of enduring what could not be cured, and some recompense probably for the withdrawal of the lion's share of the trade of the various ports in India and China, which is now more evenly distributed over the various mercantile communities. We remember the time when it was considered almost ruinous for a small merchant to speak his mind against some oppression of the first-rates, but like the railroad and electric telegraph, the young and vigorous have overcome all these obstacles, and now enjoy a fair share of the trade of the once monopolized trade of India and China. We would impress on the directors, managers, and others administering the business of these institutions, to bear in mind that they owe their success to the enterprize of the smaller houses, and the continuance of such, mainly depends on them. They should be studious, therefore, to afford every facility to this class, rather than blindly trust the bills of the larger houses, where all the heavy losses are made. In fact, the mainspring of success is to be courteous in all cases, from the Chief manager down to the clerks, affording the required facilities to promote legitimate operations. The Oriental, being the leading establishment, should be particularly cautious in this, lest it fall in public estimation; and from what we have heard, there is room for some improvement on this score.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

We now procced to notice this institution, as the first which transferred its head office from India to London. The other banks having branches in China and other parts of the Far East we shall notice in succeeding numbers.

The Oriental Bank was first established at Bombay, under the title of The Bank of Western India, in the year 1842. In 1843 a branch was opened at Calcutta. In 1845 branches were opened at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, in Ceylon, and in the same year at Hong Kong, and subsequently at Canton, Shanghai, and Singapore. In 1848 it was decided to alter the name from the Bank of Western India to that of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and to apply for a charter. After a tedious delay in consequence of the opposition of certain parties, principally, we believe, promoted by the East India Company, which did not like any interference with the existing semi-official banks of Madras and Bengal, the charter was obtained in 1851, and the word "Corporation" then added to the new title of the establishment.

In consequence of the great increase of business, especially in connection with exchange operations between India, China, and Australia, the directors were compelled to open an Australian agency at Melbourne in 1852, and possessing the necessary authority, agencies have since been opened at Sydney and in New Zealand. The capital was increased for that purpose by the issue of 3,600 shares, bearing a premium of 20 per cent., the £25 share representing £30. The share capital at that period was £931,325.

In 1858 the bank obtained a supplemental charter from the Government, modifying some of the rules relative to annual meetings, declaration of dividend, &c., and among other provisions, permitting shares to be held in two or more names.

The Oriental Bank has now fourteen branches or sub-agencies, viz., at the chief towns of the three Presidencies, Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta; at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, in Ceylon; at Mauritius, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai; in Australia, at Melbourne and Sydney; and at Auckland and Wellington, in New Zealand.

Even as early as the middle of 1852, its £25 paid shares were selling at £14 premium, and in the following year went as high as £46, whereas, in subsequent years, they have seldom been sold below £40, and are now worth £48 to £49. There was only one exception that we remember to the estimation in which its shares were held. During a panic in 1849–50, caused by dissensions between the English and Indian directors and shareholders, the shares of this institution were sold in China at par, and the parties who bought them at that price were considered very speculative. This epitome of its operations and branches shows at a glance the colossal proportions of the institution, and its great power to encircle the exchanges of the Eastern world and Australian settlements. This is at once the clue to its great prosperity and large profits.

The directors, eight in number, formerly received £2,400 remuneration for their services, but this sum was increased in 1859, at the general meeting, to £4,000. Mr. William Walter Cargill, who had been the chief manager of the bank from its origin in Bombay as the Bank of Western India, and to whose great ability and untiring zeal the Bank owes its present high standing, resigned in 1858, and was elected to a seat at the board of directors. In April, 1859, Mr. Cargill was succeeded in his duties of chief manager by Mr. Charles James Fife Stuart, who had served in all the India and China banks, and possessed a very accurate knowledge of all the affairs of the institution. There are now about 950 or 1,000 shareholders in this bank, the number of shares being 50,400. The offices of the corporation are at the South Sea House, Threadneedle-street, and it carries on its banking operations in London with the Bank of England and the Union Bank of London; in Scotland, through the National and Commercial Banks; and in Ireland through the Provincial and National Banks.

The following statement shows the progress that the banks has made in the course of seven years, and if it progresses at the same rate, it bids fair to be of Leviathan proportions:—

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LIABILITIES.	Dec. 1852.	Dec. 1859.
Promissory notes in circulation	£63,359	£729,957
Bills of Exchange in circulation	963,560	4,446,417
Balances due to other Banks	587,316	12,166
Cash deposits	91,658	1,066,015
Cash bearing interest	896,569	3,553,167
Capital paid up	818,965	1,260,000
Reserved surplus fund	169,365	252,000
Insurance fund	—	50,000
Dividends unpaid	689	7,444
Balance of profit and loss	59,776	163,008
To branch balances	247,407	—
	£3,898,663	£11,540,174

ASSETS.	1852.	1859.
Coin and bullion	£1,115,867	£1,889,900
Balances due from the other banks	375,540	521,141
Promissory notes or bills, ditto	41,850	126,276
Government securities	257,113	940,130
Landed or other property	47,147	179,398
Debts secured by ditto	2,512	30,821
Notes and bills discounted, exclusive of bad debts	2,058,634	7,852,508
Total	£3,898,663	£11,540,174

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		
Dividend for half-year	£31,281	£63,000
Carried to reserve fund	8,000	—
Balance of profit	59,774	163,008
	£99,056	£226,008

In the year 1852 there was a net profit made, after defraying all charges, of £99,056; a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent. was therefore paid to the shareholders, and £8,000 carried to the reserve fund, making the same £169,365, equal to 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The Corporation subsequently paid dividends mostly at the rate of about 12 per cent. per annum, but in 1859 at the rate of 17 per cent., and in 1860 an interim dividend for the first half-year at the rate of 14 per cent., and the reserve fund has also been increased to £262,000, while the present paid-up capital is £1,260,000.

ADULTERATION OF TEA.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The art of "puffing" has lately been carried to an extraordinary degree of perfection, but it is becoming a nuisance. We cannot go to a pantomime without being bored by patent bedsteads just as we are getting drowsy, or perhaps we are tantalised by an allusion to "somebody's toilet vinegar" just when the smell of decayed orange peel oozes out of the pit. Our horses are frightened in the streets by some huge "gossamer hat" going gauntly past with the mystic numbers of 4s. 9d. on it in large figures. Our children are frightened by wild looking men moving along in exaggerated straight-jackets, on the four sides of which we are invited to go and see the "Thirsty Minstrels," the "Flying Fox," or "The Seven Ages of Woman." We are asked all sort of impertinent questions by advertisements in the newspapers, "Where shall we dine on Sunday?" when we make it a rule never to dine out on that day; and our attention is always being attracted by some startling announcement, the whole ending in some "puff." We have heard of Sir John Bowring being made Governor of Hong Kong, Governor of the Isle of Man, or Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and wonder what next; we see his name at the head of a newspaper paragraph and at once turn away for the fiftieth time upon finding that we are again told that he "never saw Chinamen stir their tea with a pitchfork," or some equally absurd nonsense, all ending in "try our pure tea at one-and-ninepence-three farthings."

We thought that these advertising puffs had reached their climax when they began to make use of private names as public property, but an immense step in advance has been made by a person who has had wit or impudence enough to get the Society of Arts to stand as the block for his advertisements. At any rate, such is one view which may be taken of a lecture delivered before that Society on the 23rd January upon tea. We cannot exactly discover whether Mr. Leonard Wray, the lecturer, acted for "our pure tea at one-and-ninepence-three farthings," or for some one who was interested in tea plantations in India or Assam, and was anxious to sell out at a good price. The drift of the lecture was to throw dirt into the Chinaman's tea-pot and blacken the faces of the British merchants in China, apparently for no other reason than to show where the "*pure* tea" was procurable. We should have taken no notice of this palpable puff had it not been that the lecturer ventured to make some slanderous remarks upon those who export tea from China. The report of the lecture makes him state that seven-eighths of the tea exported from China was adulterated, and that it was the English who first practised this "art and mystery upon almost all the teas they bought previous to shipping them."

As it is well known that fully seven-eighths of the tea sent from China is not even taken out of the packages in which they are brought from the tea districts or the native merchants' hong, such an assertion is simply absurd, and the slightest attempt at inquiry or examination of the teas in the London warehouses would prove it to be false. The Society of Arts has now a duty to perform; it must call upon Mr. Wray to prove his statements and give his authority, or else make him confess that his lecture was merely meant as a very clever attempt to drag that learned Society before the public as a convenient post on which to hang the "puff indirect."

CHINESE SCHOLARSHIPS AT KING'S COLLEGE.

AMONG our advertisements will be found one which we think well deserves the notice of the friends of China. We mean an appeal for funds to endow several Chinese scholarships at King's College, London. We understand that the scheme has he approval of Sir John Francis Davis among others, and that he looks upon it as calculated to prove useful. The benefit of scholarship has been proved in every department of learning, and, we believe they will act very beneficially as a stimulus to exertion on the part of young students, who are destined for China, and who attend Professor Summers' class in King's College. We therefore hail this symptom of life in this particular study as the first token of better things for the cultivation of Chinese in England, and we heartily wish it success.

Literature.

The Medical Missionary in China, Narrative of Ttwenty Years' Experience, by Mr. Lockhart, F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., Hurst and Blackett, London.

The author, in his preface, goes on to apologies and arguments in favour of medical missions, which he considers, in China, at least, have fully answered the object intended. Mr. Lockhart seems to have been chiefly resident at Shanghai, and his information respecting the work is, therefore, of interest. The information he furnishes as to the state of medical science in China is curious, and the incidental notices of diseases will be found useful. On the Opium question, Mr. Lockhart quotes largely from a statistical report which he drew up in conjunction with late Rev. Dr. Medhurst, and which has already been published in the Parliamentary Report on the Opium Trade,—but he furnishes no new facts. The chapters on trade products and manufactures are very interesting. We extract the following, with respect to the rude mode of making sheet lead for tinning tea-chests :—

"The plumber has a furnace on the floor, with an iron pot on the fire with melted lead and a small iron or brass ladle. He also has two flooring tiles, rather more than a foot square, which are covered with paper pasted smooth and firm over one surface. One of these tiles is placed on the floor, but raised about three or four inches, with the papered surface upwards. The other tile is laid upon this, with its papered surface down. The man gets on the tiles, and, sitting on his heels, takes a ladleful of lead; putting the toes of one foot to the ground, he dexterously lifts with his left hand the front edge of the upper tile, and pours the lead with a sweep between them; then raising his foot from the ground, the upper tile yields freely to his weight, and the melted lead is pressed between the papered surfaces, the surplus escaping at the edges. He immediately raises the tile, removes the sheet of lead, and proceeds to make another. His fellow workmen examine the sheets as they are thrown off. If, as happens at times, they are irregular, they are returned to the melting-pot. If they find them in good order, they rapidly cut them square by the aid of a rule, and solder the small sheets together to serve as large ones. Paper is then pasted down on them, and they are ready to be used as lining for the chests. Sometimes the thin leaden chest is covered with paper after being made up; at other times the separate sheets are covered, and any imperfections attended to afterwards. The paper being inside, the lead chest does not affect the tea, which it would do were the lead and the tea placed in contact."

A treatise on the valuable medicinal properties of Dagong oil, for consumption and various diseases, by Dr. J. McGrigor Croft, printed privately, has come to hand, and contains information of value to those afflicted with pulmonary complaints.

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Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin send us a batch of the curren numbers of their useful illustrated serials, including the "Family Bible," "Family Paper," "History of England," and "Natural History." The character of all these is well sustained. "Chambers' Encyclopædia" has reached its second volume, and the current part contains the article on the Chinese Empire, which appears to have been carefully compiled. The commercial and statistical information is quoted from the columns of the *London and China Telegraph*.

Messrs. Trübner and Co., Paternoster-row, will shortly publish a work on the Amoor, which will contain the history of the Russian settlements there in the 17th century up to the Treaty lately made with China. The geographical part will contain:—1. Description of the River Amoor. 2. Description of the country to the North of the Amoor. 3. Description of the country to the south of the Amoor. 4. Description of the island of Sakhalm. 5. Productions, plan's, animals and minerals, chiefly with a view to those useful to man. 6. The natives of the Amoor. 7. Future prospects and commercial importance. 8. A concise view of the present state of the Russian settlements on the Amoor and in Manchuria. Such a work was much needed after the erroneous impressions conveyed in Atkinson's "Amoor," lately published, and which was actually the most successful imposition at £2. 2s. ever known in the literary world. We trust the author of the forthcoming book can really show us the true condition, products, settlers, and use of the Amoor to the Russians, and not simply amuse us with frivolous bear stories.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

TEA.—To-day at the sale, 14,776 packages passed, 4,589; sold, 1,368 boxes; 2,049 without reserve: prices as quoted.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Feb. 8: at Clyde, from Singapore, Zambesi; off Plymouth, from Batavia, Electra. 9: at Portsmouth, from China and the Cape of Good Hope, Imperatriz (s.s.) 7: at Brouwashaven, from Batavia, Otto; at Antwerp, from Akyab, John Wood. 6: at Cuxhaven, from Singapore, Johannes Kepler; at Helvoet, from Batavia, Ida. 9: at Bremen, from Akyab, Propontis; from Rangoon, Infanta. 8: at Texel, from Batavia, Elizabeth and Jacoba; at Helvoet, from Batavia, Nova Zembla, Alblasserwaard, Pantaloon, Resident van Son; from Tjilatjap, Whampoa; from Akyab, Golden Horn. Jan. 26: at New York, from Amoy, North Wind; from Singapore, Quick Step. 28: from Hong Kong, Annie Bucknam; from Foo-chow-Foo, Magnet.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 8, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Niphon. 9, from Newport for Hong Kong, Lucretia. 8, from Sunderland for Hong Kong, Kelso. 10, from Liverpool for Batavia, Cadovius. 12, from London for Shanghai, Wellington. 11, from Falmouth for Sourabaya, Celebes. 9, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Maiden Queen.

SPOKEN.—Ceylon, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Jan. 18, 13 N., 28 W.; Livingstone, Shanghai to London, Dec. 9, 26 S., 54 E.; Barnnm (?), of and from Bordeaux, for Batavia, Jan. 29, 41 N., 15 W.

CASUALTIES.—The *Kelso*, bound for China, got on the Longscar Rock at Hartlepool, and sank. The crew were in the rigging all night, and one was drowned.

Monetary and Commercial.

The shares of the Labuan Coal Company have been dealt in at 2¼ to 2¾ prem. The new Indian Cotton Company is also in much public favour, and the application list for shares has just closed, and the allotment will be proceeded with forthwith.

The new Indian loan of £3,000,000 now setted at 98¼ to 99 is required solely for railway purposes. The reduction of the Indian military expenditure in the year ending 30th April, 1861, will be about £3,300,000; and unless there is any falling off in the revenue, or unlooked-for contingencies, the Indian revenue and expenditure for the ensuing year will balance.

The cotton supply question still occupies a large share of public attention, both here and elsewhere, and the demand for Chinese labour for its cultivation in various localities in the East and elsewhere promises to be extensive.

A meeting of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company has been held, at which the directors stated what we have from time to time informed our readers in reference to telegraphic communication with Malta. The line from Otranto to Corfu, to form a duplicate with Malta, noticed in our issue of the 10th ult., is now laid; but until the affairs of Sicily become more settled, no improvement can be expected in the communication with Malta. The accounts show a balance against the Company of £2,874, including £900 expended on the Corfu cable, and consequently no dividend was declared.

At the meeting of the Consolidated Copper Mining Company of Cobre, a dividend was declared of £2 per shares It was stated that the produce of ore in the five month. since the last report had gradually increased, the augmentation over the same period of last year having been 838 tons. In November, however, the yield had been equal only to the earlier months of the year, owing to accidents to a portion of the machinery. The average of the ore has improved from 16 to 16¼, but the prices realised have been rather less than in 1859. The expenditure has been larger than usual, owing to the purchase of new machinery and the engagement of a number of Chinese labourers.

THE NEW FRENCH BANKING COMPANY IN CHINA.

The *Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris*, which caused some little excitement in our money market a short time since in connection with the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England—alleged to be in payment for silver for remittance from the Continent to China—has issued a notification at Shanghai by which it must be assumed that "business has commenced." What that business is to consist of we must be patient to see. Considering, however, that the direct French trade with all ports in China for the year 1860 consisted of vessels from France, of an aggregate tonnage of about 3,000 tons, and the despatch of about the same quantity, with the clearance of about 7,000 bales of silk by the overland route, we cannot see how this can give sufficient employment for the large sums "said" to be transmitted to China for banking and exchange operations. No doubt every facility will be given to parties wishing to ship to France under advance, and it is probable that the German houses may be able to effect their exchange operations through Paris, instead of as at present through London. We wish the undertaking every success; but we think, in these matters, we cannot pass the usual compliment of "they do these things better in France," but suggest that "we do these things better in England." The following is a copy of their announcement in Shanghai, which bears neither managers' nor directors' appointments. Now we in England consider this rather an important part of the announcement of a new company, and a banking and exchange business especially requires publicity, and due authority to some one to grant bills of exchange, &c., &c.

"By a decree of the Imperial Government, the 'Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris' has been authorised to establish an Agency at Shanghai. This Agency is now ready to transact Banking business, and will buy and sell Exchange. The Agency Office is temporarily in the building of the Agra and United Service Bank."

THE RED SEA CABLE.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in the *Bombay Times* as to a supply of cable having been sent out, and that the Company's marine superintendent would be engaged in replacing the fractured parts between Aden and Kurrachee in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Union*, chartered for the purpose, we find, on the first authority, that Mr. Brunton, the Company's superintendent, proceeded from Suez on the 28th October last and examined the Red Sea line, both at Kossier and Sonakin, and found that the two first sections were interrupted owing to the cables having been broken, most probably by ships' anchors, within a few miles of shore. The broken ends were examined, one five miles from Kossier, on the Suez-Kossier section, the other two and a-half miles from Sonakin, on the Kossier-Souakin section. Not having any cable on board the *Union*, Mr. Brunton could not repair these breaks. The *Union* returned at once to Suez to receive some Board of Trade officials connected with the establishment of lighthouses in the Red Sea.

The Red Sea Telegraph Company despatched, lately, a small steamer called the *Telegraph*, from Aden, and expect to hear of her arrival very shortly. This vessel is intended to at once make good the defects between Aden and Kurrachee, which, according to the best information the Company have, are but trifling. Should this supposition prove correct, we may now at any moment have intelligence of the restoration of electric communication between Aden and Kurrachee.

A complete revolution was caused on the 1st inst., by the announcement that Government declined to pay the guaranteed interest due at Dec. 31, and shares fell to £14. 10s., but recovered on the 9th to £18 to £19, in consequence of a Bill having passed the House for paying the interest.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

This cable, which, we will again remind our readers, is that originally intended for Rangoon and Singapore, is to be coiled on board the *Rangoon* and *Malacca*, now in the river Thames, when those vessels have completed their fittings to convey it in water-tanks. It is estimated that they will carry 350 miles, and will be despatched all in May next. They will return for the remaining portion of the cable to complete the line, which, allowing for slack, will give a total length of 1,300 miles of cable to be forwarded. The precise direction for laying this cable will not be decided until the soundings have been accurately taken, and the localities visited by the Government engineers, Messrs. Gisborne and Forde.

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The bullion by last mail is, for Shanghai, in silver, £17,111; Hong Kong, £1,531; Foo-Chow, £753; Singapore, £2,532; for Madras, £17,116 in gold, and £19,705 in silver; for Calcutta, in silver, £55,988; for Ceylon, £1,000 in gold, and £100 in silver.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market has been more active lately, the usual demand at the commencement of the year having been experienced, which has led to a fair amount of business in most descriptions of tea for actual consumption, the trade having been previously very light in stock. Importers have met the market freely, both at public sale and by private contract, the quantity offered at public auction since the 9th ultimo, and including the sales now in progress, being over 140,000 packages. The sales made have been at rather irregular prices, but the result has been to establish an advance in good and fine Kaisows, whilst low and common Congous and scented teas have sold at a decline of fully 1d. per lb. Other descriptions averaging about previous prices. Low Congous have been much depressed and sales have ranged from 7d. to 10d. per lb., whilst fair to good common have ranged from 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; this latter quotation being only for superior grades. Fair to good Sinchune Kais and Kaisow kinds have sold freely: early in the month prices were rather depressed, but they have latterly commanded advanced rates. Ho-How and Ning-Chow Congous have sold from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb., being about former prices. Second class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks have been in full supply, and the Tarry kinds have ruled easier. Good and fine qualities have met with more inquiry from 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb., but the supply has been equal to the demand. Good and fine Kaisows have been in steady request, and latterly the sales made have been at 1d. per lb. advance. In Tayshans the lower qualities have been difficult of sale, whilst fair qualities have only realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. In Souchongs there is but little alteration to notice, business being limited. Common to fair Oolongs remain difficult of sale; good and fine remain much as before. Flowery Pekoes are still neglected in the absence of shipping orders, and quotations somewhat nominal. Scented capers have sold irregularly; the low qualities have been much depressed, and have sold from 7d. to 10d. per lb., whilst the fair descriptions have ruled at from 11d. to 1s. 1d. per lb; good and fine, both from Canton and Foochow, have commanded a better sale, but only for moderate quantities. Scented Orange Pekoes have been difficult of sale; some without reserve at public sale realised full prices, but sales have since been made at a decline of 1d. per lb. Fine Foo-chow make have been sold in small parcels at extreme rates. Business in green teas has been to a fair extent at about previous prices. Common to good Hysons have been readily saleable under 2s. per lb.; for the finer qualities there has also been rather more demand. Young Hysons remain much as before, the supply being moderate. Taiping and Moyune Gunpowders show but little alteration, the trade buying as they want them from the old supplies. In the New Ping Sueys there has been a fair amount of business, but prices show a reduction of about 1d per lb. from the opening rates. Sales to some extent have been made in Canton Gunpowders at full prices for fair descriptions. There have been four public sales during the month, comprising 140,000 packages, of which nearly 30.0 0 packages were printed without reserve. Of these 45,200 were sold. On the 16th ult. 3,000 packages of Assam tea realised full prices, also some Japan Pekoe, Oolongs, and Scented teas. The stock on the 1st of February on all descriptions of black was in London 47.360,698 lbs., and 5 630,213 lbs of green. The total delivery is 5,796,295 lbs. of black, and 961,335 lbs. of green. The stock at Liverpool was 2,417.071 lbs. of black, and 80,956 lbs. of green. The total delivery was 634 799 lbs. of black and 42,706 lbs. of green. The imports in London to 1st of February have been 6,340,142 lbs. of black, and 444.147 lbs. of green; and at Liverpool 930,830 lbs. of black, and 94,709 lbs. of green.

SILK.—We have had a more or less heavy market for silk since the commencement of the year. For the first fortnight almost literally without a transaction, but not without arrivals. This induced anxiety on the part of importers, and an attempt was made by a smart reduction in prices to induce business. At first this was only partially successful, but for the last fortnight fair business has been doing daily—buyers gradually coming forward, tempted, perhaps, by the new range of prices, but still more pressed by the requirements of their mills and looms, their stock having been in many cases absolutely exhausted. The total reduction upon the prices of September is little less than 4s. per lb., except in some few instances of the best silk, which, from its extreme scarcity, maintains a higher range of price. Japan silk seems to have lost favour; it may be that foreigners, hitherto the largest consumers, have been doing less in all classes, and partly, perhaps, that the stock has till lately been very ill assorted. Chinese thrown silk has been entirely neglected.

SUGAR.—The market is still in a very depressed state. Sales, however, have been made to a fair extent at a reduction. 1,229 baskets of Java were bought in at 37s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. Of 490 bags of Siam, half sold at 42s. to 42s. 6d. for middling white; 1,170 bags of China were retired; 3.000 bags of clayed Manila sold at 35s.

COFFEE. Previous rates are well maintained. 1,130 bags of Java sold at auction at 64s. to 66s.; 120 bags of black Singapore at 32s. Of Ceylon sorts the sales have been small: fine ordinary plantation 66s. to 73s.; native has fetched 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. for second quality.

RICE.—Continued dullness has been experienced since our last, and transactions have been on a narrow scale at easy prices, viz. about 16,000 bags, chiefly Nakrenzie (of old import), at 10s. 9d. to 10s. 10½d.; Bassein at 10s. 7½d. to 11s.; and white Bengal at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.

PEPPER meets a fair demand: of 2,070 bags Eastern, at public sale two-thirds were sold: fair to good Singapore, 3⅞d., a few lots, 4d., and brown Sumatra at 3¾d., the remainder was bought in above the value 135 bags good fair Singapore white went at 5¼d. to 5⅜d., being about th previous value.

SAGO: a portion of 537 bags sold at 15s. 6d. to 16s., for dingy medium FLOUR: sales of 200 bags at 17s. TAPIOCA: a sale of 510 bags wa made at 5½d. to 5⅝d. for fine white Penang.

SPICES: Cinnamon; the quarterly sales have gone off flatly, only a few lots of fine bringing full prices; ordinary and middling going from previous value to 1d. per lb. decline. About two-thirds of the following placed:—220 bales 1st, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d., with a few bales extra fine 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.; 1,000 bales 2nd, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; 633 3rd, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; and 65 4th, 7d. to 10d. Cassia Lignea: of 1,014 chests, about three-fourths sold, at 88s. to 93s. Cassia buds: small sales at 175s. to 185s. Cloves: sales of 6 cases of Penang at 1s. 4d. Mace: Of 57 cases Penang, and 27 Singapore, nearly all sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d. for fair to good pale, and 8d. to 1s. 3d. for inferior to good red. Nutmegs: Of 115 cases Penang, and 58 cases Singapore at auction, three-fourths sold at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 11d. per lb. for fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 11d. for ordinary small to very good medium.

HEMP.—Market quiet. Of 2,200 bales of Manila, at auction, were all etired; quotation at £22 to £26.

COTTON.—At the opening this week, a good demand prevailed, and business was done in some cases at rather stiffer prices; but there has since been less disposition to buy, and quotations are nominally the same as on the 1st ult. 1,850 bales have been sold, chiefly Surat, very middling Oomrawatee to fully fair Dhollera, 4¾d. to 5¾d., and middling to fair Tinnivelli Madras at 5¼d. to 5¾d.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales since our last. Quotations nominal, as before.

TOBACCO.—About 20 bales of Manila have arrived, and will be placed on the market. Stock on Feb. 1, of all East Indian sorts, 10,200 bales.

TIN.—Good straits has been sold at 120s., but may now be quoted at 122s.; Banca, 127s.

GAMBIER. Of 2,048 bales, at auction, part sold at 16s. 6d. to 17s., and privately sales have been made at 17s. to 17s. 6d.—CUTCH: Of 2,300 bags, at auction, about half sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d, on speculation.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Indian-rubber: Of 600 packages at auction a few sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for good. Camphor: Market firm, at 160s. to 165s., for China and Japan. Sapanwood: 40 tons of Siam sold at £5. 15s. to £7. 7s. 6d. for good and damaged sorts. Soy: Of 50 casks at auction only one lot sold at 3s. per gallon. Rhubarb: Market inactive, 97 boxes at auction all retired. Mother-o'-pearl shells: No sales. Star anniseed: No transactions. Sticlac: 219 cases of Siam at auction all retired. Gum benjamin: Of 100 cases at auction, a few sold at £6. 15s. to £7. 5s. for mid. to good quality. Damar: of 192 boxes at auction, half sold at 33s. to 41s. Gamboge: very dull; £7 to £8 for picked. Rattans: no sales. Elephants' teeth: no sales. Vermillion: 65 cases at auction all retired; quotation, 2s. 9d. to 3s. Galangal root: of 200 bags at auction all were retired. Cubebs: 42 bags at auction sold at £7. 2s. 6d. to £7. 7s. 6d. Dragon's blood: no sales. Galls: China and Japan, saleable at 100s. to 110s. for fine blue. Rum: sales of East India, at 1s. 8d.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA. &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£91,474
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	753
Hong Kong	—	30,089
Manila	—	—
Singapore	4,000	60,107
Penang	—	384

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	7,976
Hong Kong	—	4.992

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 3
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 1¼
Mexican Dollars	0 5 0
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Prices remain quite as low as last week, but there was rather more inclination to do business, and the sales in 7 lb. and 8¼ lb. shirtings for India and China have been large. Domestics were also rather more in request, as are T-cloths, but the demand is not brisk. In yarns there is the same moderate symptom of improvement, and buyers for Germany and other parts of the Continent are in the market, willing to do business at the rates now current, but holding back at any disposition to exact higher rates. There is rather more doing for manufacturers, owing to the orders taken for Eastern cloth.

From Mr. Sam Mendel's Trade Circular we learn that the shipments of cotton goods to China and the Far East, in the past twelve months, as compared with the previous year, have been as follow:—

PLAIN COTTONS.—To Hong Kong and Canton: twist, 73,206,529 yards in 1860, against 59,211,110 in 1859. To Shanghai, 105,565,812 yards, against 127,469,004 yards. To Singapore, 64.301,044 yards, against 42,278,620. To Batavia, 35,268,407, against 30,571,520. To Manila, 16,657,389, against 20,364,610.

COLORED COTTONS.—To Hong Kong and Canton, 5.910,572, against 6,101,696. To Shanghai, 18,951,162, against 14,460,205. To Singapore. 10,561,426, against 9.554,356. To Batavia, 21.397,357, against 13,134,925. To Manila, 13,897,475, against 10,043,265 yds.

PRINTED COTTONS.—To Hong Kong and Canton: 1.084.544 yards, against 2,630,076. To Shanghai, 2,215,117 against 3.883.335. To Singapore, 3 513,428, against 3.276,021. To Batavia, 13,669,939, against 9,185,368. To Manila, 254,819, against 376,981.

TWIST.—To Hong Kong and Canton, 7,294,350 lbs., against 10.404,831. To Shanghai, 181,000, against 55,100. To Singapore, 3.234,927, against 3,870,081. To Batavia, 1,336,705, against 1,199,085 lbs. To Manila, 142,297, against 340,740.

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Shipping Intelligence.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jan.28	Ascension	Foo-Chow-Foo	Ceylon	Stewart.
Dec. 8	Off the Start	Do.	Maida	Black.
Feb. 2	Brouwershaven	Do.	Thomas Sparks	Bruce.
Jan.26	London	Canton	Spirit of the Deep	Hevitt.
— 31	Do.	Do.	Crystal Palace	Davie.
Dec. 8	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Hildesheim	Bay.
Jan 29	Bordeaux	Do.	Tommy	Moreau.
Feb. 7	Liverpool	Do.	Albatross	
Jan.31	Cuxhaven	Macao	Roska	Petersen.
— 31	Havre	Manila	Coligny	Risgeau.
Feb 2	Falmouth	Do.	Julian de Unzueta	Barrero
Jan.26	London	Penang	Toronto	Lowance.
— 28	Do.	Singapore	Oryx	Gell.
— 28	Falmouth	Do.	Johannes Kepler	Jantzen.
Feb. 2	London	Singapore & Rangoon	Betty	Bedstead.
— 1	Liverpool	Do.	Conference	Webster.
Jan.26	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Hexos	Hartmeyer.
— 23	Texel	Do.	Yssel	Maarschalk.
— 26	Off Dover	Do.	Pantalon	Nepperus.
— 24	Texel	Do.	Petronella Catharina	Veen.
— 24	Do.	Do.	Baron V. Hardenbrock	Henny.
— 24	Do.	Do.	Henriette & Geertruidx	De Boer.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Asia	Molender.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Straat Baly	Schol.
— 25	Brouwershaven	Do.	Whampoa	Butner.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Johanna Large	Lamke.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Mary and Hillagonda	Bouman.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Ida	Soderterg.
— 25	Texel	Do.	Allejonda Jacoba	Deurholt.
— 24	St. Nazine	Do.	Nicholas Cezard	Shermitte.
— 26	Texel	Do.	Elizabeth	Veenstra.
— 26	Brouwershaven	Do.	Schoonderboo	Kruyt.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Duiveland	Hayers.
— 30	Texel	Do.	Loevestein	Vouch.
— 30	Texel	Do.	Catharina Wilhelmina	Popken.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Wilhelmina Maria	Postma.
— 31	Do.	Do.	Hollandia	Wap.
— 30	Brouwershaven	Do.	Noach	Wierichs
— 31	Texel	Do.	Tjilingsie	Ouwehand.
Feb. 3	Bremen	Do.	Eberhard	Wiegmeyer.
— 1	Zierikzee	Do.	Haamstede	Boer.
— 2	Brouwershaven	Do.	Valparaiso	Kok.
Jan.25	Plymouth	Sourabaya	Marika	Larsen.
— 25	Texel	Passaroeang	Amsterdam	Wehderneyer.
— 30	Liverpool	Akyab	Risirshin	Smith.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jan.30	London	Shanghai	Challenger	Macey.
Feb. 7	Do.	Ditto	Gauntlet	Welch.
Jan. 26	Do.	Hong Kong	Napoleon III	Dobbie.
— 31	Cardiff	Ditto	Jacoba Helena	Swart.
Feb. 6	London	Ditto	Southern Cross	Manley.
Dec.24	Cape de Verds	Ditto	Fire Dart (s.)	Johnston.
Jan 31	Liverpool	Manila	Gertrudis	Aldamiz.
Feb. 1	Grangemouth	Ditto	Phillipine	Mercer.
Jan.27	Liverpool	Singapore	Tigris	Fletcher.
— 25	Sunderland	Ditto	Post	Maner.
Feb. 7	Newcastle	Ditto	Nancy	Fiahm.
Jan.27	Liverpool	Batavia	Seaforth	Marshall.
Feb. 7	London	Ditto	Energie	Meyer.
Jan. 9	Pernambuco	Java	Cæcilia	Schol.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Northfleet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Prince Alfred, Hero, Westminster. For Shanghai: Wellington, Peterborough, Assyrian, Raleigh. For Batavia: William Simpson. For Singapore and Penang: Victor, Gwalior, Mary Ann. For Cape of Good Hope: Rangoon, Penang, Tavoy and Menquie, Rangoon. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang and Singapore: Malacca.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Glorias de Maria, Rosarita, Clementina, Casas. For Shanghai: Leichhardt, Romeo, Mallard, Pegasus. For Hong Kong: Maiden Queen. For Hong Kong and Canton: Velocidade, Sea Snake, Jessie Beazley. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Emma Mathilde, Germania, Kronprinz, Ernst August. For Singapore: Beatrice, Antilla.

At GLASGOW.—For Singapore (direct), Burnside.

At GREENOCK.—For Shanghai: Britannia.

SPOKEN.

SALACIA, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Dec. 12, 35 S., 23 E.
VITTORIA, Manila to United Kingdom, Nov. 30, in Straits of Sunda.
NEPTUNE, Shanghai to New York, Dec. 1.
MENAM, Manila to London, Sept. 27, 13 N., 112 E.
JOHN HAVEN, Manila to New York, Oct. 12, 6 N., 108 E.
ELIZA, Macao to London, Oct. 28.
INDUS (ship), Manila to Liverpool, Dec. 4, 25 S., 23 E.
ALLIANCE, London to Singapore, Oct. 14, 30 S., 20 W.
ANNA MARIA, Cardiff to Shanghai, Oct. 8, 2 N., 16 W.
WEST AUSTRALIAN, London to Hong Kong, Oct. 9, 1 N., 18 W.
ZIBA, London to Shanghai, Nov, 28, 6 S., 33 W.
PASAWEANG, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 4 9 S., 33 W.
DICTATOR, Newport to Hong Kong, Nov. 10, 7 S., 38 W.
ARIADNE, Manila to New York, Oct. 29, 32 S., 33 E.
PIONEER OF NANTES, from China, 85 days out, 27 S., 45 E.
SARACEN OF BOSTON, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Dec. 1, 17 S., 33 W.
TWEELINGEN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 17, 15 S., 7 W.
NAVAL BRIGADE, for Shanghai, Dec. 20, 6 N, 22 W.
DOGGERSBANK, for Batavia, Dec. 7, 19 S., 30 W.
CORNELIS GIPS, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Dec. 20, 6 N., 23 W.
RAJAH OF SARAWAK, London to Hong Kong, Dec. 8, 17 S., 30 W.
ANNIE BUCKNAM, Whampoa to New York, Nov. 27, 34 S., 24 E.
QUICKSILVER, Singapore to New York, Nov. 29, 35 S., 24 E.
ELISE HENRIETTA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Jan. 26, 46 N., 17 W.
DELHI (ship), for Hong Kong, Nov. 23, 39 S., 31 E.
CAMBRIDGE (barque), Shields to Hong Kong, Nov, 6, 36 S., 10 E.
AMALIA (barque), Cardiff to Shanghai, Nov. 26, 39 S., 29 E.
LIVINGSTONE (ship), Shanghai to London, Dec. 9, 26 S., 54 E.
SIR WM. MACFARLANE (ship), Cardiff to Hong Kong, Oct. 19, 2 N. 23 W.
RUZTER (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 24, 40 S., 28 E.
HAARLEMMER MEER, Texel to Batavia, 36 N., 15 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The large quantity of coals which are now under contract to go forward to the East Indies and China, as well as railway materials, give a superabundance of dead weight, keeping freights firm also from the outports. A contract of 20,000 tons coals to Aden is to be 12,500 tons from the north of England, and 7,500 tons from Liverpool—5,000 tons monthly. It is reported the *Howden* and *Amoor* have been fixed at about £43 per keel, and a ship from Wales for patent fuel. £48 per keel has been given for Calcutta, £43 Cape of Good Hope, £61 for Shanghai, and £60 Hong Kong; 42s. 6d. Hong Kong, 47s. 6d. Shanghai, from Wales, for an American obliged to go that way. The quotations from Bombay, Madras, and Singapore do not bring offers readily forward.

Exports to the United States, as may be supposed, have been materially checked by the crisis through which that country is passing. The outward freights are consequently scarce and depressed. Of late there has been large arrivals of American vessels, which has led many of the merchants engaged in our trade with the East Indies to suppose that the captains of these vessels will seek long voyages in preference to going back to the United States; and a few of those ships adapted for Calcutta and China cargoes have been engaged to and from India, and on the round to Australia and from the Chincha Islands; but considering the large quantity of grain, flour, and cotton which has still to come forward from the American ports, their own trade, with quick returns, offers greater inducements than the rates now quoted for distant voyages.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Batavia, 40s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 45s. China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Celebes, for Sourabaya, put back to Falmouth 24th Jan., with rudder broken.

The Queen Victoria (s.s.), which had the Rangoon and Singapore telegraph cable on board, and went on shore on the rocks in Barn Pool, near Plymouth, 2nd Jan., was floated off on the afternoon of the 28th, and placed on the beach, where she lay fore and aft. On the 5th Feb. she was lifted from port to starboard side, so that all her worst leaks (which are on the port side) can be got at. The engines, which are nearly dry, appear not to have sustained any damage.

The Yssel, Maarschalk, from Batavia to Amsterdam, got on shore near Huisduinen, on 23rd Jan, She got off and arrived in the Nieuwe Deep the same day, with damage.

The Nancy, Frahm, from Newcastle for Singapore, was assisted into Ramsgate 6th Feb., with loss of anchor and chain. She has since been in collision with the Sirene, and cut through covering board, bulwarks, &c., amid ships.

Rio Janeiro, 7th Jan., The Felix (barque), of Bremen, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, which vessel had experienced considerable damage during a gale on the 2nd Dec., when one man and the boats were washed overboard, was spoken 24th Dec., in lat. 2 N., long. 26 W., by the Nautilus, Steffens, arrived here.

The Resident van Son, v. d. Hoff, from Batavia to Amsterdam which put into Brouwershaven 3rd Feb., is very leaky, and discharging cargo.

At ST. HELENA.—Dec. 17, Three Bells, Simpson, from Penang, and sailed for London. 21, Crystal Palace, Davie, for Hong Kong, and sailed 23 for London. 22, Maida, Black, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London. 23, Johanna Maria Christina, Gorter, from Passaroeang, and sailed 24 for Amsterdam. 25, Mary Ann Wilson, Carr, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed 26 for London; Jacob Roggeveen, van Marker, from Batavia, and sailed 26 for Amsterdam; Germania, Tiedeman, from Penang, and sailed 28 for London. 26, Ulidia, Logan, from Passaroeang, and sailed 28 for Queenstown; Zwee Gezusters, Keuze Kamp, from Batavia, and sailed 27, for Rotterdam. 27, Live Yankee, Thondike, from Macao, and sailed 28 for Havana. 30, Maria Charlotta, Schmidt, from Batavia; Arab, Bruhn, from Amoy, and sailed 31 for New York.

At TABLE BAY.—Dec. 2, Noach, Wierich, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Rotterdam; Marion, Richmond, from London, and sailed 13 for Hong Kong; William Darley, Cooper, from Cardiff, and sailed 4 for Shanghai. 7, Lammermuir, Brown, from Hong Kong. 9, Otto Rotgans, from Batavia, and sailed 11 for Rotterdam. 18, Caroline Chisholm, Bell, from Whampoa, and sailed 20 for Liverpool. Dec. 1, Catherine, Olsen, sailed for Batavia; Maarten v Rossem, Byker, for Batavia. 9, Monberey, Smith, for Sumatra. 11, Pioneer, Scott, for Hong Kong. 12, Anna Maria, Hurst, for Shanghai. 13, Marion, Richmond, for Hong Kong. 19, Cleopatra, Daunberg, for Batavia.

ALGOA BAY.—Dec. 6, Hebe, Falkenburgh, sailed for Batavia.

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Every one who has read the account of Mr. Harry Parkes' examination, as a prisoner before the Mandarins in Peking, will be satisfied that the flood of light which he shed upon their minds through his knowledge of their language, and the respect which he undoubtedly commanded from them, notwithstanding their ill-treatment of him, were calculated to have a very beneficial influence, and to be productive of very good results. It was his acquaintance with their native tongue that enabled him to communicate facts, and probably advice, which must have had a powerful effect upon their minds, although it was doubtless the sterner voice of war at their gates which effected his release.

But now that the contest is over, we may very properly address ourselves to the consideration of the effect which the milder force of persuasion and full enlightenment may be expected to produce on the Chinese mind, in bringing about that cordiality and good feeling, without which we shall be exposed to frequent recurrence of similar disagreements; and this enlightenment can only be produced by a more general study of the Chinese language among those who intend to proceed to China, either in the employment of her Majesty's Government, or with the view of extending our commerce or our religion, among the native population.

In 1847 a Professorship of Chinese was established in King's College, London, mainly through the exertions of the late Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., who succeeded with difficulty in providing for the endowment of a Chair. It was intended at the same time, to procure an Endowment, if possible, for Scholarships, so as to encourage the study of this difficult language; but the funds at the disposal of the promoters of this scheme were insufficient, and they rested satisfied with securing a salary of about eighty guineas for the Professor. Since 1854, a small class has been assembled each term for the cultivation of Chinese, and her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has so far encouraged it as to allow the Principal of King's College to recommend for the appointment of Student Interpreters as many as twenty-one gentlemen who were members of this class.* But although these appointments have from time to time been conferred, there has always been a degree of uncertainty about the continuation of these favours; and, in consequence of this doubt, the efforts of the students have flagged, and much less has been accomplished than might have been, had a clearly defined prospect been held out.

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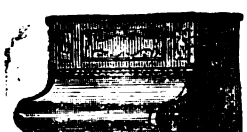

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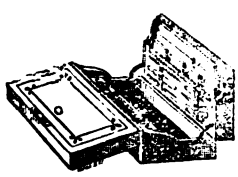

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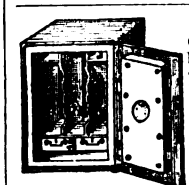

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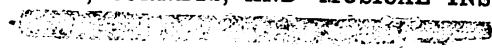

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 55. | LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1861. | [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER,
COMMENCED AT 6 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED
AT 7 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Dec. 15
Nagasaki			Jan. 5
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			Dec. 24
Shanghai	Nov. 10	Jan. 9	Jan. 8
Ningpo			„ 1
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 8
Amoy			„ 10
Swatow			„ 10
Hong Kong	„ 27	„ 10	„ 15
Canton			„ 18
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	Dec. 30	„ 10
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 26
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 10
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Dec. 29
Sarawak			Jan. 13
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 16
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 10	Jan. 14	„ 23
Penang	„ „	„ 12	„ 25

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail for Southampton.—Dr. Anderson, J. P. Bailey, Major Cabber, 37th Regiment, Dr. Barron, Dr. Rutherford, Dr. Telfer, F. P. Webb, S. B. Harrison, Mr. Halpin, Lieutenant Toolies. For Marseilles: J. Blain, A. B. Neilson, jun., J. W. Heard, jun, Major Morrison, Mons. Froget.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 20th Feb. From Southampton to China: Lieut. Atkinson, Capt. Russell, Lieut. Boud. To Hong Kong: Messrs. G. Clark, James Parr, W. H. O'Toole, Kingdon, H. E. Amoore, Wilson, R. G. Merlin, W. A. Wright, and H. Cuming. To Shanghai: Messrs. Dove, W. Jackson, H. G. Ward. From Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Mr. Van Polanen, Mr. J. B. Taylor, Mr. F. Jenny. To Shanghai: Mr. Capper. To Singapore: Mr. P. Tredderman, Mr. R. Vander Nickport, Mr. E. J. Vincent, Mr. P. Maillon. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. Overweg From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Mr J. S. Escalera.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Gundry, Mr. R. G. Medlin. To China: Lieuts. Yeatman and Harrison. From Marseilles, 13th March, to Hong Kong: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smale, Mr. Harvey. To Shanghai: Mr. H. P. Hanssen. To Singapore: Mr. Laly Maintz, Mr. G. Corvettes.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 20th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Com. J. E. Montgomerie, R.N., Lieut. W. M. Cornewall, R.N., Lieut. Bainbridge, Mr. Petit. To Shanghai: Mr. Spence, Mr. Eaton. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Murray. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Voermans.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per Notos, from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens and family, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Royal, Mr. Clowson, one Chinese. Per Fiery Cross, from Calcutta: Messrs. Reid, Reis, Rodrigues, and N. J. Pepson. Per China, from England, &c., for Hong Kong: Messrs. Lind, Major, Pedder, Headsick, Small, Capt. Worthington, Don Joas Pereria Pinto, and Ensigns Seacock, and Walcott. For Shanghai: Capt. Kopynoff, Mr. Therfolide, and Mr. Moncrieff.

THE EXPORT SUPPLEMENT.

The Export Supplement contains statements of Exports to China, Japan, and all parts East of India, is published at a separate charge of 9d.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.

The following notification has been issued by Capt. Vyse, her Majesty's Consul at this place, in reference to the outrage reported in our last. The final decision of which is not reported by the present mail.

BRITISH CONSULATE, KANAGAWA, Dec. 9th, 1860.

The late deplorable collision in which an officer of the *Tycoon* has been dangerously wounded and is likely to lose his life, renders it imperative on the undersigned H.B.M.'s Acting Consul to take measures to prevent the repetition of such untoward occurrences.

British subjects have already been informed by public notification that the pursuit of game by fire-arms is prohibited by Japanese laws within the limits of the port; but it now seems necessary to advise them, that residence in a foreign country carries with it by the common polity of nations the obligation to obey its laws; this obligation holds good in Japan no less than in other countries, in all cases, where exemption has not been especially stipulated by Treaty in the form of specific rights and privileges. The right to disregard any Japanese laws—not especially suspended, is not a privilege conceded by the Treaty of Great Britain with Japan; certain treaty rights exist by express stipulations, and all that legitimately follows as necessary to the full enjoyment of them is secured, but nothing beyond:—the manifest law of Japan is in all other respects as binding upon foreigners, as on Japanese.

It behoves British subjects to understand distinctly, therefore, that they are not only responsible for the infraction of Japanese laws, where these have not been suspended in their favour by treaty stipulation, but, according to the law of Great Britain, for all the consequences that may ensue from the commission of an unlawful act. So far does this law go, that if one intending to commit a felony, undesignedly kill a man, it is murder; if even where a person does an act lawful in itself, but in an unlawful manner, and without due caution and circumspection, and a life is lost, it must be either manslaughter or murder according to the circumstances.

A person, therefore, going out shooting, more especially after the warning given in Notification No. 15 of 1859, does deliberately violate a Japanese law, and acting at the same time in defiance of an understood prohibition emanating from the British authority, whose jurisdiction he must acknowledge, commits a misdemeanour, and if he resists a Japanese officer, who in the performance of his duty seeks to arrest him for this or any other offence against Japanese laws, he is equally guilty of a serious and aggravated offence, becoming further responsible for any evil consequence that may attend his resistance; nor will it avail anyone to plead that he did not know the persons arresting him to be in the lawful execution of their office, as a ground of exemption from the penalty attaching to such offence. The undersigned, therefore, calls upon British subjects within his jurisdiction, carefully to abstain from all wilful violations of the Japanese laws, and at the present moment more especially reference is made to shooting, and the pursuit of game.

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There are certain restrictions and prohibitions to this sport in most countries—in many, very stringent ones; in none can a foreigner, or any one, indeed, shoot over another man's land, if he does not choose it or without his leave; the hardship of the case is therefore by no means so great nor so singular as has been alleged, even had residents in Japan no more serious and legitimate objects to pursue; but were it ten times more so, while such is the law they must abide by it.

The undersigned is further called upon to remark upon the common practice of carrying firearms during the day, and in the most ostentatious manner; there is no apparent danger to justify this practice, while, on the other hand, it is itself a source of danger, by provoking hostile feeling and distrust among the natives, and placing within reach of many, whose non-command of temper under provocations, or whose discretion under other circumstances cannot be trusted, such dangerous and deadly arms as revolvers. There is something essentially provocative and irritating in such ostentatious display of firearms by men supposed to be following the avocations of merchants, which are, or ought to be, altogether peaceable; nor is the danger one which affects only the person carrying the weapon, or any one assailed, but it may at any moment involve a whole community in peril. Considering these circumstances, therefore, and regarding such carrying of fire-arms between sunrise and sunset as a provocation in a breach of the peace, and a common source of danger to the community, British subjects are hereby prohibited from so offending, under penalties of fine and imprisonment. It has further come to the knowledge of the Japanese Government, that furious riding in the streets of Yokuhama and other crowded thoroughfares is a common practice among foreigners, and not only with these, but their Chinese servants, by which the lives of Japanese subjects are daily endangered—and one was only recently sacrificed.

The undersigned is deeply concerned to find himself under the necessity of pointing out for reprobation acts prohibited and declared punishable by law in every civilised country; he can only trust that no British subject will ever be brought before him on such a charge, and that every one will take earnest and effectual steps to prevent servants thus bringing their foreign masters into odium and disrespect. The very circumstance of these servants riding at all is a violation of the customs of the country, and one which no doubt outrages the feelings and the customs of the people.

The undersigned can see no adequate justification for this, and is certain it would be much better avoided in the interests of their employers and those of the whole community of foreigners, residing at this port.

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

REPLY OF THE MERCHANTS.

YOKUHAMA, 10th Dec., 1860.

SIR,—We, the undersigned British residents at Yokuhama, have received from you a notification, dated 9th instant, which we have perused with feelings of the deepest anxiety and regret.

For months we have felt that our position in this country was daily becoming more critical; a position not only prejudicial to our commercial prospects from the double-faced and sordid views of the Japanese Government—which we have so long submitted to in silence from our confidence that our Minister was doing his utmost to obtain our rights in the full spirit of the Treaty—but one most nearly affecting the actual safety of our persons.

With reluctance we feel compelled to say, that your circular of the 5th inst. adds greatly to our difficulties. No greater misfortune can befall any community, resident in a foreign country, than to find that confidence in, and obedience to, the representatives of their Governments, are incompatible with the security of their prospects, the fair conduct of their commercial dealings, and even the protection of their lives and the legitimate freedom of their persons. Such we sincerely trust we may never find to be our position.

We therefore earnestly and respectfully beg that you will reconsider some of the points touched upon in your notification, which we cannot but feel convinced is calculated to do material harm both to ourselves and all future residents in this country. We much regret to find it both our duty and our right to comment on the tone and temper of your whole notification, which we consider couched in a strain that we should not have anticipated from one whom we all personally respect, and from whom we have ever experienced ready assistance and friendly courtesy. We cannot but see in it reflections disparaging to the whole community, which we consider uncalled for, while the assertion that many of us have been deliberately violating the laws of the country, is unfounded and unjust. We all greatly deplore the late unfortunate occurrence by which an officer of the Tycoon was dangerously wounded, but we do not forget that a fellow-countryman was illegally and unprovokedly assaulted and grossly ill-treated by the Japanese.

We cannot for a moment conceive that you are serious in stating that "The manifest law of Japan is, where exemption has not been especially stipulated by treaty in the form of specified rights and privileges, as binding upon foreigners as Japanese." Were this the case they could prevent us not only from shooting, but from riding, and could even enforce all their statuary laws as to dress and many other points, and even insist on our going on our knees to an official of the Tycoon.

Her Majesty's Order in Council of 23rd January, 1860, published by H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary on 5th May, 1860, is very explicit on these points. We beg to refer you to No. 30 of that order, very clearly laying down the axiom that beyond the absolute stipulations of the treaty, no act done by a British subject in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan shall be taken to be a crime, misdemeanor, or offence which, if done in England, would not be punishable by law. That the infraction, therefore, by us of a law which prohibits Japanese subjects from shooting, has been hitherto a misdemeanour on our part we must distinctly deny. At the same time we are aware that it is in the power of the Japanese to put a stop to shooting game by means perfectly in accordance with the laws of Great Britain, and that it is even in the power of the British authorities in this country to prevent such shooting, and, therefore, although this has not yet been attempted, we feel that it would be strongly advisable to desist for the present. At the same time we must most strongly protest against any order being made to bear a retrospective application, and against any person's hitherto shooting being termed "a deliberate violation of the law," and we beg your attention to No. 5 of the before-named order in Council, which expressly details the circumstances under which alone any order of the Consul can become binding and effective.

This leads us to remark upon a more serious point in your notification, and one which if left upon record will, we conceive, lead to infinite mischief. It is the passage in your circular which runs as follows:—"If he resist a Japanese officer who in the performance of his duty seeks to arrest him for this or any other offence against Japanese laws, he is equally guilty of a serious and aggravated offence. Nor will it avail any one to plead that he did not know the persons arresting him to be in the lawful execution of their office as a ground of exemption from the penalty attaching to such an offence." This we consider to be tantamount to placing in the hands of Japanese officers the power to arrest British subjects, not only for this, but for other infractions of the Japanese laws which we are all in the habit of every day committing—such as riding on horseback, wearing a forbidden dress, or standing up while a high functionary passes. We must respectfully but strongly insist on the fact that no Japanese official has any authority in any way to interfere with a British subject, certainly not to arrest him without a warrant from the Consul for such purpose. Even in Great Britain, or any other European country, no Government official can arrest a man without a special warrant, except in the actual commission of a crime; and from the evidence we have had of the manner in which Japanese officers treat a foreigner, when taken, we feel most strongly that, if the slightest encouragement be given to them in their illegal seizure of foreigners, not one of us can consider that his life is for one hour safe.

We therefore sincerely trust that so far from its being placed in the power of irresponsible and untrustworthy agents to arrest for pretended crimes the persons of British subjects it may be most strongly impressed upon the Japanese Government that the British Consul alone has the power to order the arrest of any British subject, and that for any such disgraceful and premeditated assaults as we have recently seen, they will be held deeply responsible and heavily liable by the British Government. With no less regret do we observe the manner in which you have referred to the carrying of fire-arms by foreigners, and can only sincerely trust that your words have conveyed to us a wrong impression of your meaning. Can it be said "that there is no apparent danger to justify this proceeding?" Look back upon the past eighteen months spent here. In September, 1857, there was, indeed, no apparent danger. All was quiet, all seemed peaceable, yet were we startled from our false security by the base assassination of two defenceless, inoffensive men by these treacherous and bloodthirsty people. Was it, then, provocation and irritation which led to this murder? In February we received an almost still more dreadful warning; and within a few weeks we have had these recalled to our minds by an impressive and significant ceremony. We cannot forget all this, and we feel that the very fact of the Japanese, whether officials or followers of the Princes, or whoever may be these assassins, being now well aware that all foreigners go about armed, has greatly contributed to the comparatively long interval of security we have experienced. Nor must it be forgotten that every Japanese official, of whom so large a portion of the Natives around us consists, and even servants and some of the lower classes are at all times armed. How is it possible to discriminate between the lawful officers of justice from the secret assassins, if to the former is granted the power of arresting and illtreating British subjects for alleged fictitious misdemeanours? And why should our Consul and representative designate the necessary precaution of a whole community for the safety of their lives as an intimidating provocative, and ostentatious display? It is a patent fact that the Government officials we come in contact with have repeatedly given us warning to be most careful during the visits of any of the princes and their followers to this place, and have positively declared their inability to protect us against these retainers, whose hostility to foreigners is but too well known.

No instance has yet occurred of the misuse by a British subject of the arms he thinks necessary to carry, and we do not imagine that the jealous, slanderous misrepresentations of these treacherous officials should be sufficient to invalidate all faith and confidence in the discretion and calmness of an Englishman, at least till some more decided evidence be adduced of want of judgment on our part or of good faith on theirs. With regard to the expression in your circular, that it has come to the knowledge of the Japanese Government "that furious riding in the streets of Yokuhama and other crowded thoroughfares is a common practice amongst foreigners." We regret that such a remark should be in any way called for, and we certainly cannot allow that it is actually a common practice. At the same time careless riding in crowded thoroughfares may have taken place, and we feel assured that your notification will be sufficient to prevent its recurrence.

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We concur with your observations with regard to our Chinese servants riding, and have expressed a very strong opinion on the subject, and shall take every precaution against a repetition of this. We have commented now upon all the points mentioned in your circular, and we trust respectfully, though we have felt it necessary to protest strongly against portions of it. We beg you to believe that it has been in no spirit of hostility or opposition to yourself; on the contrary, we are most willing to do everything in our power to lighten the onerous duties of what we feel is a most difficult position, and we are all most willing to testify to the prompt and energetic assistance we have always received when requisite. At the same time we have felt that there were two most important points in your circular against which we were bound to protest, or at least if we have misinterpreted your meaning to request an explanation, namely, the liability of us to be arrested by Japanese officials at any time and for any offence against Japanese laws, and your prohibition of wearing revolvers in the day time, which we consider absolutely necessary.—We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedieht servants. (Signed)

A. J. Macpherson	Thos. Howell
Henry E. Bush	J. L. Barber
W. G. Aspinal	Thos. Baker
H. J. Hooper	B. Telge
John B. Ross	Gilbert Henderson
C. T. Elmstone	Thos. M. Holme
T. Kemptner	James B. Macaulay
Samuel Maine	J. Birdseye
Fred. J. H. Bell	Hy. Willgoss
Thos. Tatham	Alex. Michie.

To Captain F. Howard Vyse H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, Kanagawa.

NAGASAKI.

General Sir Hope Grant, staff, and family, arrived here on the 4th Jan. in the S. S. *Granada, via* the Inland Sea, and would shortly return to Shanghai.

Admiral Sir James Hope arrived also on the 3rd, accompanied by the *Vulcan*.

CHINA.

PEKING.

We have no later dates from Peking or Tient-sin, but a report had got abroad, which is thus given in the *Hong Kong Register:*—"Rumours are current at Shanghai that a severe engagement had taken place between our troops and the Tartars under San-ko-lin-sin; that Mr. Bruce had been murdered; and that Mr. Adkins had been severely maltreated."

Dates from the fleet in the Peiho River are to the 23rd Dec., and report all well.

SHANGHAI.

Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamer, the *Ly ee-moon*, brought the London mail of the 10th of November on the 2nd Jan.

After a sojourn here of a month, Lord Elgin has taken his departure for Hong Kong, and left the question of the opening of the river Yang-tsze to foreign trade in the same unsatisfactory state as when he arrived. It was expected that he would have remained to witness the working of this, the most essential article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, for which the foreign merchants have waited with much endurance since the Treaty was signed two years and a half ago. This desirable event is now, it is believed, to be accomplished by the Admiral, Sir James Hope, who is expected daily from Japan. Much anxiety prevails for the result of an expedition which will have so much influence on the future trade of this port—the success of which, we have no doubt, if prompt and determined measures be taken, will stimulate business considerably, and those obstructions to which trade has been so long subject will, probably, terminate.

The Commander-in-Chief has gone to Nagasaki in the *Chesapeake*. Admiral Jones has also gone to Kanagawa, in the *Imperieuse*, accompanied by three other vessels. This, it is assumed, is in consequence of the late affray at that place. A good deal of sharp feeling has been eliminated, and a notification by Captain F. Howard Vyse, acting-consul at Kanagawa, has been remonstrated against by many of the English residents there. This notification will be found under our Japan heading.

In reference to the notification which appeared in our last, the following has been issued:—

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, 29th Dec., 1860.

The undersigned, H.B.M.'s Consul, referring to his notification of the 18th inst., hereby makes known to British subjects at this port, that, having addressed a letter on the subject with which that notification dealt. to the Superintendent of Customs, he received a reply dated the 22nd inst., in which the superintendent stated that he had given orders that the accountants of foreign firms should not be called on to report the transactions in opium of those firms; that his notification prescribing that service should be returned to him; and that the establishment of the opium-duty commission should be removed from the foreign settlement.

These orders having been issued by the Chinese officer, who unites to the functions of Superintendent of Customs those of Civil and Military Intendant of the Circuit, no persons whatever have now any pretence of a right to effect seizures, whether of persons or goods, in this Settlement, except those who, by treaty and by local regulation, have hitherto been in the recognised and undisturbed exercise of that right. These are: the foreign Consuls, as regards the subjects and citizens of the States which they represent; the Municipal Police, as regards any persons openly committing offences or crimes; the Maritime Customs officers, as regards goods being landed or shipped; and Chinese policemen furnished with special warrants duly countersigned by a Treaty Power consul. Any other persons making a seizure are necessarily engaged in an unlawful and criminally punishable act; and the undersigned expresses his hope that British subjects generally will endeavour to further the common interests, by lending their watchful and prompt aid to the municipal police force in the work of arresting and delivering to the undersigned any persons engaged in such criminal acts, with a view to their prosecution and their punishment by competent authority.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai has advertised all parties interested that he is ready to issue passports to those British subjects desiring to visit the interior, exception being made to ports now unoccupied by the rebels.

NINGPO.

By the last mail I forwarded some account of the irruption of the rebels into this province. They have retired again, and gone into winter quarters. Indeed, their object may have been chiefly to get stores for winter. They have retired, also, from Hang-chow. Here the officers have been taking stringent measures to get rid of the horde of Canton pirates that have for some months been quartered here. They have enrolled a considerable number of braves for this special object. The Cantonese, who were particularly obnoxious, have been driven from the city, and many of them have left, probably to engage in piracy at sea. The city is strictly guarded night and day, to prevent their return. The houses in the city that were occupied by them have been completely destroyed, by order of the officers.

There seems to be entire acquiescence on the part of the officers and people in the treaties and conventions recently ratified at Peking. The Lieutenant-governor of this province has just issued a proclamation recommending the use of the Mexican dollar, on a par with the Carolus. Hitherto the Mexican dollar has been worth, in Chinese cash, only about three-fourths or two-thirds as much as the Carolus. should the recommendation of the Lieutenant-governor be adopted by the bankers, it would of course greatly facilitate trade. This move on the part of the officers indicates a disposition to give efficiency to the stipulations of the treaty respecting trade.

FOO-CHOW.

The gun-boat *Algerine* had gone in search of a pirate fleet, reported to have been seen surrounding the brig *Aim*, of Singapore.

The following notification issued by H.M.'s Consul on Jan. 5, will be pleasing and satisfactory to our readers:—

"Her Majesty's Consul has much pleasure in announcing, for the information of the British community, that the proclamation by the Prince of Kung, making public the China portion of the Convention of Peking and Treaty of Tien-tsin, was yesterday officially posted by order of the Viceroy in front of the Yamun, in presence of the Consul and senior naval officer, and Chinese officials appointed to perform the duty. The Viceroy has also, at the Consul's request, made arrangements for the posting of eighteen other copies of the proclamation in different quarters of the city by British and Chinese deputed officers in communication together."

Captain Aubaret, of H.I.M.'s war steamer *Pregent*, is now at Fuhchau, specially deputed to look after the due promulgation of the Chinese version of the French Treaty, which will take place during the present month. It appears also that official instructions have reached the Viceroy, overland from Peking, to promulgate extensively and carry out the provisions of the Treaty and Convention.

HONG KONG.

We observe by a notification in the Government *Gazette* that Messrs Perceval and Fletcher have been elected members of the Legislative Council, vice Messrs. Jardine and Lyall resigned.

Lord Elgin with his suite reached this on the 8th of January, and has gone up to visit Canton, prior to his early departure for England. It was hoped that his Lordship would have re-

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mained to watch the working of the new Treaty and the opening up of the great Yang-tsze River to foreign trade, and some disappointment is felt at the decision he has arrived at. His Lordship, it is said, will visit Manila and Java; and, being in the vicinity, it is to be hoped he will visit Labuan and Sarawak.

The new acquisition on the Kowloong side, says the *China Mail*, is exciting a good deal of silent anxiety at present. The likelihood is, that some considerable time must elapse before it can be determined how the ground is to be disposed of. The most valuable piece of sea-frontage has already been decided upon as the only good spot for no less than three purposes, only one of which it can be applied to. The Governor, naturally enough, wishes it to build upon; the commanding officer recommends it as the only possible site for a barracks, and for that purpose every inch of it would be needed; and the admiral finds in it the very site for docks that has been so long desired and called for. The exact weight of each of those claims cannot be determined in a day; and until they are determined, the rest of the sea-frontage will likely remain unallotted.

In the Civil Service Abuses inquiry Mr. Caldwell goes on examining witnesses for his defence; there is no prospect of a speedy termination to this inquiry.

The weather here has been cold—thermometer at 60 to 65; at Whampoa it has been as low as 45.

H. M.'s troop ship *Adventure*, and the hired ships *Khersonese*, *Powerful*, and *Adelaide*, are under orders for England with troops.

The case of the owners of the barque *Chin Chin* against the Chinese inspectors of customs for an attack on her while in Swatow has been settled in favour of the owners.

The following mercantile announcements have appeared in the China papers:—

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Rowland Hamilton, and Mr. Hubert Marshall Murray Gray, in our firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Andrew Brand, and Mr. Robert Richard Westall, are admitted partners; and Mr. James Charles Helbling is authorised to sign our firm in Shanghai, per procuration.—Smith, Kennedy and Co.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. N. M. Beckwith, Mr. Thomas Walsh, Mr. Charles W. Spooner, and Mr. Charles W. Orne in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1860. Mr. Warren Delano, Mr. Edward Cunningham, Mr. William H. Forbes, and Mr. D. O. Clark, are admitted partners in our firm. —Russell and Co.

I have established myself at Canton as merchant and general commission agent, under the firm of Margesson and Co.—H. D. Margesson.

The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. George Adam Wiener, and Mr. James Hogg, ceased on the 31st Dec., 1860.

Mr. Alexander Michie is admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. George Adam Wiener, and Mr. Theophilus Gee Linstead, are authorised to sign our firm. The Canton branch of our firm was closed upon the 31st December, 1860.—Lindsay and Co.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Scarth in our firm ceased on 31st December, 1859; and that of Mr. Robert Thorburn on 31st Dec., 1860.

Mr. Edward Carey Smith is admitted a partner in our firm. —Turner and Co.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Franklin Delano Williams in our firm ceased on the 27th day of October last; and our business will henceforth be carried on under the name of Wetmore, Cryder, and Co.—Wetmore, Williams and Co.

Mr. John Kearney Rodgers is authorised to sign our firm in China.—Wetmore, Cryder, and Co.

We have this day established ourselves at Shanghai as merchants and general agents, under the firm of Hogg Brothers.—James Hogg, Edward Jenner Hogg.

Mr. Henry Murray is admitted a partner in our firm, and Mr. Henry Dickinson is authorised to sign our name by procuration. Mr. Robert D. Park's connection with our firm ceases from this date; and the management of our business at this place is for the present assumed by our partner, Mr. Charles A. Dickinson.—Alfred Wilkinson and Co.

CANTON.

The new Russian Treaty with China (which was published by us last month) has been published in the *Friend of China*, and was, of course, an important document, as the first published in China.

There is still no appearance of the Canton merchants' Indemnity Money being paid, although the Americans have got nearly all theirs by this time. The garrison at Canton are are enlivening themselves and friends this week by horse-racing.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

Dates are to the 10th January, and by the *Commercial Reporter* business is proceeding satisfactorily. The *Benledi* is reported as having cleared for Falmouth on 18th Dec., and the *Bankok* was loading for Europe. The yield of sugar is expected to be 25,000 piculs short, in consequence of a disease in the cane.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

Dates are down to the 29th December, and preparations for commencing work at the coal mines were progressing satisfactorily.

SARAWAK.

There is no particular news from this settlement, but the arrival of Sir James Brooke (who is at Singapore) was anxiously expected in order to settle various matters to the better Government of the natives. No fresh disturbances had taken place, and the intended visit of H.M's steamer *Nimrod* would have a beneficial effect. This vessel will convey from Singapore the Consul-General for Borneo, Mr. St John. After calling at Sarawak, she will proceed to Labuan. The steamer *Rainbow*, despatched from Glasgow, had not arrived at Singapore.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

DAWSON—On the 14th inst., at Black Hall, Banchory, the wife of Capt. R. Pudsey Dawson, of a son.

DUNSFORD—On the 17th inst., at Gateshead Fell, Durham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Dunsford, C.B., Her Majesty's Bengal Army, of a son.

FENNELL—On the 12th inst., at Freemantle, near Southampton, the wife of Arthur Fennell, Esq., of a daughter.

HORNE—On the 19th inst., at Bilbster-house, Caithnesshire, the wife of Major Horne, of Stirkoke, of a son.

MACLEAN—On the 15th inst., at 130, Westbourne-terrace, the wife of George Maclean, Esq., of a son.

MACLEAN—At Shanghai, on January 4, the wife of John Maclean, Esq., of a daughter.

WILSON—At Shanghai, on December 16, the wife of Mr. Craven Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—CLUNES—On the 11th inst., at the National Scotch Church, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, by the Rev. Laurence Macbeth, M.A., Mr. William Henry Davies, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, Aden, to Janet, daughter of Mr. William Clunes.

MASSON—MORRISON—On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Norman Ramsay Masson, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Hannah Eliza, widow of the late William Morrison, Esq., F.R.C.S., and daughter of John Grey, Esq., of Dilstone, Northumberland.

MURRAY—ALEXANDER—At 3, Park-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Dr. J. Ivor Murray, F.R.C.S.E. and F.R.S.E., Colonial Surgeon, Hong Kong, China, to Margaret Agnes, youngest daughter of James Alexander, Esq., of Wooler, Northumberland.

PEREIRA—DE MIRANDA—At Macao, on January 8, at the Parochial Church of St. Lourenço, by the Rev. Jorge Antonia Lopes da Silva, Antonio Marques Periera, Esq., superintendent of Chinese emigration, son of the commander of H.M.F.M.'s corvette *D. Joao I.* to Miss Bellarnina de Miranda, daughter of A. J. de Miranda, Esq.

DEATHS.

ANSTEY—On the 12th inst., at Torquay, Frances Elizabeth Anstey, aged 78.

BAIN—On the 16th inst., at St. George's-terrace, Canterbury, James W. Bain, Esq., younger son of the late Lieut.-Col. Bain, of Easter Livelands, Stirlingshire.

BURRETT—On the 10th inst., at her residence, 4, Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road, in her 73rd year, Mrs. Catherine Louisa Burrett, formerly of West Carberry, Ireland, a descendant of O'Mahoney the Fair and the Princess Sarah, daughter of Brian Borohme.

DENT—On the 13th inst., at 14, Leinster-terrace, Hyde-park, the residence of his father-in-law, William Hardinge Tyler, Esq., Captain Thomas Wilkinson Dent, late of the 11th Regt., Madras Native Infantry, in the 38th year of his age.

D'OLIVEIRA—At Macao, on January 1, Mr. J. F. D'Oliviera, aged 77 years.

GOUGH—On the 15th inst., in London, aged 34, Mary Vigers, wife of the Rev. F. F. Gough, M.A., of Ningpo, and eldest daughter of E. R. Le Mare, Esq., of Manchester.

GRANT—On the 13th inst., at Hillingdon, Mary Penelope, widow of the late Major-Gen. James Grant, C.B., aged 66.

VAN COEVORDEN—At Hong Kong, on January 3, D. E. I. van Coevorden.

WALLER—Drowned off the Peiho, on the evening of December 20, Charles Waller, aged 29, late in command of the British schooner *Neva*.

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POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	6
„ „ 1 oz.	1	0
„ „ 2 oz.	2	0
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1	0
BOOK POSTAGE.		
1 oz.	0	4
4 oz.	0	8
½ lb.	1	4
1 lb.	2	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2

VIA MARSEILLES.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	9
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ¼ oz.	1	0
„ ¼ oz. „ „ ½ oz.	1	9
„ ½ oz. „ „ 1 oz.	2	0
„ 1 oz. „ „ 1½ oz.	3	3
Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	2	0
Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. ...	2	0
BOOK POSTAGE.		
Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	6
Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	1	0
„ 8 oz. „ „ 1 lb.	2	0
„ 1 lb. „ „ 1½ lb.	3	0
„ 1½ lb. „ „ 2 lb.	4	0
Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. .	1	3
NEWSPAPERS	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo are despatched *via* Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong for the ensuing year will be :—

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 28 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22 ..	Sept. 12 and 28	

Arriving in London, *via* Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and *via* Southampton five days later.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN. SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	5,655,087	21,167,300	27,085,134	54,157 521	54,718
Comparative period last season	18,894,345	14,334,366	18,936,780	52,162,491	39,810
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	...	...	...	18,883,890	1,474
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	24,265,038	1,420
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	...	...	...	1,112,500	5,019
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,149,036	3,137
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	...	...	...	19,728	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	16,086	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	...	...	...	7,855,290	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,071,773	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 3d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 4¼d
Ditto	3 ditto	..	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 8½	4 8
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 0½	4 1
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 298 to 299 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 223 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17¼ dwts. B.; 11¼ taels, and at Hong Kong 8 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75·0 to 75½ cents., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25 per cent. discount.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Prices may for Congous be quoted half a tael lower in Canton. The country Greens recently arrived there, consisting of about 1,000 packages, have all been purchased at high rates, and no more are expected to reach for some time to come. Messrs. Fussell and Co., of Foo-chow, in their circular, say:—A good steady business has been done during the fortnight, the settlement of Congou amounting to 33,700 chests, which have been taken at about the same rates as we last quoted. The Parsees having been still buyers at extreme prices has tended to keep up our rates. Some 5,000 chests Congou (included in the settlements) have been shipped on native account, and we believe some further shipments will be made shortly. In our circular of the 6th December, we reported that some 5,000 to 6,000 packages country Greens were close at hand; these have not yet reached this market, owing, it is said, to some disturbances in the Ho-how districts, through which they have to pass. The supplies to this market since last mail have only been 9,000 chests Congou and 3,600 packages Oolong. At Shanghai business has been exceedingly small and unimportant. Stocks still continue meagre, and such as to send buyers to other ports; it is still expected, however, that a better assortment may be brought forward shortly *via* Ningpo; indeed, one chop of very fair quality Ningchow has already arrived by that route, and has met with a ready sale at 30½ taels. Settlements amount only to 1,766 chests, of which 300 are Ningchow, at 30½ taels; 350 Kaisow kinds, at 27½ taels; common 87, and flowery Pekoes 1,029, at 32 taels to 37½ taels, making settlements for the season to date, 55,529 chests, against 198,396 chests same time last season. Stocks of all kinds are 9,500 chests, against nearly 30,000 chests last year, same period.

SILK.—The price of this article for the better qualities has ruled very steadily in Shanghai, while for interior sorts we may note a decline of about 5 taels. The manufacture of Throwns in the interior has recommenced, and a few small parcels which were offered have found buyers at full rates. The total settlements from 1st July to date are estimated at 63,000 bales, against 44,000 bales, for the corresponding period last year. We quote—Tsatlee, No. 1, taels 435 to 445 per picul; 2, 415 to 425; 3, 390 to 410; Taysaams, No. 1, taels, 350 to 355 per picul; 2, 320 to 335; 3, 290 to 305. At Canton, there is little demand for export, and as the yield is barely enough for native requirements the holders are very firm, The only settlement is 50 piculs rereeled Cumchook at previous rates.

DRUGS.—Cassia Lignea: a settlement is reported at Canton of 500 piculs at 17.25 dols., the stock on the market being computed at 1,000 piculs. Rates have a downward tendency. Cassia Oil: no settlement reported; dull at 270 dols. Cassia Buds: a lot of 25 piculs has reached Canton, for which 42 dols. is asked. In Anniseed and Anise Oil no transactions are reported. Rhubarb: a lot of 200 piculs of the new crop has been placed at Canton at 55 dols., the quality being middling only. China Root: dull at 3.50 to 4 dols. Galangal: ditto at 3.50 to 4 dols. Vermillion: 38 dols. for the best.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The proximity of the China New Year has very much restricted sales.

CANTON.—Yarn no sales—rates have receded 1 dol. to 2 dols.; grey shirtings, 15,500 pieces, rates 10 cents lower; white shirting, 5,000 pieces, difficult of sale; T. cloths, no sales, dull; American goods, ditto; long ells, 1,500 pieces, saleable; Spanish stripes, 500 pieces, dull; camlets, 70 pieces, ditto; lastings, 100 pieces, ditto; iron, 2,000 plates, nail rod, in excessive stock; iron wire, 700 plates, ditto; lead, 1,800 plates, saleable; tin plates, dull: quicksilver, sales, 780 flasks; rattans, 3,000 parcels.

HONG KONG.—Yarn, 200 bales; grey shirtings, 16,000 pieces; white shirtings, 2,000 pieces; T-cloth, 17,260 pieces; long ells, 640 pieces (scarlet wanted); Spanish stripes, 400 pieces; camlets, 200 pieces; lastings, 100 pieces; iron and tin plates and window glass in heavy stock. Ship chandlery, &c., the market is completely glutted, there being stock sufficient for eighteen months' consumption. Gallego flour is only worth 7 to 9 dols.; no demand, large stocks. Chili, California, &c., about 5 dols.; American ditto offering at 25 per cent. below cost; beef, extra mess, 6 dols.; pork, prime, 11 dols. Coals; abundant for the moment, and, as no storage can be had, sales are made from ship's deck; Sydney, 6 to 6.50 dols.; English steam about 10 dols., anthracite, 8 dols.

JAPAN—EXPORTS.

Rape seed, 2 to 2 dols. 25c. per picul; oil, 7 to 7.50; fish oil, 4 to 4.50; gall nuts, 6.50 to 7; vegetable wax, 14; mother-o'-pearl shells, 1 to 1.50; iron, 3 to 3.30; copper bolts, 17 to 18; copper nails, 21 to 22; copper plates, 20 to 21; copper wire, 21 to 22; tea, 4 to 27; tobacco, 6 to 8; seaweed, cut, 1 to 2.50; mushrooms, 24 to 26; isinglass, 24 to 25; camphor, 25; fokling, 1.80 to 2; shark's fins, 13; sulphur, 2.50 to 3; saltpetre, 8 to 10.

The total export of silk from 1st July to 1st December, 1860, is estimated as follows, but cannot be strictly relied on, owing to the desire of some houses to prevent any publicity. England, 618 bales; Shanghai, 5,460; Hong Kong, 122; total, 6,200 bales.

Quotations.—Hank, 480 dols. to 520 dols. Book, 400 dols. to 500 dollars.

JAPAN—IMPORTS.

The Import Market is dull, the failure of one of the dealers, the increased value of the dollar as compared with the Itzaboo, and the heavy stocks all combining to this end, and, so far as cash transactions are concerned, quotations are purely nominal. There are, however, indications of improvement, unless importations should be large.

Imports.—Grey shirtings, 7lbs., 2 dols. 50c. per piece; ditto, 8lbs., 2 75c. to 2 80c.; T-cloths, 1 70c.; white shirtings, 2 80c.; white spots, 3 to 3 20c.; dyed spots, 4 to 4 5c.; white brocades, 3 to 3 20c.; dyed brocades, 3 90c.; chintzes red, 2 50c.; chintzes, assorted, 2 50c. to 2 75c.; damasks, 7; camlets, 24 to 26; long ells, 5 50c. to 8; velvets, dyed, 7 to 9; velvets, printed, 9 to 10; handkerchiefs, 80c.; lustres, 7; Orleans, plain, 7; Orleans, figured, 9.

SINGAPORE.—The export business would have been larger but for the scanty supplies of most of our produce and the high range of prices. Gambier, as well as Sago, which were in active demand at advancing rates

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when we last wrote, owing to favourable reports from home, have been rather more neglected of late, and prices are declining. Black Pepper has been much sought after, but supplies are small and the price is higher. India-rubber has ceased to command the usual attention, a lot of about 200 piculs was settled at 38 dols. per picul in the beginning of the month, but since then no further sales have been reported; supplies, however, have only been small. Coffee continues to be inquired for, but little has been offered for sale. Of Camphor we have had some new arrivals, which can be got at rather easier rates. In imports the market generally remains in the same depressed state, although there has been some little demand for export to China and Siam for some particular descriptions of goods, which has, for the moment, broken the unvarying dulness which has prevailed for some time past.

MANILA.—The *Sale* arrived from Liverpool on December 24, and the *Teide* and *Jose Maria* may be expected during January. There is little or no produce now left for sale, so that it is difficult to say what effect the higher quotations just received from Europe may have on the market.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Matanzas, from Japan, Nov. 6. Silk, 356 bales.

Per Aerolite, from Shanghai, Dec. 23, to London. Tea, 642,124 lbs.; silk waste, 48 piculs.

Per Ocean Gem, from Japan, Dec. 7. Tea, 400,000 lbs.; silk, 758 bales.

Per Starr King, from Shanghai, Jan. 2, to New York. Tea, 423,065 lbs.; raw silk, 70½ piculs.

Per Southern Cross, from Foo-Chow-Foo, Dec. 30, to London. Tea, 689,600 lbs.

Per Bride of the Seas, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 1. Tea, 570,000 lbs.

Per Patrician, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 1. Tea, 1,380,000 lbs.

Per Sancho Panza, from From Foo-chow-Foo, Dec. 30, to New York. Tea, 715,800 lbs.

Per Palma, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 1, to Melbourne. Tea, 292,800 lbs.

Per Odin, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 5, to Melbourne. Tea, 228,800 lbs.

Per Snow Squall, from Amoy, Jan. 7, to New York. Tea, 574,086 lbs.

Per Ottawa, mail steamer, from Hong Kong, Dec. 31, to London. Silk, 1,667 bales; to the Continent, 561.

Per Cambalu, from Hong Kong, Jan 3, to London. Silk, 1,414 bales.

Per Samuel Russell, from Hong Kong, Jan. 4, to New York. Tea, 774,400 lbs.

Per Torrent, from Hong Kong, Jan. 9, to San Francisco. Sugar, 1,330 piculs; rice, 3,700; oil, 250; tea, 162 packages; china goods, 8,047; opium, 20,200 taels.

Per Jupiter, from Hong Kong, Dec. 27, to Sydney and Melbourne. Tea, 57,000 lbs.; sugar, 150 piculs; oil, 385; tiles, 5,000; China goods, 3,950 packages; opium, 12,600 taels.

Per Congo, from Canton, Jan. 8, to Glasgow. Tea, 440,300 lbs.

Per Standard, from Canton, Dec. 27. Tea, 515,700 lbs.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Ralston to Liverpool, Jan. 14. Gambier, 2,021 piculs; pearl sago, 2,160; sago flour, 5,477; gutta percha, 65; sapanwood, 221; buffalo hides, 240; rice, 2,184; India rubber, 50; cutch, 338; white pepper, 123.

Per Caroline to Hamburg, Jan. 14. Sapanwood, 85 piculs; rattans, 80; gambier, 2,173; pearl sago, 302; tapioca, 80; white pepper, 142; black pepper, 1,872.

Per America, to Falmouth, Jan. 18. Rattans, 292 piculs; sapanwood, 153.

Per Virginie, to Falmouth, Jan. 13. Black pepper, 501 piculs; sapanwood, 653; rattans, 267; rice, 12,535 bags, transhipped.

Per Mary Goodell, to New York, Jan. 11. Tin, 384 piculs; cutch, 477; pearl sago, 112; sago flour, 302; gambier, 4,702; cassia, 49; black pepper, 3,100; coffee, 2,258; tapioca, 10; white pepper, 18; cubebs, 26; buffalo hides, 287; sugar, 1,109; rice, 1,108; sapanwood, 804.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Clara for London, Jan. 9th:—Tin, 1,269 piculs; sugar, 1,991; cutch, 3,322; black pepper, 2,664; white pepper, 46; Indiarubber, 396; gutta percha, 149; tapioca, 424; buffalo hides, 90; cowhides, 41; buffalo horns, 38; gum benjamin, 245; rattans, 820; coffee, 2; cubebs, 2; nutmegs, 213; mace, 40; cloves, 47; isinglass, 18; nutmeg oil, 33 dozens; rum, 17,338 gallons; sundries, 4 cases; buffalo hides, 392; nutmegs, 50; putchleaf, 1; essential oil, 132 bottles; rattan chairs, 13.

Per Mary Goodell to New York, Jan. 23:—Tin, 516 piculs; Indiarubber, 190; black pepper, 129; buffalo hides, 100: nntmegs, 205; mace, 63,

Per Edward, for Boston, Dec. 31:—Tin, 2,358 piculs; sugar, 2,735; cutch, 1,703; India rubber, 412; cow hides; 483.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Edwin Fox. to London, Dec. 22.—Hemp, 5,700 picu's; sugar, 9,100; cigars, 1,200 mil.

Per America, to Cadiz, Dec. 22.—sugar, 6,800 piculs.

Per Miletus, to Melbourne, Jan. 5.—Sugar, 14,325 piculs; coffee, 50; cordage, 725; cigars, 520 mil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Dec. 30, Excelsior. From Liverpool: 24, Resperus; 28, Polynesia. From Toulon: 24, Puget; 28, La Foi.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Dec. 31, Garatilda; Jan. 1, Vanguard, Duke of Wellington. From Liverpool: Dec. 31, Humphrey Nelson. From Cardiff: Emma Jane 31,; Jan. 9, China; 13, Pieter. From Newport: 10, Leonidas. From Hartlepool: 11, Albertine. From Sunderland: 12, Nelly. From New York: 2, Canvass Back. From Boston: 5, Curlew; 9, Mermaid.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Dec. 24, Sales. From Cardiff: 24, Elveiza.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Jan. 10, Alliance. From Hamburg: 11, Dido. From Sunderland: 12, Aristides. From Newport: 14, Ferdinand and Louis. From Glasgow: 15, Jacatia. From Cardiff: 16, Maleyer; 19, Sourabaya.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Dec. 22, Aerolite; Jan. 3, Cambula. For New York: 2, Starr King.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Dec. 30, Southern Cross; Jan. 1, Patrician, Bride of the Seas; 5, Kinnaird. For New York: Dec. 30, Sancho Panza.

From AMOY.—For New York: Jan. 7, Snow Squall.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Dec. 23, Gabalva; 27, Standard. For England: 31, Bosphorus; Jan. 2, Sparrowhawk; 5, Adventure; 8, Mauritius. For Glasgow: 8, Congo. For New York: 4, Samuel Russell; Dec. 23, Haze. For Havana: 26, Francois I., May Queen; 31, Reina del Oceano. For Demerara: Jan. 2, Claremont.

From MANILA.—For London: Dec. 22, Edwin Fox. For Cadiz: 22, America.

From SINGAPORE.—For England: Jan. 12, Inflexible, M'Duff; 14, Sampson; 17, Sparrowhawk. For Falmouth: 13, Virginie. For Hamburg: 14, Caroline. For Liverpool: 15, Ralston. For New York: 11, Mary Goodell.

From PENANG.—For New York: Jan. 23, Mary Goodell.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Bacchante, Morayshire, Tung Yu. For Liverpool: Sir Isaac Newton. For New York: Onward, Sportsman.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Bankside. For New York: Florence. For Australia: Ida, D. Rogus, Witch of the Seas.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Dawstone, James Patton, Oithona, Pruth, Shantung. For Liverpool: Scawfell. For Havre: Maria Eliza. For Glasgow: Chevy Chase. For Hamburg: Mathilde. For New York: Cornet, Flying Scud. For Havana: Forest Eagle, F. P. Sage, A. Thorndyke, Leonidas. For Demerara: Chapman, Saldanha. For Melbourne: Aurifera, Pons Aelu. For San Francisco: Kingfisher, Lotus, M. Whitridge, Rapid.

At MANILA.—For London: Fanny McHenry. For Liverpool: Sales. For Cork: Bonaventure, Eliza Stewart, Glendover. For Boston: Kit-Carson. For New York: Storm King, Wizard. For Sydney: Tropic.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Knight, Lincelles, Robert Small. For Europe: Duchalya. For Liverpool: Mary Spencer. For Falmouth: John Hermann. For Amsterdam: J. Catherina. For Boston: R. B. Forbes.

At PENANG.—For London: Zenobia. For Boston: Humboldt.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £2. 10s.; Silk, £5. To New York: Tea, $12; Silk, $20. Considerable inquiry has been made for vessels adapted for the coast trade; but this description of tonnage being very scarce, few charters have been made. We note the following: St. Theodosius, at $3,000 per month, ship finding coals; Avalanche, to Swatow, 30 lay days, for $3,000.

At AMOY.—There is still a want of small vessels for coast work. The Suan Juan has been chartered to Shanghai and back, 40 days, $3,400. The Salack, $5,000. The Swan, for 3 months, at $800 per month.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £3. Most of the vessels now in China are too large for available purposes. A good demand still continues for vessels of small tonnage. The emigration trade is expected to be very large this season. The charters reported are—Dawstone and Shantung to London, from £2. 10s. to £3 per ton. Mashilde to Hamburg at £3. Imperial to San Francisco for $15,000. Kate, by Government, for storeship, at 15s. per ton per month. Forest Eagle and Kate Hooper for Havannah; former at $65, and latter at $60 per head. Banian to Calcutta and back for $3,000 per month, and nine others to Bankok and back at 45 to 60 cents. per picul.

At MANILA.—To London: Sugar, £2. 10s.; hemp, £3. 12s. 6d. To New York: $8. The charters reported are—Fanny McHenry, for London; Bonaventure, for Cork, at the above rates. Sales for Liverpool, at £2. 15s. sugar; and £3. 15s. hemp; and the Revere and Kit Carson, for New York, at above rates.

At SINGAPORE.—To London: £2. 15s. to £3. 10s. An active demand still continues for vessels to charter from the rice ports. The settlements are—Renown, to load at Rangoon or Akyab, for Great Britain, at £3. 12s. 6d., and 5s. extra if at second port; Western Continent, for Liverpool, at £3. 10s.; America, from Akyab to Great Britain, at £3, or to the Continent, £3. 12s. 6d.; Douglas, at £3. 10s.; and Roseau, from here and Macassar to London, for £2,000.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent: Dec. 31, Minerva, Hougomont, Henry Miller; Jan. 4, Mars, Miles Barton; 8, Aerolite. To New York: Dec. 29, Pursuit; Jan. 2, Isaac Walton; 4, Nabob. To Melbourne: 2, Overmann. To Sydney: 13, Jupiter. From Manila to Boston: Dec. 29: John Laud. To Australia: 13, Barea Mamalita. To Cadiz: 7, America. From Bankok to Falmouth: 3, Benledi. From Singapore to England and Continent: Dec. 31, Syren; Jan. 1, Tasmania; 2, Patriotess, Ocean Gem; 6, Sir William Peel; 7, York, Indomitable; 10, Macduff, Melbourne; 12, San Francisco; 13, Inflexible. To Mauritius: 1, Alma.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Patrie* and the *Pays* say:—"The latest news from Cochin China announces that fresh persecutions had been commenced against the Christians."

It is announced here that Baron Gros left Manila on the 28th Dec. for Suez, and is expected shortly to arrive in this city.

The articles taken from the Summer Palace at Peking, and offered to the Emperor and Empress by the army in China, are now exhibited in the gallery of the ground-floor of the Pavilion Marsan, in the Tuileries, and great disappointment is expressed at their very ordinary character.

Preparations are being already made to give a splendid reception to 3,000 of the army in China, who are to come to Paris on their return to France. The remainder of the French army which made the campaign of China are to proceed to Cochin China.

A direct transaction has been arranged between the Imperial Bank and the Bank of France for the exchange of 30,000,000f. in gold for the same amount in silver.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.

The *Moscow Gazette* publishes a letter written in the Russian language by a Chinaman who signs himself Schiene-dzi, and dated from Malaga January 10, in which, after some description of his personal adventures in order to account for his being at such a distance from his native country and his intimate knowledge of Russian, he proceeds to make some remarks on the late war in China which serve to throw some curious light on the character and morals of the Chinese. Amongst other things, he gravely defends the cruelties committed, and even the execution of prisoners of war—because, forsooth, war is in itself a crime according to the Chinese code of ethics, and prisoners taken with arms in their hands are to be considered *à fortiori* as criminals. He then goes on to hint that the stipulations of the Treaty are not binding, because enforced under the influence of threats and coercion. All treaties concluded by China in times of peace are always most scrupulously adhered to, but it is a very different thing when the Government is forced to sign a convention dictated at the cannon's mouth, and accepted by China only to prevent further molestation, and as the readiest way to get rid of the enemy. In such cases they may insert what stipulations they please, as they are not in the least binding, and usually not even read before being signed.

The result of the late trigonometrical surveys serves to show that the area of this gigantic empire is even considerably larger than it was previously known to be. This new increase is not less than 40,000 German geographical square miles or a milion of English square miles, being alone equal to eight times the whole extent of the kingdom of Prussia. Former surveys gave the total area of Russia in Europe, Asia, and America at 353,236 German square miles, whereas it now proves to be 392,073 or very nearly ten millions of British square miles. It must here be remarked that in the above figures the late increase of territory by tke stipulations of the Treaty of Peking, by which China cedes in perpetuity to Russia a large tract of country on the shores of the Pacific Ocean is not included, as there has not yet been time to make the needful surveys.

A letter from the Amoor records two sharp shocks of earthquake distinctly felt at Irkutzk on the 2nd and 3rd of Dec. last, but, fortunately, unaccompanied by any serious consequences. They but rarely occur on the west side of Lake Baikal, though on the other side they are pretty frequent, especially at Selenghisk, where there is a meteorological station under the able direction of Herr Kelberg, a zealous apostle in the cause of science.

The most important intelligence I have to communicate today is the resolution of the Emperor to inaugurate the abolition of serfdom on the 3rd of March, that day being the anniversary of his ascession to the throne. There is still, to be sure, a great deal to be done, but the Imperial Commission being now fully aware of their sovereign's determination, have set to work in earnest and for the last week have held sittings of six and even eight hours a-day—the Emperor himself personally presiding.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.

In a short time a cause of some importance will be tried before the Civil Tribunal at the Hague, which is already much talked of in the higher circles, as it is expected that some very unusual disclosures will be let out; and, at all events, it will throw a peculiar light on the system carried on in Java and the Colonial Department in this country. This trial is the most important one that has taken place in this country for a long time past, both as regards the pecuniary value at stake and the principle involved, as well as with reference to the rank and station of the parties directly or indirectly interested in the litigation. It has reference to the system of making grants of waste lands and mineral treasures in the East, and in this case specially the tin mines in the Island of Billiton. In one of my late letters* I mentioned the fact of the King having given his royal sanction to the formation of a joint-stock (limited) company, for working the tin mines on that island, under the name of the "Billiton Company," the act of concession having only been very lately published in the official *Staats-Courant*. From what I hear on the subject, it now appears that the original concession was granted to a certain Baron van T—— as far back as 1852, quite as a personal favour, and without any pecuniary consideration being paid for it by him. As the fortunate "Concessionaire" was at that time not able to get up a company, he kept his charter quietly in his pocket till last year, when he made an arrangement with a man of business—the plaintiff in the present action—who undertook to bring out a joint-stock company for the purpose of purchasing the original charter and working the valuable tin mines at Billiton, for which service he was to receive the welcome little commission of two hundred thousand florins. Having successfully executed his part of the engagement, he naturally enough demands payment of the stipulated compensation, which the heirs of the baron, who has died in the meanwhile, refuse to comply with, on what grounds will appear at the trial. I have not been able to ascertain the exact sum paid by the company for the transfer of the privileges contained in the original concession, but I have heard it differently stated, and think I am not exaggerating when I put it down at two millions of florins.

The Netherlands Trading Company have been making inquiry for their usual number of spring vessels for India, and twenty-one have been engaged.

The Netherlands Trading Company also advertise for tenders to carry out to Java two detachments of supplementary troops, each of 100 men, with cabin accommodation as first-class passengers for eleven and nine officers respectively, to embark at Rotterdam and Nieuwe Deep.

So many applications have been made by non-commissioned officers to exchange into the East India army in conformity with the very liberal regulations mentioned in my last letter, that orders have been given not to accept any more for the present.

The Colonial Minister has appointed a commission to draw up a bill for the better regulation of the contracts for the cultivation of sugar and other produce in Java.

With reference to the late report of the intention to offer General de Cassembroof, the present Minister of War, the important post of Governor-General of Netherlands India, it was not altogether without foundation; but he declines to accept it on account of the state of his health, and by the advice of his medical adviser.

In addition to the naval reinforcements for India mentioned in my last letters, by commissioning the steamers *Amsterdam*, *De Berkel*, and *De Vecht*, three more are to be brought forward for immediate service on the same station. Their names, and those of the commanding officers, are as follows:—*Djambi*, Captain-Lieutenant M. H. Janson; *Bromo*, Captain-Lieutenant J. Wichers; and *Sindoro*, First-Lieutenant J. M. de Jongh.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, February 9, 1861.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA GOODS.

Since our previous letter there has been a more active movement in spices. Cassia has been in good demand, including purchasers for shipment. Nutmegs have also been in better request, with sales at firmer

* In *London and China Express*, No. 52.

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prices. Teas have experienced no important change, while the business and prices have been sustained. Gunny cloth and bags are firmer, and meet with a better demand.

COFFEE.—The market has been dull and prices unchanged. We quote Java in mats at 16 to 16¼. The stock embraces 500 bags, and 41,192 mats.

SUGARS have been dull during the week, and prices without change of importance. Our stock embraces about 140,000 bags, 25,000 hhds. Cuba and New Orleans, and 4,800 ditto Manila.

GUNNY BAGS.—Some sales of light and heavy have been made here and in Boston at 12¾c. to 13c., and 200 bales have sold in Boston at 13¼c. six months.

DRUGS.—Under a demand for China the market continues firm, with sales of eight cases at $5 12½c. per lb.; five cases gum copal were sold.

LINSEED continues tolerably active. At Boston a cargo of 3,000 bags Calcutta has been sold at 152½ to 155. Another cargo of 3,000 ditto sold at 152½ for time, and a lot of 250,000 at 150 cash.

SPICES.—A sale of 2,051 bags of Singapore pepper has been sold at 7½c. in bond, 250 ditto for home use at 7½c. cash and 7¾c. 6 months. Cassia has been very active, and sales have embraced this week about 75,000 mats, part for export. It opened at 16c. to 16¼c., advanced to 17 to 17¼c., and is now held at 18c.; 25,000 lb. No. 1 nutmegs sold at 40c.; 20 cases mace sold at 35c. six months, and a lot of private at 5c. Pepper is firmer, and sales have embraced about 500 bags at 8c. to 8½c.

SALTPETRE is dull and nominal.

RAW SILK is quiet, and no sales of moment reported.

TEAS.—The sales have embraced about 2,500 chests blacks, and 3,000 greens, this week at steady prices.

It will be seen that our shipments for China are becoming more active. This trade is expected to increase as the season advances. To Hong Kong and Shanghai freights range from $10 to $12 per ton.

ARRIVALS.—Phantom, Sargent, at New York, Jan. 29, from Shanghai; Ocean Steed, Smalley, at New York, Feb. 2, from Canton; Hotspur, Johnson, at New York, Feb. 3, from Hong Kong; D. Godfrey, Cobb, at New York, Feb. 5, from Foochow; Versailles, Sherburne, at Boston, Feb. 4, from Singapore; Surprise, Raulett, at New York, Feb. 7, from Foochow; from Amoy, Jan. 26, Northwind; from Hong Kong, Jan. 28, Annie Bucknam; from Singapore, Jan. 26, Quickstep; from Foo-chow, Jan. 28, Magnet.

SAILED.—Houqua, Cartwright, from New York, Feb. 1, for Hong Kong; Argonaut, Norton, from Boston, Feb. 1, for Shanghai; Alfred Hill, Morse, from Boston, Feb. 4, for Hong Kong.

LOADING.—AT NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong, N. B. Palmer, Low; Daylight, Sarger; Hotspur, ——; Penguin, Crereton. For Shanghai, Rainbow, Bassett; Mandarin, Parrott.

AT BOSTON.—For Hong Kong, Arab, Eldridge. For Manila, H. Charlotte (Sive), Rundberg.

AMERICA ON OUR NEW TREATY.

The *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, a paper of considerable influence in the United States, although, probably, not familiar to European ears, contains the following comments on Lord Elgin's new Treaty. In reference to Art. III. of the American Treaty quoted, we should point out what the writer of the article should have known, and that is that there was this difference in the similar clause procured by us, viz., that the Chinese did actually perform the covenant and did not with the Americans. It is a pity that the journals in the United States should, on all occasions, so love to have a pull at the Britishers who, in reality, do more and boast less than any country in the world. They will grow wiser in time:—

There is pacification, under the sharpest duress, signalised, at the moment when it was removed, by a questionable act of resentment—the burning of the Imperial palace—which must leave traces of anger as well as fear. There is indemnity, rather meagre in amount, considering the outlay, and totally inadequate, we venture to affirm, to satisfy the cravings of the claimants at Hong Kong and Canton, who have been fretted already beyond control by seeing the American merchants peacefully and contentedly pocketing their indemnities, principal and interest, making large profits out of military contracts, and getting comfortable freights for their idle ships as transports. The point of honour is saved by a very moderate expression of Imperial regret "at the misunderstanding occasioned by the act of the garrison at Taku." Though Lord Elgin burned a palace because half a dozen Englishmen were decoyed and murdered, he let the Chinese off very easily for slaughtering and maiming five hundred English sailors and soldiers at the Peiho forts, destroying the gunboats and disgracing the flag. Admiral Hope, in his desolate anchorage in the Gulf, or his quarters at Tien-tsin, must have felt new bitterness of spirit when this poor apology was accepted. Except the opening of Tien-tsin, which is important, and the cession of Cowloon, which practically, under a lease, was British property already, and is a suburb across the water of Hong Kong, there is nothing of moment—literally nothing—beyond what was gained in 1858, in this instrument, which will have cost, before it is over, hundreds of millions of dollars, and, if Chinese lives are worth counting at all, a hundred thousand lives—men, women, and children. If Mr. Bruce, who is now left to carry all this into effect, and to wipe away, if he can, the bloody stains his own folly occasioned, had only had wit enough to go to Peking a year ago by the route the Chinese agreed to take him, everything now gained would have been cheaply and peacefully won.

The English papers, conscious that, after all, little has been gained of substance, dwell with complacent emphasis on the clause in the new Treaty, which provides for its official promulgation throughout the Empire. By reference to Mr. Reed's Treaty, it will be found that this new and "important" provision is almost literally a copy of one of its articles. The American Treaty says:—

"Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States agree immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same, and publish it by proclamation in the gazettes where the laws of the United States are published; and his Majesty, the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the Governors of all the Provinces."

So that even this is not new. The opening of Tien-tsin (an excellent market for our heavy cotton fabrics), enures to us, of course, under the most favoured clause.

The only reference to America in these despatches is in an intercepted Imperial decree, found in the plunder of the Summer Palace, in which the Emperor speaks of Mr. Ward's refusal to render homage, which he describes "as an arrogation which is simply ridiculous." This at least concludes the Chinese from saying, as they have continued to do for sixty-five years about Lord Macartney, that Mr. Ward did degrade himself by the Kotoo or anything like it. These papers show further that the suspicions of Russia which darkened Lord Elgin's mind in 1858, have gone to sleep, for General Ignatieff followed in the train of the Allies without reproach, entered Peking with them or soon after them, in strange contrast, accompanied only by a dozen Cossacks, tendered his good offices as mediator, which were accepted, gave consecrated burial ground for the poor victims of Chinese ferocity, and was thanked cordially for what he did. How widely different from what we read of the absurd distrust three years ago. Mr. Ward, fortunately for himself and his country, was beyond thanks or suspicion, quietly attending to the material interests of his fellow-citizens at Shanghai and Canton. There is one other feature of the new Treaty, too important to notice to-day, of great interest, the legalisation o the Coolie trade. Opium in 1858 and Coolies in 1861 show singular progress.

THE AMOOR.

Extract from a letter of Dr. Holtermann, of the Russian Medical Service, to his friend Professor ——, of the University of Dorpat:—

I received your letter just as I was preparing to make a tour of inspection through my district, which accounts for my not writing sooner. Glehn spent several days here, and then proceeded down the Amoor by a Government steamer to Nikolayefsk, and thence to the Island of Sakhalin, which is this year the principal seat of our observations on natural history, Mr. Schmidt, who spent the winter with me, having proceeded thither as far back as last March. Except your letter by Glehn I have received none from Dorpat, which will scarcely astonish you, when you consider the very irregular manner in which our postal service is carried on by the lazy Cossacks. On the 10th of August I shall have been here a whole year, though my appointment is dated 22nd March, 1859, from which day my salary commences, and after ten years' service I am entitled to an annual pension of 1,500 silver roubles.

This part of the country, and indeed the whole of the Amoor territory, is very beautiful; our young town is situated on an extensive plain, without any forest. Timber for building is brought down the stream in floating rafts of large dimensions. The work of building the houses is performed by the soldiers, who receive extra pay for their trouble, and attend to their drill during the winter in their barracks. On the other hand, the farming operations are carried on by Cossacks. Every summer numerous transports of new settlers arrive from the interior, and go on to the districts lower down the river, and form in all directions new settlements. In the course of this summer immigrants are expected from America, and in 1862 German colonists from Saratoff. These latter, who are excellent agriculturists, will teach the raw Cossacks how to do the greatest amount of work with the least application of physical strength.

It would be unfair to blame the authorities if greater success has not crowned their labours. Immense exertions have been made to bring hither capital, corn, and colonists. The latter are supported at the expense of the Government for the first two years, after which they ought to be able to support themselves. But the Cossacks, though accustomed to farming, are lazy by nature, and accustomed, moreover, to do the work in their own primitive manner, so that it is doubly difficult for them to bring new land into cultivation. What we want here are diligent, spirited workmen, accustomed to rise with the sun, work in the fields all day, and return home at dusk, and not the lazy Cossacks, who do not even get up till eight or nine o'clock. Do not suppose I am exaggerating when I tell you that the country produces spontaneously the vine, the walnut, and the cork tree, whilst pheasants and partridges may be had in abundance for the mere shooting, and the finest oranges ripen in the open air, whilst the river supplies our tables with the most delicate of all fish. The grapes, even in their present natural growth, are large, juicy, and sweet, and by a little attention, cultivation, and grafting, might with small labour and expense be made to produce a rich and palatable wine.*

Most of the products of the animal and vegetable kingdom, both of the temperate and even the torrid zone, are to be met with in this favoured district. In the deep recesses of the Khingan (Bureya) forests tigers and leopards† lurk in numerous herds, supporting themselves amply by the

* Dr. H. is certainly exaggerating as regards the vegetable productions of the Amoor. We certainly find the vine growing spontaneously, though only about the mouth of the Usuri and Sunguri, much further south than Blagovesh'chensk, but the grapes, far from being "palatable," are, according, to the testimony of the botanist Maximowicz, not even edible. They are sour and small. Nor is it to be expected that grapes should be at all worth picking in a country the winter temperature of which falls to thirty-two degrees R. (at Blagovesh'chensk, being further north, the winters are colder, and no vine at all is found there), whilst the rivers are covered with ice from November to April or May. We know from experience that the vine requires not only a hot summer, but also a moderately cold winter. Oranges may no doubt be grown in hot-houses, but they are not indigenous to the country. There certainly are extensive and fertile districts along the middle and Southern Amoor, but the country can by no means compare with Central Europe under the same latitudes, much less with Great Britain. Throughout, the winters last from five to six months.

† No leopards are found, but the panther (*Felis Irbis, Mule*). Of course these animals do not prowl about in "numerous herds!" They cross, however, the Amoor from the South, and occasionally advance to fifty-seven deg. N. lat.

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great abundance of stags, red deer, and many other descriptions of game, whilst the antelopes vie with the chamois in their surprising leaps across unfathomable chasms and abysses. I inhabit very comfortable quarters, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, which I have fitted up and furnished in a style as much approaching that of Europe as the means at my disposal will admit of. Last winter we suffered much from the piercing cold, the thermometer sinking to 36 deg. Reaumur (58 deg. below zero Faht.), whilst the extreme heat of the summer (30 deg. Reaumur, or 107 deg. Faht.), is equally unpleasant to an European constitution. In my garden I have planted potatoes, cabbages, peas, and other vegetables, which suffice for my table. I have bought a couple of spirited horses, and a four-wheeled droschky, in which I drive to the hospital every day and visit my patients.

You will no doubt be curious to learn where we all obtain our daily supplies of food, and I will therefore say a few words on this subject. The Amoor Trading Company was started with a paid-up capital of three millions of silver roubles, for the express purpose of furnishing our new settlements with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. This was so generally understood that all private enterprise was stopped, no merchants being bold enough to think of entering into competition with such a powerful company, since having to get their goods sent by the expensive land conveyance all the way from St. Petersburg, they could never dream of underselling the prices asked by the company. And what is the real state of the case? Why, that after all, we find it cheapest and most profitable to have our orders executed at St. Petersburg and sent out here by the post, which, though the expense is very heavy—being not less than twenty-five copecks per lb., comes still much cheaper than if we bought them on the spot from the company, so exorbitant are the prices they ask. This may appear to you incredible, exaggerated, and incomprehensible, but I am nevertheless stating nothing but the plain naked truth. The company have fulfiled only a part of their engagement, and their factories are overloaded with goods of all descriptions, but the quality they offer is very indifferent, and by their being in virtual possession of a monopoly, they consider themselves at liberty to screw as much profit out of us as they can, and they are certainly not bashful in their extortionate demands. No wonder that the shares of the company command such a high premium at St. Petersburg, though it is highly probable that the shareholders, if acquainted with the manner in which their high dividends are derived, would many of them prefer a smaller return for their money, with the conviction of having gained it by fair trading, instead of taking advantage of the wants of the settlers and forcing them to become purchasers of very inferior goods at the most startling and hitherto unheard-of prices. Perhaps I may take occasion to recur to this subject in a future letter.

[We do not of course mean to impugn Dr. Holtermann's veracity. Part of the information he gives refers to the Khingan (Bureya) mountains, far below his place of residence. This he derived from oral information, and the Russians are notorious liars. If we study the works of Maximowicz and Schrenck regarding the natural history of this region, and inquire into its climate, we are at once in a position to judge whether it be possible or not for grapes to be luscious and oranges to ripen in the open air.—Editor.]

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE LATE CHINA WAR.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.—(Feb. 14.) Lord HERBERT OF LEA (who rose for the first time to address the House of Lords) moved votes of thanks to her Majesty's forces engaged in the late China war. He gave a brief sketch of the organisation of the expedition for avenging the defeat of the Peiho, and alluded to the ability which had been displayed by the officers in command in embarking and landing their troops in the highest state of efficiency. On the 1st of August the troops under General Grant landed in China and occupied the forts of the Peiho. They subsequently, after encountering unexpected hardships, advanced through a difficult country, the obstacles of which were much lessened by the gallantry of the Sikh cavalry. The Taku Forts were next attacked, and, after a short but gallant resistance, carried in the most successful style. Lord Herbert next referred to the action which took place before Tien-tsin, and vindicated Sir Hope Grant from the charge that he had forced hostilities on the Chinese at this period, when they were particularly desirous of peace. Between the military and naval services he was delighted to state that there had been the most cordial co-operation. In terms of indignation he proceeded to detail the horrible barbarities inflicted by the Chinese on the unfortunate gentlemen whom they had captured by a foul act of treachery. This atrocious crime necessitated some sort of punishment, one which should fall upon the instigators of it, and not upon an unoffending people, and the punishment selected had been the destruction of the Summer Palace of the Emperor. From these topics he passed to speak in terms of great approval of the Commissariat and Medical Staff attached to the forces. It was the first time that a medical officer had been sent out solely for sanitary purposes, and the appointment had been productive of great benefits to the army. Already her Majesty had expressed her sense of the services which had been rendered by the troops in China, and it now remained for their lordships to express their approbation by giving their assent to the motion. The noble lord concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That the thanks of this House be given to Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir John Mitchell, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Lewis Tobias Jones, C.B.; for the distinguished skill, zeal, and intrepidity with which they conducted the combined operations in the North of China, which terminated in the capture of Peking, whereby an honourable peace has been obtained on the terms proposed by her Majesty and her ally the Emperor of the French. That the thanks of the House be given to the other officers of the navy, army, and the Royal Marines, including her Majesty's Indian forces, both European and native, for the energy and gallantry with which they executed the services they were called upon to perform. That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers and men of the navy, army, Royal Marines, and her Majesty's Indian forces, European and native, and the cordial good feeling which animated the united force. And that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant and steadfast behaviour."—Lord DERBY said that he felt it incumbent upon him to express his satisfaction at the perfect organisation of the expedition to China, reflecting, as it did, the greatest credit upon the departments concerned with it, and especially upon their chiefs, Lord Herbert and the Duke of Cambridge. Having highly eulogised the various operations, he complained of the meagre information which had been laid before the House by the Government, and insisted that more papers should have been presented to their lordships on the merits of officers whom they were about to thank for their services. No words, however, could be too high to mark their sense of Sir H. Grant's and Admiral Hope's services. He should have been glad to have heard something concerning the reported differences of opinion between Gen. Montauban and Sir Hope Grant, because he thought that the instance reported redounded much to the credit of Sir H. Grant, who, on his own responsibility and in spite of Gen. Montauban's protest, determined to attack the North Fort. As to the forces engaged, whatever they had to do they did it well, gallantly, and successfully. He regretted that the navy had not, by taking a more prominent part at the scene of their former disaster, satisfied their own minds that they had avenged their old defeat. He then commented on the admirable discipline and subordination of the troops—qualities which had been proved by the kindly acts and friendly bearing of the population through which they had passed. He refrained from saying anything in reference to the Treaty, as the motion before the House was one of a purely military character. As to the destruction of the Summer Palace, although he admitted that it was amply justified by the barbarities which had been practised by the Chinese, he thought it was likely to produce a prejudicial impression, and would tend to counteract the good effect produced by the behaviour of our troops, and to injure the friendly feeling which existed. He thought this step taken by Lord Elgin was a mistake in point both of judgment and of policy. He concluded by giving his cordial assent to the motion.—The Duke of CAMBRIDGE bore testimony to the skill and bravery displayed by our forces.—Earl GREY stated that he always disapproved of the war with China; nevertheless he was quite prepared to concur in a vote of thanks to the forces engaged on the occasion.—Lord CLYDE alluded in terms of high praise to the conduct of Sir Hope Grant.—The Duke of SOMERSET expressed his approbation of the services of the navy, and read a letter from Sir Hope Grant, in which that officer spoke in the highest praise of the efficiency of those very gunboats which last year the House had been informed were entirely rotten. He defended the destruction of the Summer Palace, and expressed his conviction of the necessity of that act. He trusted that after this exhibition of power the Treaty would be effectually carried out.—The Marquis of BATH protested against the destruction of the Summer Palace as an "act of Vandalism," and only comparable "to the burning of the Alexandrian library and the sack of Rome by the Constable Bourbon."—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that they were under such deep obligations to Lord Elgin that it was with deep regret that he heard any part of his conduct disapproved of. He thought that the country would do well to consider that that noble earl had to impress the minds of Orientals, and that it was necessary in his opinion to do what he did in order to preserve henceforth the lives of her Majesty's subjects in China. He was of opinion that no public man ever made greater sacrifices for the public than Lord Elgin when he proceeded to China a second time, and he thought that his conduct throughout had been marked by great judgment, firmness, and discretion; and that it was to him that we owed the extrication of our army from a position utterly false on military principles with honour and with credit.—The motion was then agreed to.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA CONDEMNED.—(19.) Lord GREY, in moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for copies or extracts of any despatches received by her Majesty's Government, explaining the objects of an expedition reported to have been ordered to proceed up the Yang-tse-Kiang, said that he had given notice of this motion in order to call the attention of the House to the papers relating to China, which had been already laid before the House. He detailed the progress of British trade in China up to the conclusion of the Opium War. The result of that war was a treaty obtained on the most advantageous terms to ourselves, but which, although faithfully observed by the Chinese Government, had been abused by ourselves. Instead of stifling the trade in opium we had done our best to promote it, and, in addition, had introduced a trade more pernicious—the export of coolies—a slave trade in disguise. These abuses, due in a certain extent to the corruptibility of the Chinese officials, had led to acts of which we should have been ashamed if we had been dealing with a more civilised country, and had at last even induced conscientious men, who had embarked in the trade with the most honourable intention, to follow the bad example, until at last the whole trade had become demoralised. His Lordship remarked that our policy in China had injuriously affected our pecuniary interests, arguing that the state of anarchy and rebellion, which checked all internal commerce and communication in China, and the smuggling and piracy on her coasts dated from the Treaty of Nanking and the Opium War. Judging from the past, he said, it was impossible not to perceive that the recent Treaty exacted by Lord Elgin was a further step in the wrong direction, and would produce like results. At the conclusion of the Opium War, when the Chinese resources were unimpared, we had required only £3,000,000, but now, after a long rebellion and a costly war, we asked £5,300,000. The object of the expedition up the Yang-tse was to overawe the rebels, but in doing so the Government would be trying to stop abuses which they themselves had fostered, and he warned them that their efforts would be useless unless they were prepared to maintain a large and permanent military force in China. The Treaty which had been concluded with China by Lord Elgin contained the germs of future difficulties, and he feared of future wars; and he begged their lordships to consider the matter seriously, the more so as the same events were likely to take place

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in Japan, where similar abuses existed. This country, he asserted, might, had a different policy been pursued, have obtained, without war or violence, the means of carrying on a large and profitable commerce with China. As it was, he had inflicted the horrors of war on the Chinese at an enormous expense to ourselves, and left our trade on even a more precarious footing than it was before. In conclusion he expressed his regret that we had not, before acting in conjunction with the French, ascertained whether the French grievance was a just one.—Lord WODEHOUSE said there would be no objection to lay the papers moved for on the table of the House. Those papers proved that Lord Elgin's intention in going up the Yang-tse was only to promote trade, and was perfectly unconnected with the rebellion. He could not agree with Lord Grey in the exaggerated effects which he attributed to the Treaty of Nanking. It was very easy to impute all the blame of the opium trade to this country, but it was well known that in spite of the Chinese law, opium had been and was introduced into that country, so that if we had enforced the prohibition of opium, we should have been doing that to which Lord Grey so much objected—interfering with the Chinese authorities for the sake of enforcing Chinese laws. Alluding to the subject of the duties, he stated that we had taken steps to assist in collecting duties which the Chinese were unable to collect for themselves, and had as fairly as we could endeavoured to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty. As to the emigration of coolies, he entirely concurred with Lord Grey on the duty of foreign Governments to put an end to traffic, but entirely dissented from his conclusions, in which he saddled the Government of this country with the responsibility of having promoted this traffic. In regard to piracy the Government maintained a large naval force in the Chinese seas for its suppression. He then proceeded to vindicate the good faith of the British Government, and to insist that if the Chinese did not observe the plain and simple words of the Treaty it became necessary to allow no evasion, but to enforce that observance if any intercourse at all were to be carried on. If the Chinese once entertained the idea that we would depart from the words of the Treaty, they would circumvent us by their tricky diplomacy, and oblige us at last to cut the matter with the sword. The conduct of our troops at Shanghai required no vindication. The question was simply whether British merchants were to be plundered, or the rebels to be repelled from the town. However, he informed the House that there was no intention on the part of the Government to meddle with the civil dissensions of China, but only to uphold our rights if menaced. In conclusion, he assured the House that the Government had no other policy in China than to cause the observance of those treaties which had been so often violated, and expressed a hope that the Central Government would, from the information which had been given to Prince Kung, exercise a just control over the acts of the local governments.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH considered that England had behaved with great injustice towards the Chinese. Was, he asked, this fourth campaign of Sir J. Bowring's war finished? The few troops we had left at Tien-tsin would, from their paucity, provoke an attack, and, if attacked, of course, there would be another war. In regard to the article of the Treaty on the emigration of coolies, he attacked its injustice and doubted its policy. It had identified us with other foreigners formerly mixed up in this odious traffic, and already we had obtained the title of "man stealers." He looked upon the expedition up the Yang-tse as the best means for restoring strength and stability to the Chinese empire because by exploring that river we should be brought into collision with the rebels, and in consequence should do our best to put them down, and so open up the trade which they were now obstructing.—After some remarks from Lord GREY in reply, the motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE LATE CHINA WAR.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.—(Feb. 11.) Mr. SCULLY gave notice that on the 14th inst. on the motion for a vote of thanks to the army in China he would call attention to the published statements with regard to the Emperor's Summer Palace, and its being ruthlessly looted and destroyed, and asked whether the noble lord was enabled to state whether it was burnt down by order of the French as well as the English commander.—(14.) Lord PALMERSTON moved the thanks of the House to the army and navy engaged in the recent operations in China, whose brilliant services, he observed, had been performed under circumstances of considerable difficulty, with the greatest possible skill, gallantry, and intrepidity. Not a mistake had been made; there had been no deficiency in providing troops and stores, and in transporting them to the scene of operations, while the most perfect harmony had prevailed between the British and French forces. The noble lord then touched upon the treachery of the Chinese, in violating with such inhuman cruelties the Englishmen who fell into their hands. Barbarous governments, he remarked, were apt to deal treacherously with each other, and possibly the Government of China imagined that they might act in the same manner with civilised nations. But when such atrocities were committed civilised nations must visit them with the severest retribution, so that they might not be perpetrated with impunity. The Allies had, however, forborne from storming the city of Peking and inflicting injuries upon its unoffending people; and, accordingly, the British commander, Sir Hope Grant, acting with the sanction of Lord Elgin, determined upon the destruction of the Summer Palace of the Emperor, who was, therefore, the only person to suffer. In doing this he had received the approval of her Majesty's Government also, although it was undoubtedly true that he had not the acquiescence of the French general. He trusted that the great success of our arms in China, and the punishment which had fallen upon the Emperor, would teach the Government of that country that they must obey those laws of international right which prevailed amongst civilised nations of the world. The noble lord concluded by moving the resolutions in form identical with those proposed in the House of Lords.—Mr. DISRAELI, in seconding the motion, paid an eloquent tribute to the bravery and indomitable perseverance of the forces engaged in these operations. He observed that although the events in China were not of a nature to make it possible to refer to those immortal fields to which posterity will ever look with never-failing wonder and admiration, yet, merely in a mi[illegible]se, and considered only with reference to military consid[illegible]was one view of their importance which could not be [illegible] remote part of the globe, and in a strange climate, we should find the health of the troops admirably preserved. He attributed this to our now perfect organisation—applying all the discoveries of modern science to the equipment and maintenance of our troops, and to that care for their health which was so long desired and sought for.—Mr. SCULLY adverted to the circumstances connected with the destruction of the palace, and argued that no greater provocation had been given by the Chinese to us than to the French, who had not concurred in the act, and if it was not justifiable—if it was an act of barbarism and Vandalism, the nation should separate itself from it.—Mr. JAMES WHITE stated that he had passed ten years of his life in that part of the country which was the scene of the great events which they were called upon to commemorate as so honourable to our army and navy, and therefore he might speak with some authority. He took exception to Lord Palmerston's statement that the war had originated in the refusal of the Chinese to ratify the Treaty of Tien-tsin. He contended that they had not refused to ratify it; that they had ratified the American Treaty, and that the British Government had virtually acknowledged the ratification. He denied that commerce would derive any benefit, and he should blush for his brother merchants, did he not know that those in the East almost unanimously repudiated any concurrence or sympathy in the objects of the late war. He had just received a letter from his agent in Shanghai, dated the 20th of December, wherein he stated—"So far from benefitting by the late Treaty, we are much worse off, seeing that we now have to pay full duties, which, by consent of the local authorities, were before diminished to one half." He had, however, much pleasure in concurring in the vote of thanks to the army and navy.—Sir J. ELPHINSTONE should not have added one word to what had been stated, but for an omission which had only to be mentioned, he thought, to be put right. Part of our forces in the advance to Peking fell into an ambuscade, and were brutally murdered. In a previous year we lost a far larger number of men in a similar ambuscade at the mouth of the Peiho, and he thought compensation ought to be exacted for that outrage as well as for the one which had succeeded it. He did not believe in the efficacy of the Treaty, but as it was probable that an opportunity would be afforded soon of discussing this branch of the question, he would content himself with supporting the vote of thanks.—Lord J. RUSSELL justified the destruction of the palace as a fit atonement for the barbarous treatment of the captives by the Chinese authorities. Here was the most barbarous treatment inflicted by Chinese officials upon English military and civil officers, the latter not being engaged in military operations, but a peace, and arranging the terms of an armistice to lead to a peace. The Chinese officials treacherously broke that armistice, and most barbarously took the lives of four of our countrymen under circumstances of the greatest barbarity, and accompanied by horrors which it was heartrending to describe. It had been said that Lord Elgin might have required as an atonement that a certain number of Chinese should be capitally executed, as some satisfaction to us for these murders. Lord Elgin said most truly that the Chinese would have made no difficulty in complying with this requisition, but that they would have sacrificed for the purpose some miserable subordinates and not those Chinese commanders who were the real parties upon whom retaliation should fall. We might have obtained a large indemnity, but Lord Elgin did not consider it advisable to press more severely on the Chinese and thus delay the conclusion of a treaty of peace. Another course had been hinted at, namely, that some severe punishment might have been inflicted on the capital itself. That course, again, would have involved the punishment of the innocent for the guilty. Lord Elgin, therefore, determined that the punishment should fall upon the Emperor of China himself, by the lose of his palace and the treasures it contained. The question as to the previous ambuscade had been discussed last year. It had never been usual to ask for an indemnity on behalf of the relatives of those who had fallen in war. So far from its being the truth that the Articles of the Treaty were not known in the south of China, a despatch lately received from the consul at Canton stated that the Treaty had been fully published; that the tariff provided for had been established; that trade had commenced upon that tariff, and was proceeding satisfactorily. The resolutions were then put *seriatim* and agreed to.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency, expressed a hope that he had succeeded in so framing the measure that it would be received with greater favour than its predecessor of last year. He explained the various provisions in the present Bill, and expressed a hope that the measure would have the effect of substituting a simple and an economical system of administration for what had hitherto been a complex and an expensive one.—Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Malins, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Walpole, and other members, expressed their satisfaction with the Bill, which was brought in and read a first time.—(14.) On the order of the second reading, Mr. ROEBUCK objected that in appointing a chief judge the Bill merely created additional expense. It was only an alteration of the law, and alteration was not reform.—Mr. MOFFATT supported the Bill.—Mr. BOVILL objected that the Bill did not attempt to consolidate the bankrupt law, and every one would be embarrassed by the state in which the law would be left.—Mr. J. EWART said a few words in favour of the Bill.—Mr. LYSLEY threw out suggestions for its improvement.—Mr. HADFIELD believed that the commercial community would be grateful for the measure.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL vindicated the course he had taken in confining his Bill principally to what was new, and in not re-enacting what was already in the statute-book.—After some further discussion the Bill was read a second time.—(18.) The House went into committee on this Bill, when the first fifty clauses, with considerable discussion, and with some slight amendments, were agreed to.—(21.) Numerous objections to various clauses were replied to by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and the Bill was proceeded with until it reached the 116th clause.

At the two levees which have been held, among the presentations to her Majesty were the followinggentlemen in connection with China:—

Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, Secretary to the Earl of Elgin, on his return from China, by Lord John Russell.

Hon. Major Anson, on promotion and return from China, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Major the Hon. J. C. Dormer, on promotion and return from India and China, by General Lord Clyde.

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Literature.

The Medical Missionary in China; a Narrative of Twenty Years' Experience. By WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S. Hurst and Blackett, Great Marlborough-street, London.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

THE subject of medical missions is so important, and Mr. Lockhart's book is in many respects so meritorious, that we again call the attention of our readers to the narrative of his "Twenty Years' Experience." It will perhaps be as well briefly to indicate the leading features of the fourteen chapters of which it consists. After a few remarks on the Russian acquisitions of Chinese territory and on the late Anglo-French expedition, Mr. Lockhart gives one of the best accounts we have read of the work of education among the Chinese and of their system of literary examinations. Our Civil Service Commissioners will, however, we think, be startled to hear that our competitive examinations are neither more nor less than "an imitation of the system which has been followed in China for ages." The second chapter treats of the Benevolent Institutions at Shanghai, the sanitary arrangements, and the modes of punishment in vogue among the Chinese. In chapters, 3, 4, and 5, Mr. Lockhart has pourtrayed the manners and customs of the people, and his descriptions are both entertaining and correct. After some recent works written without knowledge and without truth (such for instance as "The Englishman in China") purporting to enlighten the world on these matters it is pleasant to turn to the statements of a man whose experience was undoubtedly *real*, and whose narrative is evidently truthful. The sixth and four following chapters treat more immediately of the subject which gives the title to the book "Medical Missions," and they have no warmer or more consistent advocate than Mr. Lockhart. He tells us that "the experiment has been fully tried in China, and the experience of many years has demonstrated that the agency has been successful, that the labour spent has not been in vain, and that the success of the past gives reason to hope for still better things for the future." We are glad to hear so promising an account from one so well qualified to speak on this point, and for our own part we willingly bear testimony to the fact that much good temporal, as we know, and spiritual, as we hope, has been wrought by the medical missionaries in that country. Mr. Lockhart at Shanghai, Dr. Macgowan at Ningpo, Dr. Hirschberg at Amoy, and many others elsewhere have, we are convinced, performed their arduous duties with zeal and assiduity. Of this, indeed, Mr. Lockhart is by no means disposed that we should lose sight, and it is characteristic of the *Evangelical* school that especial care is taken that the light (we mean each individual candle) should *shine before men*. The writer before us is torch-bearer to the whole fraternity; he cannot name a fellow-labourer without a song of triumph at his virtues. Surely such men as these would do well to discard the constant practice of *buttering* (we know no more expressive word) one another.

We have, however, a fault more injurious in its effects with which to charge missionaries generally. We speak of their too frequent habits of political interference. They engender distrust not by healing the sick or preaching the Gospel, but by meddling with secular affairs. They are constantly endeavouring to remodel the institutions of the countries in which they labour; the result is, that their office is degraded, and a *minimum* of good only is effected. The medical missionary has more than enough, we should think, legitimately to employ him. In combining surgical and medical practice with the zealous and faithful teaching of the Gospel there is work sufficient for the most energetic or the most robust. Luke, the Evangelist, is, we believe, regarded as the archetype of medical missionaries, but we have never read that Luke, the Evangelist, was a politician.

Mr. Lockhart describes very clearly in his eleventh chapter the capture and siege of the city of Shanghai in 1853-54, and speaks with equal fairness of the rebels and the Imperialists. In the following chapter we have a long and learned account of the custom of bandaging the feet of the female children—a custom which each successive writer on China seems to consider himself bound to explain to us. The medical mission at Loochoo is next glanced at. Here, in the course of nine years, *one* convert was made, who was loaded with chains and starved to death in consequence. With some sensible remarks on our policy in China, and our present relations with that Empire, followed by a long but not very novel account of the opium question, Mr. Lockhart brings to a close his interesting, and, in many respects, valuable work.

Naval and Military.

A notice was issued in the *London Gazette* of the 12th instant, stating that the commander, officers, and crew of her Majesty's ship *Winchester* are to share in the grant of £33,000 voted by Parliament for the naval forces employed in China between the 1st of October, 1856, and the 26th of June, 1858; as also the crew of her Majesty's ship *Bittern*, who were borne on the books of her Majesty's ship *Winchester* for a passage to England.

Notice is also given in this *Gazette* that the distribution of the sum of £30,543. 15s., awarded by the Lords of the Treasury on the 24th of November, 1860, being the value of prize captured between the 28th and 30th of December, 1857, which has been allotted to the officers and men who were engaged in the operations at Canton within that period, excluding the marines serving with the army, who will share in the amount awarded for the army, will commence on Monday, the 18th of February, 1861, in the prize branch of the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house.

The following are the shares due to an individual in the several classes:—

Flag share	£1,442	8	2	Third class	£25	5	2
Captains, each	154	10	10	Fourth class	16	4	9
Commanders, each	77	5	6	Fifth class	9	0	4
Lieutenants and Masters Commanding, each	51	10	3	Sixth class	8	2	5
				Seventh class	5	8	3
First class	40	11	11	Eighth class	2	14	1
Second class	31	11	3	Ninth class	1	16	1
				Tenth class	0	18	0

The ships entitled to participate have already been given.

There is to be, we hear, a medal for China for both the wars against that empire; and clasps for Peking and Canton.

Intelligence has been received at the head-quarters of the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, that the 23rd company of Royal Engineers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. C. Graham, V.C., is now on its passage home from China, and it may shortly be expected to arrive at Brompton barracks, where quarters are to be prepared for the officers and men.

Brevet-major the hon. J. C. Dormer, of the 13th Light Infantry, whose arrival was announced by the last mail from China, is to receive his unattached majority in consideration of his gallant conduct during the Indian mutiny, and his subsequent valuable services in China.

A scheme for a memorial in honour of Sir James Outram, K.C.B., is about being started, under the auspices of his Grace the Duke of Argyll. In the minds of Englishmen we believe there are few men who hold a higher place than the brave companion of Havelock, and we doubt not the proposal will meet with a hearty response from his admiring countrymen.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular regulating the retirement of officers from half-pay, which will set aside the practice hitherto adopted by half-pay lieut.-colonels, of exchanging into the Line, and then selling.

The whole militia in the United Kingdom will be disembodied by the 23th inst. Conidering the state of efficiency to which many of the Rifle corps have long attained, we are only surprised this measure has not been taken earlier, especially as an embodied regiment of militia costs on an average £20,000 per annum; while the whole sum to be expended on Yeomanry and Volunteers for the ensuing year will be only £132,000, which includes the pay of some 400 or 500 adjutants and instructors in musketry.

The naval estimates include a vote for £200,000 for the building of two new screw steam transports of the *Himalaya* class at Chatham-dockyard. £35,000 additional is to be expended this year in extensive improvements

The Cambridge Barracks at Portsmouth have been commenced, and are to be completed in twelve months for £6,000.

The large permanent expenditure on the camp at Aldershot for building, &c., is, it is reported, to be done away, and the French plan of camping the troops under canvas to be followed.

The armaments of the *Warrior* and *Black Prince* are to consist entirely of Armstrong guns—100-pounders on the main-deck and 70-pounders on the upper-deck. Armstrong guns are also to be supplied to the Channel fleet.

Captain Douglas Curry of the *Aboukir* has been appointed Superintendent of the Victualling-yard and Naval Hospital at Plymouth, in the place of Captain Lyster, who retires from ill-health, receiving the good service pension, vacant by the promotion of Sir Edward Belcher.

By the decease of Admiral Sir George Mundy, K.C.B., Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, Kt. C.B., becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue, leaving Capt. P. J. Blake (1841) senior on the captain's list.

The following changes will also occur on the flag-list, consequent upon the demise of Sir George Mundy: Admiral John Ayscough becomes Admiral of the Red; Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas, G.C.B., Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius, Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral Sir James Stirling is moved from the White to the Red Squadron; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Henry Dundas, to the White; and Rear-Admiral of the Red, Henry Eden, is promoted to be vice of the Blue. Rear-Admiral of the White, the Right Hon. the Lord George Paulet, C.B., is advanced to be Rear of the Red; and Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Sir James Hope, K.C.B. (whose rank as Vice-Admiral is only temporary while in command of the naval forces in China), to be Rear of the White.

Sir Thos. McMahon, C.B., has retired from the Colonelship of the Dragoon Guards, and addressed the regiment on the 18th to take his farewell, after six years' command.

A medal has been granted to the officers, seamen, and marines of H.M.'s ships *Shannon* and *Pearl*, who formed the naval brigade in India under the command of the late Sir W. Peel, K.C.B., in the years 1857 and 1858.

The *Princess Royal*, 91, Capt. Fellowes, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Smart, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet, is nearly ready for sea at Portsmouth.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1861.

REVIEW OF THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

CONFIDENCE once rudely shaken is seldom restored, and even the most confiding of mankind can rarely be deceived twice and trust again. It is therefore scarcely a matter of wonder that, on the departure of the first December mail from China, sinister rumours should have prevailed of a disaster having occurred at Peking after the withdrawal of our troops from that capital, though the rumours in question were looked upon as improbable, and were generally discredited in England. We are inclined, and not unjustly, to conceive, that not the least beneficial effects of the late war should be the firm impression left upon the mind of the Tartar Government of the high value which Great Britain sets upon the lives of her sons. The princes that surround the Imperial throne, not to mention the titled Mandarins that wear the badges of Mantchoo royalty, and others of inferior grade, cannot forget the significant fact that all overtures of peace were lately unhesitatingly rejected until the survivors of our betrayed countrymen were restored, and a heavy indemnity had been paid down as some compensation for the blood of the slain. Such an impressive lesson as to the inviolable sanctity with which the life of an Englishman is regarded, and let us hope, the perfect safety with which Mr. Adkins will continue to reside in the metropolis of China throughout the winter, ought to be attended by the most important consequences in respect to the development of our trade in the interior of the country. We may here record our admiration at the very plucky manner in which Mr. Adkins offered to remain in Peking, *solus*, and we trust this act, which cannot fail to have a favourable impression on the Chinese, will be rewarded by a speedy advancement in the Consular service. It is from the high dignitaries of the Government, men prejudiced against Europeans as the forerunners of change, if not of revolution, and not from the people, that danger to peaceful traders in the centre of the country is to be apprehended. It is therefore important that those dignitaries should ask themselves the question. Why they should not become our friends, seeing that, with all the power of the Empire to support them in their enmity, they cannot with any chance of success remain our foes? They have so often been convinced against their will of the absolute inutility of opposing us by force of arms, that the only duty that remains for us now to accomplish is to convince them, by the most persistent frankness and good nature on our parts, that we are as little to be feared in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, as we are ever to be dreaded in the rough fields of war. This can successfully be effected only by means of personal and friendly intercourse with those who wield for Hien Fung the immense power which he still retains—an intercourse such as, we trust, Mr. Adkins has not found it difficult to initiate, and which is hereafter destined to be extended and strengthened by others, until our confidence in the Chinese Government shall have been so far restored, as to permit us, with a perfect hope of security, to take, at no distant day, the fullest advantage of the additional commercial privileges which have been secured for us by the late Treaty and Convention.

But the residence in England of one of the princes of the Imperial family as the representative of the Chinese Government would tend more than aught else to confirm the Tartar Court in the integrity of its dealings. The supercilious pride of the Mantchoos towards the "Barbarians" is the offspring only of their crass ignorance. They have no conception of any greatness superior to their own; and our armaments, and many other evidences of our power, which have at various times been witnessed on their coasts, or in the interior of their country, have, until recently, never been heard of, much less seen, by those in authority at Peking, or else their strength and significance have been altogether misrepresented, and it has been supposed that they had cost us efforts which entirely exhausted the whole of our national resources. The indignant manner in which the Mandarins received the statements of Mr. Parkes relative to the magnitude of our resources in India, as well as of our power at home, can only be regarded as a truthful indication and expression of the ignorance upon which their general views of foreign politics, especially with reference to ourselves, have invariably been based. All these false ideas would speedily be dissipated if one of the Mantchoo princes resided in London as an accredited Ambassador to our Court. No second or third class dignitary with a white or blue button, devoid of all influence within the Imperial circle, would be of any avail; we want a personage who should possess the privilege of communicating all he saw amongst us directly to the Emperor and his chief advisers. A more remarkable instance of the value of such a knowledge as this form of communication would impart to the Chinese can hardly be conceived, than the influence which a visit to this country exercised upon the future conduct of Jung Bahadoor. Although historically and personally acquainted with the growth and magnitude of our power in India, that ambitious chief would unquestionably have cast in his lot with that of the sepoys, had he not been able to reply to those who tempted him, "*I have stood on London Bridge!*" He too well knew upon what immense resources our authority in India really depended, ever to think—although appearances just then were so much against us—that our rule in the East, as was at that time believed by the natives, was coming to a disastrous end. On the contrary, he was as firmly convinced as any Englishman, even in the darkest period of our troubles, that we should soon emerge from the cloud by which we were then obscured, with greater splendour than ever. This is the kind of knowledge which it is of the utmost importance for the interests of the future should be installed into the minds of the Chinese, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Bruce, before the navigation of the Northern Seas is closed next winter, will have the satisfaction of announcing that a Chinese Ambassador, of the highest rank and influence at the Court of Peking, has taken his departure for our shores.

Apart from other complications which may possibly arise in consequence of the presence in China of such large forces, especially of those belonging to France, some apprehension has been expressed lest we should be led by a concurrence of untoward circumstances to depart from that policy of neutrality and non-intervention which has hitherto been adopted with regard to the Chinese rebellion. Our force alone would of course be able to turn the balance in favour of either of the contending factions, and with the example of India a century ago before them, some people imagine, looking at the position which Mr. Bruce took up at Shanghai against the insurgents, that he will, somehow or other, manage to interfere rashly and recklessly in the civil war between the Mantchoos and Taepings. But of this there cannot be the remotest probability. It is true that the delicate state of existing affairs, and the necessity of garrisoning the Mion-tou islands, will render, for some time, the presence of a rather larger force than usual necessary in China; but with this exception, it is more than probable that the whole of the late expeditionary force will leave China in the spring. Not that we would advocate the removal of a single regiment until such can be done with perfect security to our interests, for nothing could be more unwise than to incur the risk of another war by an untimely display of economy, in prematurely withdrawing the force. Almost the only allusion made to Chinese affairs in the debate on the Address had reference to this question, Mr. White, the member for Brighton, having expressed his apprehension, founded upon an experience of many years in China, that "the Treaty of Tien-tsin and the "Convention of Peking, which were extorted by force, could "only be regarded as a truce, and would be set aside as soon "as the military force which extorted them was removed." It may, however, be questioned whether, so far as the Mandarins at Peking are concerned, the whole force may not be considered by them as already withdrawn, with the exception of the weak division which has been left to winter at Tien-tsin, for the troops at Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Canton, may, like some

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folk who are not generally reputed so faithful as our troops to their engagements, be declared to be "out of sight, out of mind." But the great moral as well as physical effects which the presence of that small but efficient body of soldiers at Tientsin during the winter will exercise upon the rulers of China, as well as upon the inhabitants of its capital, will, it is hoped, be attended by such beneficial results that, together with the more friendly and intimate intercourse which is now being initiated by Mr. Adkins between ourselves and the Imperial Ministers at Peking, a reasonable expectation may confidently be formed that the future will be marked only by the constantly increasing prosperity of both nations.

Our position in China during this winter is certainly calculated to attract the deepest attention of all thinking men. After having experienced, times out of number, the utter bad faith, and the barbaric cruelty of the Chinese—and never more poignantly than during last year—after having taken their capital, and burnt their Emperor's palace, with a display of force never before witnessed so far north—we conclude a hasty peace, transport the greater number of our troops to ports far distant on the coast, and leave behind us, as the only evidence of our triumphs, a solitary Englishman, resident in the capital which never submitted to any arms but our own, and eighty miles distant from that capital 3,000 troops, cut off by the intense severity of a northern winter from all hope of support in case of danger, and surrounded by a population of millions. Never either in ancient or modern times has such a proud example of reliant strength been given to the world, and if power and confidence combined can beget confidence in return on the part of others, then our policy, having that object in view, should certainly meet with its reward in China.

KIDNAPPING FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

ORIENTALS are notoriously a most difficult people to deal with. After years of study we sometimes find that we do not quite understand and cannot thoroughly manage them. Our experience in the East has been greater than that of any other nation, and yet we often fail. Who would have said, ten years ago, that we did not know the sepoys of India as well as they knew themselves? Even in that country, where our power has been so long established, and where our knowledge of the character of the people is presumed to be so minutely perfect, disputes of a serious nature, sometimes involving the loss of life, not unfrequently occur between Europeans and natives. Their manners and customs their modes of thought and peculiarities of action, are so entirely different from our own, that it is anything but an easy matter even for those best acquainted with their prejudices sometimes to avoid doing an injury to their feelings. A new arrival, unrestrained by experience, and whose high spirits are not controlled by judgment, is almost certain to get into trouble. If he should avoid giving offence to the religious scruples of the people, by not molesting their sacred bulls, or never saluting with small shot a faqueer's pigeons, or innocently smoke a cigar in the house of a Parsee who worships fire, and looks on our habit of smoking with irritation if not abhorrence, socially he cannot but become in many ways, even though unintentionally, displeasing in their eyes. The same truth, though in a lesser degree, may be affirmed of China, where, though the heads of a thousand citizens are looked upon as of like value, the decapitation of a cock is regarded as a solemn oath. Now we find that the shooting of a goose, though the worshippers of Fusi-yama do not appear to look upon that interesting biped with any feelings of religious veneration, has unfortunately been the occasion of a serious disturbance in Japan.

We need hardly remind our readers that the disturbance to which we allude, and which took place in December last at Kanagawa, is not the first which has occurred since our intercourse with Japan was inaugurated with such hopeful promise about two years ago by the visit which Lord Elgin made to Yedo. Hardly a year has elapsed since a series of complications had well nigh the effect of closing against us the ports which had so recently been opened to our commerce. But we do not think it probable that the present disturbance, though greatly to be regretted, will be followed, if matters are properly managed, by any serious results.

It appears that Mr. Michael Moss, an English merchant resident at Yokuhama, and son of Mr. Moss, merchant of this city, made an excursion in the country a few miles from Kanagawa, accompanied by his Japanese servants, on the 26th of November last. He slept in the house of a Japanese on that night, and on the following day proceeded in search of sport among the pheasants and geese, capturing one of the latter tribe, which one of his servants carried; all went well until his arrival at the pier at Kanagawa for the purpose of procuring a boat to convey him home to Yokuhama. Here the most extraordinary scene followed, and we have taken pains to procure the best authority for the statements we are now about to make. About a dozen two-sworded officials made their appearance and signified they must make him a prisoner, desiring his servants at the same time to retire. Mr. Moss was of course much alarmed for his life and cocked his gun, which was charged with pheasant shot, intimating that he should shoot the first man who approached him. It was suggested to him, however, that the head man should be allowed to approach him, to which he assented; this was speedily followed by an act of treachery. A number of men from behind struck him on the head, and violently wrested the gun from his hand and cast him to the ground. A few minutes after the gun went off, lodging its contents in the arm of one of the Japanese, causing a severe contusion, which it was expected would result in mortification and death. Mr. Moss was then bound with cords, pinioning his arms behind his back with such pressure as to cut the flesh through his clothes, during the scuffle he received several severe blows on the head and face, and was jumped on. In this condition he was carried into the prison at the governor's official residence, from which place he never expected to escape, as he conceived it to be a concocted plan of the Japanese to murder all the foreigners; as during all this affray our readers must notice that no foreigner was a witness. By mere accident, however, Capt. Vyse, the British Consul, heard of the affair while investigating a similar case in reference to a Mr. Telge, a German subject under English protection, and after considerable pains and fatigue—caused by the denial of the Japanese of any knowledge of the affair, he discovered Mr. Moss, and here he made short work in procuring his release. The foreign residents, including the officers of the Russian frigate *Arcona*, had mustered in large numbers and were clamorous for the release of Mr. Moss. Captain Vyse assured them he should be that night, and if he required their assistance he would avail of it. Consequently a force was put into the boats of the *Arcona*, ready to land on a signal which would be given by a rocket. The governor was hard to convince that he must give up his prisoner, and only just in time did he decide on doing so peaceably. Had he not, the consequences would have been very serious, ending only in the entire extermination or murder of all foreigners. Mr. Moss was then conveyed to Captain Vyse's residence as a consular prisoner, his wounds attended to, and on the 3rd December the inquiry commenced and had not terminated when the last mail closed on the following day. Captain Vyse was perfectly justified, we consider, in demanding his release, as according to the fifth article of the Treaty, "British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese or other foreigners shall be punished by the British authorities according to British law." After this what will our readers think of the decision of the Consul-General, Mr. Alcock, which was, that Mr. Moss should be removed from Capt. Vyse's and be given up to the Japanese custody? This is the greatest blemish on Mr. Alcock's almost untarnished career, but it is a fact nevertheless, and seeing that it was in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the Treaty, it appears inexplicable. In the above narrative we made mention of a similar atrocity on the person of Mr. Telge, a German, who was notably under the protection of the British Consul. This gentleman, it appears, was kidnapped the day previous to Mr. Moss on his return from a shooting excursion, and while being conveyed to prison, bound with cords, Messrs. Bush, Tatham, and Turner, who were passing at the time, rescued him from the hands of the Japanese officials. This case was also undergoing investigation on the departure of the mail on the 4th December.

From the first the Japanese put themselves entirely in the wrong; on both occasions they were unjustifiably the assailants; and throughout the whole affair their character has appeared in anything but an amiable light. Treachery and cruelty, cowardice and falsehood are stamped on all their proceedings. But of this we should not be surprised, for with all their civilisation the adorers of the Blessed Mountain still possess, and are generally influenced by, all the instincts of a semi-barbarous people. They have yet to be taught by European intercourse juster principles of action, and we trust, especially as Lord Elgin is opportunely on the spot, that an earnest endeavour will now be made to bring them into more direct communication with us for the future. Our object should be

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to convince them that they never can hope to enjoy with impunity the fruits of unfaithful and treacherous dealings towards us, and this can be effected, not alone by means of our intercourse with them in the East, but by opening to them the wonders of the West, and impressing on their minds, by a contrast which could not fail to be most striking, the true position which their country holds amongst the nations of the world.

Since Japan was opened to us in 1858, the highly-coloured pictures published of its fertility and beautiful scenery, and the pleasing accounts given of its unsophisticated people—fresh accounts, highly-varnished, of old things long before recorded and forgotten—induced us all to believe that it would soon become as well known to us as the Highlands of Scotland, and far more profitable. To many of the present generation a new world was opened to the view, reminding them of nothing so much as the picturesque glories of Montezuma and the Incas. The Japanese people were represented as being so singularly inoffensive; their civilisation, though so different from our own, was yet so elaborate of its kind, and so free from all the evils by which our own is unfortunately afflicted; their industry, ingenuity, and skill were so marked; their desire for commerce and eagerness after gain were so intense, that the vision at once formed of the future, though in many respects well founded, was held by prudent people to be too pleasing to be true, although it was earnestly hoped that in course of time it would become a profitable reality. But dreams of success are easily indulged in, while its attainment is a work of sore labour and painful difficulty. Whatever we were before, we ought now to be awake as to Japan. The vision is still there, but it must be realised by intense toil. Its foundation still remains a solid reality, and by indefatigability and untiring perseverance, which we can always secure, and a moderate degree of sagacity and tact, which, though rarer qualities, should also be forthcoming, we see no reason why we should not succeed in raising in the Japanese islands such a structure of moral, social, and commercial prosperity as should not fall far short of the most splendid imaginings of the past. The materials are there; workmen in sufficient numbers, imbued with the proper spirit, only are wanted. In fact, as yet we are too few in number in that country to be duly appreciated. But a good beginning has been made. In our Consul-General, Mr. Alcock, we have the right man in the right place, and we have no doubt that, seconded by his experience and ability, we shall soon succeed in establishing with the Japanese, notwithstanding the disputes which have taken place, such an intercourse as even that exclusive people will desire progressively to extend and confirm. As we have already shown, the occurrence of incidental disputes and misunderstandings of a local character, must occasionally be anticipated. Some of our countrymen, seeking adventure with as much ardour as profit, and being unused to the peculiarities of the people, may now and then give rise to transient troubles; but with just, impartial, and experienced English officials to appease them, there ought to be little fear of such troubles assuming unpleasant, much less alarming proportions. Our character in the East has not always had entire justice done to it. We never could have succeeded there as we have done if those qualities, which are sometimes denied to our countrymen in that part of the world, were not largely practised in our intercourse with the natives. The exceptions only to the rule have afforded the opportunities of occasionally characterising the conduct of Englishmen in the East as rude and boisterous and as wanting in that forbearing and conciliating, yet firm and determined demeanour, which has always in the end such a powerful effect upon the Oriental mind.

THE DEBATES ON CHINA.

THE curtain has fallen on the last act of the Third China War, and the customary epilogue has been delivered by the Legislature. That it may be long ere a similar drama is put in rehearsal is our earnest wish rather than our confident expectation. This, however, is not the time to prophesy evil; rather let us join in the universal recognition of the services of those brave men who have brought the war to so speedy and successful an issue. Not at the present moment need we discuss the policy of the war or refer to the terms of the peace. More thankful a task is it to leave out of consideration political mistakes, Ministerial inconsistencies, and diplomatic blunders, and to add our mite of applause to the army and the navy, to the officers and the men of both services, for again proving their military discipline, their undaunted courage, and, as we are happy to record, their humanity also. Of the British soldier and sailor in action it may truly be said that their watchword is *Duty*, knowing intuitively as they do the noble truth so well expressed by the poet Tennyson that "the path of *Duty* is the way to glory."

In the House of Lords the Vote of Thanks was proposed by the Secretary for War, Lord Herbert of Lea, being his first appearance in the "hereditary" branch of the Legislature. Those who have listened to some of the oratorical efforts of Mr. Sidney Herbert will think, perhaps, that the occasion was hardly turned to the best account, and will wonder that a statesman of experience so varied, a gentleman with feelings so kindly, and an orator with powers so brilliant, should at such a time have been so wanting in enthusiasm. Whether it was that "the gilded chamber" oppressed him, or that, as usual, their lordships were unsympathetic — certain it is that the oratorical fuel was only just kept ignited. Lord Herbert furnished an agreeable narrative—not an eloquent tribute. Lord Derby seconded the motion; and as their lordships always keep awake to listen to "the Rupert of Debate," the discussion became more animated. He dwelt with his accustomed eloquence in that "pure Saxon" so felicitously chosen, on the circumstances to which Lord Herbert of Lea had somewhat too briefly referred. The talents of the chiefs, the zeal of the officers, the discipline and courage of the men, all were passed in rapid but effective review. Lord Derby stated his inability to give his sanction to the demolition of the Chinese Palace of the Emperor of China, but we suspect that in reality his disapprobation takes the mildest of all possible forms. He is too consummate an artist to present his dish of praise without an atom of spice. The Duke of Cambridge, in a few unaffected sentences, gave the sanction of his official position to the vote, and Lord Clyde bore testimony to the military genius of Sir Hope Grant with soldier-like bluntness and sincerity. The speeches were made and the votes recorded, and their Lordships duly thanked the Army and Navy, not certainly with tumultuous gratitude, but with that quiescent approbation which is their nearest approach to enthusiasm.

In the House of Commons the Vote of Thanks was moved by Lord Palmerston, who gave a spirited sketch of the operations, and paid a warm tribute to the military virtues of all engaged therein. The noble Lord is, however, too pugnacious to secure unanimity on these occasions. The chance of a "wordy war" affects the Premier just as a red kerchief is said to affect a bull. He quickly spied the only debateable ground, and was so successful in occupying it, that Mr. James White informed him that had his address been in as good taste as that of Mr. Disraeli, he, the Member for Brighton, would have saved his speech till another time. In accordance with precedent the motion was seconded by the leader of the Opposition, and the effective and eloquent address of Mr. Disraeli was more distinguished for originality than the celebrated one he delivered on a similar occasion some years ago. The debate was enlivened by Mr. White, who introduced a novel topic by reading an extract from the letter of a correspondent at Shanghai. For this statement we refer our readers to our Parliamentary intelligence, merely remarking, that few of those who are well-informed on the subject will be disposed to take Mr. White's side in the controversy. There is not, we think, any other noticeable feature to indicate in this debate, and it will be sufficient to add that the vote was passed with unanimity, and with more cordiality than characterised the proceedings in the House of Peers.

We come now to the discussion which has since taken place on our relations with China in the House of Lords, and we may state our satisfaction that there seems every probability that this important question will receive more attention during the present than it did in the last Parliamentary Session. Lord Grey was, as we remarked in our review of the session of 1860, the only Peer who then took much interest in this subject, and he still appears disposed to devote to it his talents and his energies. His admirable speech on our relations with China (a careful summary of which we have placed before our readers), is full of matter for serious reflection, and most assuredly the official reply of Lord Wodehouse left many highly important points untouched. We are not indeed prepared to endorse altogether the views of Earl Grey, but we are as firmly convinced as he is himself that on our own future policy, and on our own future conduct chiefly depends the realisation of the benefits which, as we suppose, the recent war was undertaken to secure. While we are desirous of seeing the Treaty of Tien-tsin and the supplementary Convention ful-

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filled in their integrity, we are anxious that our proceedings should be characterised by no unnecessary violence, and that the word *conciliation* should not be altogether blotted out of our remembrance. Above all, let us not adopt as our own the quarrels of our neighbours. If the "Catholic Cathedral" of Peking and the other "holy places" in China be worth fighting for let France see herself to the "Protectorate." Thus only, as we believe, shall we avoid the recurrence of events which, how much soever they may redound to our military glory, tend not only to impoverish our resources, but also to defeat the only legitimate purposes for which we can *insist* on intercourse with these semi-civilised nations. It is with real pleasure that we accept the evidence which our present Parliamentary intelligence affords, that these views are likely to be more strongly enforced and more consistently advocated in the Legislature of this country.

BANKS CONNECTED WITH CHINA AND HE FAR EAST.

IN our last issue we commenced with the Oriental Bank Corporation a series of notices on Banks in China, &c., and we now continue the same.

In the golden days of India, prior to 1832, nearly the whole of the monetary transactions of the large body of its civil and military services, planters, traders, &c., were carried on through the medium of five or six large agency houses, the partners in which, from their reputed wealth, and the general splendour of their private establishments, were commonly styled the "Merchant Princes" of Calcutta. They were, in fact, bankers, merchants, and agents, receiving, in the first of these characters, deposits to an immense amount from the services, and from all others connected with Europe, who in those palmy days were "making money," and, as merchants, with the ample means at their command, trading largely to England, China, and all parts of the East—in India itself embarking largely in indigo factories and other Indian staples. Some of their vast speculations, it subsequently transpired, were of the most hazardous character. The system was, no doubt, unsound, but the high rate for money (often, we believe, 8 per cent.), and the confidence placed in these houses, induced all classes to become depositors. It was about 1832 that one of these leviathans stopped payment. An event so unexpected spread alarm through the Indian public, who hastened to demand payment of their funds. The result was that, in the course of a few months, five or six of the leading firms were brought down, with an aggregate of liabilities to about fifteen millions sterling.

It is impossible, at this distance of time, to realise the dismay caused throughout India by the overthrow of these establishments. The whole of the savings of the services, laid up through many years—the provision made for numerous widows and orphans—were at once swept away. The effects of that storm of desolation are still felt in many quarters. In this posture of affairs, some members of the service—civilians and officers, then at Agra—in 1833, took up the view that the most likely mode to avoid similar calamities in future would be for the services to become their own bankers by establishing a joint-stock institution, the capital of which, and the deposits that should be received, might be employed in granting loans to their brother officers, &c.—often greatly needed, especially by the junior ranks—the facilities for obtaining which had now been cut off by the failure of the houses to which they had hitherto resorted.

The idea was certainly a bold one, considering that the promoters of the scheme could scarcely be supposed to be versed in such matters, and that the system of joint-stock banking had only recently started into life in England, and was as yet an untried experiment. But clever, practical men have never been wanting in the Indian services, and one or two were then at Agra who took an active interest in the matter. A bank was started, with a proprietary of some half-dozen persons, and a paid capital of ten thousand rupees, or one thousand pounds.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).

From this small beginning the Agra and United Service Bank (now one of the leading Indian banks) has grown. There being, at the time of its formation, no competition in Upper India, its funds found constant and profitable employment, ever necessitating calls for new capital (as shown in the subjoined synopsis), and bringing in an accession of shareholders, until the proposed original and exclusive field of business with the Indian services was found too limited. Branches have been successively opened at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore, and more recently its operations have extended to China by the establishment of others at Hong Kong and Shanghai. The unwise and illiberal measures of the Indian Government in 1852, prohibiting its servants from becoming directors of banks, or other public companies, whilst (in Upper India, at least) from no other class could eligible persons, or those commanding public confidence, be selected for that office, compelled the migration of the head office of the bank to Calcutta in 1853, a branch only being left at Agra. In 1857, the majority of its shareholders having retired from the service and returned to England, it was found expedient to obtain a charter of incorporation, and to transfer the bank to London.

At the time of its formation the only existing Joint-Stock Bank in India was the Government Bank of Bengal, but many others subsequently came into existence. Most of those formed in Upper India had closed prior to the mutiny of 1857. In that mutiny the Delhi Bank suffered severely—the manager and all his staff of employés being slaughtered at their posts, and the bank and most of its records burnt. It has now, however, been successfully re-established. The branch of the Agra Bank at Agra, was more fortunate, though it was compelled to take refuge in the Fort, and to suspend for many months all but local operations.

The Bank's proprietary numbers upwards of six hundred. The dividends from the commencement average about 11 per cent. The successive increase of capital from £16,000 in 1834 to one million in 1857, and the stock during that period commanding a high premium have, of course, given original holders very handsome additional profits.

The London office of the Agra Bank is situated at No. 27, Cannon-street. The Indian branches comprise offices at each of the three presidency towns; at Agra and Lahore, in the North-West provinces; and at Kurrachee a new branch was recently opened, and at Hong Kong and Shanghai, in China. The subscribed capital is two millions sterling—one half paid up—in 20,000 shares of £100 each.

F. R. Neilson, Esq., formerly secretary in Agra, and then at Calcutta, upon the removal of the head office to this country, was appointed general manager; and upon his death last April, Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the manager at Calcutta, succeeded him, but before his return to England will make himself acquainted with the details of all the branches by personal inspection. Mr. Wm. Shipman, many years at Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., and lately one of the managers of the National Discount Company, who is officiating whilst Mr. Balfour is so engaged, was recently appointed London manager of the home department of the bank.

Looking at the recent losses through defalcations in bank officials, a valuable feature in the Agra Bank is to be noticed in the occasional and periodical inspection of the accounts by auditors, unconnected in any other way with the bank, who have permission and power at any time to call upon any official or clerk in the institution to produce his books or cash balance for inspection. The names and characters of the auditors is also a guarantee of the bonâ fide nature of the examinations they institute.

The charge for the fourteen directors of the Agra Bank is £3,200 per annum; much less than the eight directors of the Oriental Bank divide among them. We observe by the proceedings of the last general meeting of the Agra Bank that a motion, emanating from an independent shareholder, to increase this amount was actually carried; but the directors, from what must be considered an overstrained idea of delicacy, not only refused to take any part in the discussion on voting, but finding some dissentients (as may be invariably anticipated where money is to be voted), declined to accept the increase.

The deposits held at interest by the bank on the 31st December, 1859, amounted to £1,105,548. The shares of the Agra Bank previous to the mutiny were worth £68, but consequent on that event, and after the transference of the bank's business to London, there was a temporary decline in value to about £60, from which there was a steady subsequent recovery, and during the past year the range of prices in the market was from 72 to 85, or 70 per cent. premium, showing a success almost as unprecedented as the London and Westminster Bank.

The next annual meeting of the shareholders will be held in April; and we have just heard that the directors have declared a dividend of Two pounds ten shillings per share, with a bonus of a pound per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. for the year 1860.

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The following statement shows the average rate of dividend and progressive increase of capital:—

Term.	Average rate of Dividend including Bonus.	Paid up Capital.
31st December, 1834	10 ..	£16,000
Five years ending 31st Dec., 1839 . . .	11½ ..	200,000
„ „ 1844 . . .	11½ ..	400,000
„ „ 1849 . . .	10½ ..	663,150
„ „ 1854 . . .	8¾ ..	700,000
„ „ 1859 . . .	11 ..	1,000,000

The reserve in Dec., 1844, was but £5,095, in 1849 it had been increased to £36,200, and in 1854 to £100,241. The dividends for four years having been restricted to 8 per cent. until the reserve fund reached that amount. It now stands at £190,000.

The following balance-sheet shows the financial position of the Agra Bank at 31st December, 1859:—

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital		£1,000,000
Reserve Fund		175,000
Current Accounts		529,889
Fixed Deposits		1,105,548
Profit and Loss (available surplus), viz.:—		
Balance from 1858 . .	£12,426 17 8	
Results of 1859 . . .	134,875 2 6	
		147,302
		£2,957,739

ASSETS.

Cash Balance	£483,302
Government Securities (including Reserve Fund) .	452,339
Discounts, Loans, Credits	1,342,418
Exchange Account, London and Branches . . .	563,722
Branches (Internal Exchange)	115,963
	£2,957,379

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1859.

To Dividend on paid-up Capital, at 10 per cent. per annum .		£100,000
To Bonus of £1 per Share		20,000
To amount credited to Reserve Fund, making that Account £190,000		15,000
To Balance carried to 1860		12,302
		£147,302
By Balance from last year		£12,427
By Profit at Head Office and Branches (after making provision as per Report)	£236,452 16 11	
Less Estabmnt. expenses £27,107 6 5		
Charges General . . 13,492 17 2		
Interest allowed . . 61,037 10 10		
	101,577 14 5	
		134,875
		£147,302

IT is rumoured that Mr. Edwardes, the Governor of Labuan has been recalled in consequence of his interference in the affairs of Sarawak.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE is at length giving attention to the subject of the transfer of the Straits Settlements, and has applied for details of the trade. A few of the merchants here interested in the subject have volunteered to prepare all the information. We believe it will be many months, however, before the transfer will be completed, and his Grace, we may mention, is not at all anxious to accept the charge.

WE understand that Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson, H.M.'s Consul at Hokodadi, now in this country on leave of absence, has directed legal proceedings to be taken against the *Straits Times* for a libel published in that journal on the 29th Dec. last in connection with statements made in the *China Mail* of the 29th Nov., alleging gross misconduct on the part of an English Consular officer.

The following announcement was with some other paragraphs inadvertently omitted in our last.

We have to announce the appointment of Mr. John Smale, a well-known reporter in Chancery, to the post of Attorney-General at Hong Kong, vacant by the promotion of Mr. W. H. Adams to the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Smale proceeds by the next mail.

IT has been announced by the *Bombay Telegraph* that the Governor-General, Lord Canning, was expected to visit that Presidency in order to meet Lord Elgin, who, it is stated, will visit that place *en route* to England.

The amount of sale of the steamer *Undine* was quoted in our last, by a printer's error, at $4,600, in lieu of $46,000, the property of Messrs. Douglas Laprack, Harper and others.

TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO FOR 1860.

We are enabled to publish, from the various eastern trade circulars and our own private reports, a summary of the trade of the principal eastern countries for the past year, which will be found useful for future reference. The details have appeared in an abstract form in our numbers during the past year.

SINGAPORE EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1860.	1859.
Gambier piculs...	164,510 ...	171,907
Tin „	12,645 ...	19,717
Sago flour „	101,883 ...	90,557
Pearl sago „	29,833 ...	44,105
Black pepper „	52,998 ...	45,817
Tortoise shell, catties	6,581 ...	5,680
Mother-o'-pearl shell piculs... ...	331 ...	868
Gutta percha piculs...	21,076 ...	14,787
Nutmegs and mace „	513½ ...	505
Camphor „	445 ...	—
White pepper „	12,522 ...	13,764
Benjamin „	602 ...	50
Gamboge „	75 ...	45
Antimony ore „	53,230 ...	—
Coffee „	9,726 ...	16,647
Sapanwood „	13,010 ...	30,790
Sticklac „	551 ...	150
TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.		
Tin piculs...	5,041 ...	2,446
Gambier „	44,414 ...	30,350
Pearl sago „	13,853 ...	8,816
Sago flour „	4,523 ...	202
Cassia „	550 ...	417
Black pepper „	30,720 ...	24,076
White pepper „	1,706 ...	439
Tortoise shell „	2,108 ...	—
Gutta percha „	234 ...	—
Coffee „	11,796 ...	8,547
Sapanwood „	2,046 ...	2,678

To India—specie and bullion: gold dust and bars, value, 94,855 dols.; dollars, no., 167,163; rupees, no., 36,221: other treasure, 341,094 dols. Japan copper, 110 piculs; black pepper, 8,858 piculs; tin, 4,073 piculs; gambier, 5,928 piculs; alum, 783 piculs; camphor, 1,102 piculs; sapanwood, 34,392 piculs.

To China the exports for 1860 were—opium, Patna, 59 chests; Benares 194; Malwa, 70. Cotton, 18,399 piculs; black pepper, 3,779; betelnut' 17,491; rice, 429,127; rattans, 13,245; ebony, 2,839; and sapanwood' 4,105.

To United States in 1860—gambier, 76,840 piculs; tin, 9,353; sago flour, 4,815; pearl sago, 1,145; black pepper, 23,066; cassia, 236; gutta percha, 75; nutmegs and mace, 457½; camphor, 41; india-rubber, 463; coffee, 7,240; sapanwood, 1,187.

The revenue of Singapore for the last official year was £77,466, being less than the preceding year by about £8,000. The expenditure amounted to £97,105. There is thus an apparent deficiency of about £19,640. The official returns of the trade of Singapore for the year ending 30th April, 1860, make the amount of imports £4,719,914, being less than that of the previous year by £958,970. The exports were to the value of £5,651,388, showing an increase over those of the previous year of £522,731. No statements have yet been published giving details of the trade or of the shipping which arrived at or departed from Singapore during the year. From the monthly statement of the trade of Singapore published in the *Free Press*, we find that the value of the imports up to the end of 1860 was estimated at 25,130,681 dollars, being an increase over those of 1859 to the extent of 1,194,725 dollars. The value of the exports in 1860 is put down at 19,780,612 dollars, being less than in 1859 by 2,874,851 dollars. The imports were brought as follows, by

1,067 square rigged vessels	$21,273,772
2,325 native „	3,856,909
3,392	$25,130,681

The exports were taken as follows, by

1,092 square rigged vessels	$16,345,642
2,647 native „	3,430,970
	$19,780,612

The past year (it is observed) was, on the whole, an unfavourable one for the trade of Singapore. There was a considerable falling off in the exports of several articles of produce, such as tin, gambier, sago, coffee, sapanwood, &c., while there was very little speculation in rice as compared with the two preceding years. The state of affairs in China operated very disastrously to the Chinese merchants engaged in extensive transactions between Singapore and that country, and the trade with Siam, also, seems to have been overdone in past years, and there was consequently a reaction in 1859 and 1860, many of those who had entered into it largely making heavy losses. During the latter part of 1860 a number of failures occurred amongst the Chinese traders.

PENANG.

The exports to Great Britain were as follows respectively in

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Sugar piculs ...	62,852	62,381	48,209
Black pepper „ ...	26,492	11,716	21,240
White pepper „ ...	1,540	3,124	3,678
Tin „ ...	22,953	28,754	12,831
Rice „ ...	3,964	29,639	14,427
Cutch „ ...	3,406	5,801	8,134
Rattans „ ...	5,188	9,744	6,646
Hides „ ...	2,190	3,193	3,069

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Horns	„	...	484	...	...	405	...	... 379
Benjamin	„	...	581	...	...	162	...	... 336
India-rubber	„	...	6,667	...	...	1,504	...	... 929
Gutta percha	„	...	561	...	...	168	...	... 478
Isinglass	„	...	407	...	...	268	...	... —
Tapioca	„	...	4,542	...	...	6,067	...	... 2,905
Nutmegs	„	...	3,920	...	...	2,676	...	... 2,918
Mace	„	...	950	...	...	813	...	... 448
Cloves	„	...	118	...	...	392	...	... 90
Rum	gallons	...	142,946	...	...	210,013	...	... 137,700

To the Continent of Europe in 1860 the shipments were 6,066 piculs of black pepper, 295 of white pepper, 2,672 of tea, 505 of cutch, 249 of rattans, 179 of horns, 71 of gum benjamin, and 32 of gutta-percha.

To America, the exports were, 9,047 piculs sugar, 20,623 of black pepper, 21,538 of tin, 6,788 of cutch, 3,240 of rattans, 2,641 of hides, 21 of gum benjamin, 3,098 of india-rubber, 30 of gutta percha, 3,266 of tapioca, 2,382 of nutmegs, and 283 of mace. Besides the above, the miscellaneous shipments to London comprised some cases of nutmegs and other essential oils, mace paste, dragon's blood, green snail shells, cotton seeds.

BANKOK—SIAM.

On the 9th April, 1855, Sir John Bowring arrived and negotiated a new English treaty, which was signed on the 18th April, and copies of the treaty were exchanged on the 17th March, 1856. On the 9th November, 1855, the first steam-boat was built in Siam by the son of the prime minister, who just twenty years before completed the building of the *Ariel*, the first square-rigged vessel of the Siamese. The First King took an excursion in this steamer, the *Royal Seal*, the next day. The Siamese now own 22 steamers, of which 14 are paddle, and 8 screw; 9 belong to the First King, and 2 to the Second King. The mercantile marine of Siam also numbers 70 sailing-vessels, registering in the aggregate 22,523 tons; eleven of these vessels are over 500 tons.

The number of British vessels which entered and departed from Bangkok in 1857 was 119 ships and 36,628 tons. The value of the imports in the same year (including those by the Siam and Chinese vessels) was £525,732; that of the exports to Europe £85,837; to Eastern ports, £432,257, of which £248,177 was in British vessels. The principal exports from Bangkok in 1859 (all in piculs of 133⅓lbs) were, rice, 839,751; paddy, 6,230; sapanwood, 203,596; pepper, 13,504; cardamums, 1,007; bastard ditto, 1,536; hides, 25,536; horns, 4,933; teel seed, 6,294; stick lac, 2,984; tin, 739; silk, 1,079.

The exports to China and Manila in 1860 comprised 272 piculs of cardamums, 1,415 of hides, 204 of horns, 13,705 of pepper, 1,439,735 of rice, 36,346 of sapanwood, 18,569 of sugar, 3,362 of teel seed, 4,540 of paddy, 488 pieces of teak, and 200 piculs of red wood.

To Singapore, India, and Batavia, the exports were 204 piculs of benjamin, 62 of cardamums, 3,137 of hides, 2,016 of horns, 3,238 of pepper, 144,107 of rice, 14,445 of sapanwood, 2,227 of stick lac, 79,185 of sugar, 2,236 of teel seed, 1,513 of paddy, 506 of peas, 370 pieces of teak, and 110,000 fish.

To Europe, 100 piculs of hides, 1,920 of pepper, 2,726 of sapanwood, and 43,005 of sugar.

To America the exports consisted of 10,036 piculs of rice, 920 of sapanwood, and 9,420 of sugar.

THE SIKH CAVALRY IN CHINA.—A letter has appeared in *The Times* in reference to this arm of the Indian service, which was described to be "floundered hopelessly" on the 21st September. The writer, who signs himself as "Robert G. Hope Johnstone, late second in command Fane's Horse, and late Military Secretary to the Chief of the Staff in India," says:—"It was on the 18th of September. The 1st Sikh Cavalry being in reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Probyn, the enemy's cavalry, about 2,000 in number, were seen trying to creep round his flank and intercept the baggage of his army. On this Colonel Probyn, with but 106 sabres, charged through the midst of the Tartars, and then wheeling round, charged a second time at one half which had been thus cut off, and so routed the whole body. So great was Colonel Probyn's necessity, and so critical his position at one moment, that Sir J. Michel sent to his aid the only support in his power to give—viz., 24 sabres, who were in charge of some guns! I say these and such like are instances which should be as publicly known to the credit of the Irregulars as their misfortune on the 21st of September is to their chagrin."

THE SEIZURE OF MR. MOSS BY THE JAPANESE.—This affair has been the subject of a correspondence in the *Star*, but with that exception no general interest has been taken in the matter. Mr. S. Moss, the father of the ill-used gentleman, has brought it to the notice of Lord John Russell, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and no doubt more will come of it. The friends of the *Star* policy, of course, advocate that the Japanese were quite right, while Mr. Moss gives extracts from his son's letters which confirm the unjustifiable and cruel conduct of the Japanese. The facts of the case being now before the public, we look for the further development of the case, and especially the part taken by Mr. Alcock in the decision he formed—but afterwards gave up—of giving Mr. Moss over to the Japanese authorities in direct contradiction to the fifth article of the Treaty. Mr. Moss gratefully acknowledges the conduct of Capt. Vyse, which we doubt not will be very generally approved when the matter is brought to the notice of the House of Commons, which, we believe, will be done during the present week.

The medals for the Naval Brigade belonging to the *Pearl and Shannon* have been received at the Admiralty, and will be therefore very shortly ready for distribution. The gallant deeds performed by our blue jackets at Lucknow and in other parts of India cannot be very easily forgotten.

The launch of the *Chanticleer*, 17, screw corvette, took place at Portsmouth Dockyard on the 9th, in a very satisfactory manner. The ceremony of christening the vessel was performed by Miss Grey, the eldest daughter of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent.

The Russian steam corvette, *Morge*, bound to China, put into Plymouth on the 10th, with damaged machinery, but sailed in a few days.

JAPANESE PLANTS.—*The Times* notices the visit to Japan of Mr. Fortune, the botanist, thus:—Ever since Siebold and Thunberg visited Japan they have told us that among other beautiful plants the *Sciodopetys Verticillata*, or umbrella pine, was the most beautiful tree in Japan. Since the country has been partly opened to Europeans Mr. Robert Fortune, the Chinese traveller, started last year in search of these plants, and has succeeded in an eminent degree. He left England on the 4th of August, 1860, by overland route, and arrived at Shanghai on the 30th of September: left Shanghai on October 3, arrived in Japan on October 5, visited various parts of Japan, found the far-famed *Sciodopetys*, as well as a number of other fine plants, which are on their passage to Bagshot. Mr. Fortune enclosed a fine lot of seeds, sent them from Jeddo, November 6, to Hong Kong, thence they were sent by post to England, reaching Bagshot on the 18th of January, 1861, and are now vegetating in Mr. John Standish's Royal nursery, and shortly will be fit for distribution among the lovers of hardy plants. It will, no doubt, prove hardy in this country, as its associate, *Thuiopsis Dolobrata*, has proved to be perfectly hardy this last severe frost. Mr. James Veitch, jun., of the Royal Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, has addressed the following letter to *The Times* on this subject. (A notice of the departure of this gentleman's son for Japan was given in the *London and China Express* of 10th Jan.):—I have not the slightest desire to detract from Mr. Fortune in any way, and I hope his researches in China and Japan will prove valuable to the botanical public; but as my son, Mr. John Gould Veitch, arrived in Japan on the 20th of July last (which was before Mr. Fortune had left England), and obtained and forwarded seeds of that magnificent tree, and of the scarcely less beautiful one the *Thuiopsis Dolabrata*, on the 22nd of September, nearly a month before Mr. Fortune reached Japan. Mr. Veitch has also discovered and sent home seeds of numerous other fine trees and shrubs, one of which, a beautiful new fir, he has named *Abies Alcoquiana*, in compliment to Mr. Rutherford Alcock, her Majesty's Minister at Jeddo, to whose kind assistance he has been much indebted, and another entirely new pine has been named by Professor Lindley *Abies Veitchi*, in compliment to the discoverer. These seeds, with a number of others forwarded by Mr. Veitch, are now being raised at our establishments at Chelsea and Exeter. Full particulars of Mr. Veitch's a rival in Japan, with the particulars of his first collection sent home, have, have appeared in the *Gardner's Chronicle*.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A very interesting and instructive paper "On the Uses of Tea in the Healthy System," was read by Dr. Edward Smith, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., assistant physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, &c., in the hall of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. Dr. Copeland occupied the chair, and having briefly introduced the lecturer, Dr. Smith proceeded to read his paper, and having referred to the influence of tea on the body, said there were three questions raised regarding the influence of that beverage—1, that the waste of body was lessened; 2, that the body was nourished; and 3, that by lessening the waste they might lessen supply, and yet the bodily powers should be duly sustained. After quoting many opinions in favour of the theory that it lessened waste, he said the experience of Professor Lehmann and himself had come to the conclusion that it increased waste of all kinds. The states in which tea was clearly beneficial were—some time after a full meal, when the system was oppressed by food, or by the heat produced by its conversion in the after part of the day, when the body was full of partly digested food, and when the activity of the transforming function was considerably lessened; for the corpulent; for those in whom vital action was slow; for the old; for hot climates: in cases of suspended animation; for those who eat starchy or fat food, and particularly if they did not eat flesh; for soldiers, who in time of peace took too much food in relation to the waste proceeding from the body; for those marching in the heat of Eastern climates; for the sedentary, and for those who have dry and non-perspiring skins. He then entered into a lengthy and very instructive dissertation to housewives on the nature and quality of teas, and how they could be judiciously selected, showing by samples those which were best, and minutely explaining the properties of each, and which were the most useful and economical.

THE Council for the Propagation of the Gospel, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is President, have determined upon the establishment of a Christian Mission at Peking.

H.M.'S SURVEYING VESSEL *Firefly* has returned to Alexandria after surveying the Gulf of Suez. The lighthouses are progressing in the Red Sea.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Ripon* (Captain E. Christian) is in London, being lengthened about 35 feet at the building-yard of Messrs. Wigram, by which firm the *Ripon* was built.

LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR has just returned home after several years' absence, during which period his lordship has travelled in America, Australia, China, and Japan.

AN action has been tried by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., against Mr. Boswell, the foreman of Messrs. Newall and Co.'s, works, for causing a nail to be driven into an electric cable in course of laying between England and Holland. Verdict for the plaintiffs, but the damages not yet announced.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The statement published in the *Morning Star* of the 15th inst., relative to our trade with China, contradicts the long and able return given in the CHINA TELEGRAPH early in 1860, so completely that it cannot fail to attract your attention. There are many points most unfairly put in the statement in the *Star*, such as the expenditure on public works, the total omission of the enormous indemnity received in the opium war, &c., but they are scarcely worth being noticed. Having served at Hong Kong during that period, I can answer for the statement being very incorrect.—I am, sir,

A. G., late of Hong Kong.

London, 16th Feb., 1861.

[The assumptions in the letter referred to are so manifestly incorrect that we do not feel it necessary to confute them.—ED.]

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(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—In reference to an article in the *Overland China Mail*, No. 29, and the *Straits Times*, Dec. 29, I beg to state that I was at Hakodadi from Oct. 1859 to Oct. 1860, and that consequently I could not have been at Yedo on the 16th June.

The affair in question has been referred, I believe, to her Majesty's Minister, but from personal knowledge I feel almost sure that the accusations will be found to be very much exaggerated.—I am, sir, your obevant, C. PEMBERTON HODGSON, H.B.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi.

Pau, Feb. 17, 1861.

Monetary and Commercial.

The dollars brought by the Mexican steamer have been disposed of at 59⅝d., showing a decline of ⅛d. per oz. from the price realised for those by the last packet. The absence of demand for India and China is the reason of this depreciation; only about £139,000 has been shipped as yet to China during the present year.

The Indian Government have invited tenders for their tea plantations.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent.

The share list of the East India and London Shipping Company closed on the 20th inst. The first vessel of the company, the *Indiana*, is announced to leave the docks on the 10th May.

The result of the public trial of the new steamer of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, the *Jumna*, and train, which took place on the River Clyde on the 30th ult., convinced all who were present, including the directors and several shareholders, of the success and practical efficiency of the train system. The report of Captain Eustice, who has been practically acquainted with the steam navigation of the Indus for nearly two years, expresses no doubt of the applicability of this system to the navigation of that river. It is proposed that the train shall be immediately taken to pieces and despatched to India.

The Ceylon Government have offered to pay off the shareholders of the Ceylon Railway Company at par the amount of their paid-up capital, with 6 per cent. interest thereon. The directors are opposed to the measure, but the shareholders have determined to accept the offer.

The complete Board of Trade returns for the past year were issued on the 23rd inst. From these we find that the aggregate value of exports of British goods and manufactures for 1860 was £135,842,817, against £130,411,529 in 1859, of which upwards of £9,100,000 were shipments to the East. The returns show also largely increased imports in the past year of tea, spices, sugar, and other staples of Eastern origin.

The quantity and declared value of the shipments of cottons to the East show an improvement over the preceding year. In 1860, 222,963,784 yards of cotton, valued at £3,157,359, were sent to China and Hong Kong, against 193,935,653 yards, of the value of £2,755,092, in 1859. To Java, 69,804,636 yards, value £1,057,617, in 1860, against 55,074,038 yards, value £824,610, in 1859. To the Philippines, 31,192,255 yards, value £516,567, against 30,714,008 yards, value £455,595, in 1859. The cotton yarn sent to China shows a small decline; the exports were to the value of £8,784,036, against £9,198,629 in 1859. The shipments of lead to China were 5,170 tons, against 2,963 tons in 1859. The exports of woollens to China show a small increase, but there has been a larger shipment of worsted stuffs. 80,367 pieces woollen cloths were exported in 1860, against 79,262 pieces in 1859, and 197,979 pieces of worsted stuffs in 1860, against 142,838 pieces in 1859. The aggregate value of the exports to the countries of the East in the last two years were as follows:—

	1859.	1860.
Siam	—— ...	£13,202
Cambozi, &c.	£505 ...	——
Java	1,135,071 ...	1,413,915
Philippines	685,490 ...	674,235
Indian Islands	372 ...	19,033
China...	2,525,997 ...	2,871,849
Hong Kong	1,931,576 ...	2,446,579
Singapore	1,421,067 ...	1,671,110
Labuan	—— ...	2,583
	£7,700,078	£9,109,506

As respects the imports of articles of eastern origin last year, we find that there is a small increase in Terra Japonica from Singapore, the receipts having been 9,554 tons. There is a large decline in receipts of silk from China, only 2,093,284 lbs. having come to hand, against 3,192,632 lbs. in 1859. Of sugar from Java and the Philippines the imports were 528,142 cwts., against 476,091 cwts., in 1859. Nutmegs 532,221 lbs. in 1860, and 451,361 in 1859; pepper 12,808,027 lbs in 1860, and 8,719,266 lbs. in 1859; tea imports 88,946,532 lbs. in 1860, and 75,077,451 lbs. in 1859. The quantity taken for consumption last year was 76,859,428 lbs., being about half a million pounds in excess of 1859.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, it is announced, are about to establish an agency at Trieste.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

Mr. Forde, of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Forde, the Government engineers, has proceeded to Malta to arrange all the preliminaries for laying the Malta and Alexandrian cable, and will be assisted in his survey of the route by two of her Majesty's ships. According to the present arrangements the laying of the cable—as described in our last issue—will commence in May, and if successfally done, the cable will be open to the public for the transmission of messages in July, and as the defects in the Suez-Aden section of the Red Sea Cable are believed to be trifling, it is probable that it may also be in working order in July, and thus place London in electric communication, *via* Malta, with Aden.

The amount of bullion by the steamer of the 20th inst. was:—For Alexandria, £2,000 in gold; Ceylon, £4,000 in gold; Madras, £8,992 in gold, and £20,122 in silver; Calcutta, £20,000; Hong Kong, £5,370; Foo-chow-Foo, £250; and Shanghai, £11,235, all in silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	83 to 85	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20½ to 21	20½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	33 to 35	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	61½
100	London and Westminster	20	61 to 62	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	47 to 49	...
50	Union of London	12	23¾ to 24¼	23¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ⅜	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	69 to 71	...
50	Do. new	25	10½ to 11½ pm	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ 18	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The public sales announced in our last having finished without material alteration in prices, there was a fair amount of business done for a few days, but the rise in the Bank rate to 8 per cent. on the 14th inst., coupled with the very large arrivals during the past few days, and further considerable public sales now in progress, has created a dull feeling; the sales progressing heavily, at rather easier prices for some kinds. But few of the samples recently arrived have as yet been placed on the market, and it will require great firmness on the part of importers, in the present position of trade generally, to prevent a further decline. Low to fair common Congous have been saleable at the fall quoted last month. Fair to good flavoury kinds have sold steadily at previous prices until to-day's auctions, when some, ranging from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., sold lower. Good and fine Kaisows have met with a fair demand at former rates. In black leaf kinds there is no alteration of moment. Good and fine Monings and Wopaks are well supported, the former qualities being scarce. Oolongs, Souchongs and Flowery Pekoes show but little variation in the fortnight. Scented Teas, especially common to fair Capers, are still difficult of sale, owing to further arrivals being pressed on the market. Foo-chow kinds remain without change. In Green Teas the few sales made from time to time have been at previous prices for Taiping, Fychow and Moyune kinds of old seasons import. Ping Suey kinds have sold in some cases rather easier. Those of Japan growth are difficult of sale, the colour being too bright for the generality of the trade, and prices rule low for the quality.

SILK.—The market has been very flat, owing to large arrivals and a disposition on the part of the trade to wait a fall in rates.

SUGAR.—Of 1,769 bags Penang, about 1,000 bags, mostly grocery sorts, sold at firm prices, midding; to fine bright yellow, 39s. to 42s. 6d.; fine brown and low yellow, 36s. to 38s.; middling brown, 33s. to 34.; 2,886 bags Manila, the sound bought in, common clayed at 35s., and unclayed at 32s. to 33s. 800 bags washed sold at 33s., and 30s. to 31s.; 1,895 bags China middling and good yellow sold at 36s. to 38s.; and about 4,000 bags clayed Manila, at 35s.; 450 baskets Java, at 39s.; as also a floating cargo of 2,700 baskets, No. 12½, for Amsterdam, at 26s.

COFFEE.—Colonial sorts have continued in fair request at previous prices. Ceylon is in scanty supply; of Plantation only 161 casks, 192 barrels and bags have been brought to auction, which went off readily, fine ordinary to middling 66s. to 70s. 6d. 228 casks, 591 barrels and bags Native in public sale were chiefly held for extreme rates and bought in, the few sold being at 63s. for good ordinary, up to 65s. 6d. for superior bold picked.

RICE.—There is still no improvement to report in this market, which remains extremely inactive, sales of only small parcels having been effected at about previous rates; good white Bengal at 14s. 6d., and Nakrenzie 10s. 9d. to 11s., low Rangoon, 10s. 2,071 bags white Bengal brought to auction, met scarcely any offers, and were withdrawn; as were also 1,364 bags Ballam.

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PEPPER.—At public sale, 2,137 bags Penang were nearly all disposed of at the prices lately current, common dusty to good, 3¾d. to 3¾d.; 310 bags heavy Malabar were principally bought in at 5½d.: privately, transactions have been very restricted. White; 97 bags fair bold Penang, in auction, fetched 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb., and a sale of 600 bags fair black Singapore sold at 3d. 15-16ths.

SAGO.—There is rather more inquiry for small pearl, but little business has resulted. About 500 bags SAGO FLOUR have been sold at 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. TAPIOCA.—405 bags Penang, in auction, sold readily at 5¼d. to 5¾d. for very good white, and 3¾d. to 3¾d. for common.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Quotations remain, 1st, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d.; 2nd, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d.; 3rd, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; and 4th, 7d. to 10d. per lb. Fair clearances made in the lots retired at the recent auction. Cassia Lignea: sales at 86s. to 91s. for third to second pile. Cassia buds: small sale at 177s. 6d. Cloves steady: 6 cases Penang sold at auction, at 1s. 4d. per lb. for good. Mace: No change. Nutmegs: steady, and of 62 cases Penang and 5 cases Sincapore, at auction, three-fourths sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for ordinary small to good medium.

HEMP.—At a reduction of 20s. to 30s. per ton, increased demand has been experienced, and of 3,695 bales at auction, half sold at £22. 10s. to £26 per ton for fair to fine roping; and £33 to £36. 10s. fine white; a corresponding reduction ruling privately.

COTTON.—Market paralysed; and, in the almost total absence of trade, our quotations, which we have further reduced ¼d. per lb., are still very nominal.

JAPAN WAX.—No transactions.

TOBACCO.—The 20 bales of Manila placed on the market were all damaged, but fetched extremely high prices at auction last week. Cagawn sold from 1s. to 2s. 8½d.

TIN.—Small sales at 127s. for Banca, and 123s. for Straits.

COPPER.—Of the parcels of Japan imported per *Fairy*, &c., sales have been made at 10d., being the price only of old copper, as the descriptions are found to be suitable only for melting down.

GAMBIER.—Sales of about 1,500 bales at 17s. to 17s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Very inactive; small sales at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Camphor: Firm at quotations 160s. to 165s. Sapanwood: Market has improved; 141 tons Siam at auction, nearly all sold at £8 to £9 per ton, with damaged at £7. 10s. to £7. 17s. 6d.; good inquiry also privately for Manila, as well as Siam, and the former commands an advance of £1 per ton. Soy: Continues dull, and no sales. Rhubarb: No business doing; rates nominal. Mother-o'-pearl shells: Sales at 107s. 6d. to 112s. 6d. for Singapore and Manila. Star Anniseed: Rates nominal, at 75s. to 80s. Sticlac: Siam is quoted at 75s. to 92s. 6d. Gum Benjamin: Sales at £6. 12s. 6d. Damar: Sales at 28s. to 40s. Gamboge: Sales at £6. Rattans: Sales of 22,000 bundles at 2s. 1d. to 6s. 7d. per 100. Elephants' Teeth: No sales. Vermillion: Very dull, at 2s. 9d. to 3s. Galangal root: 269 bags at auction all retired; quotations, 26s. to 30s. Cubebs: About 20 bags sold at £7. Dragons' blood: Nominal, at £10 to £13. Galls: Small sales of Japan, at previous rates. Rum: Nominal.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 10s. to £6. 15s.; nail rods, £7. 5s to £8; hoops, £9 to £9. 10s; sheets, single, £9. 10s. to £10; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 7s. 6d.; rails, £5. 5s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11¼d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—128s. for block; 129s. for bar;. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21. 5s. to £22. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s. sheet, £22. 2s. 6d. to £22. 5s.; spelter, £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7. per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£102,709
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	1003
Hong Kong	—	35,450
Manila	—	—
Singapore	4,000	60,107
Penang	—	384

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	14,381
Hong Kong	—	9,964
Singapore	560	—

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 3
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 1
Mexican Dollars	0 5 11½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The decline in 40-inch shirtings is about 3d. per piece since the commencement of the week on 7lb. to 8lb. 4oz. cloth, and 1½d. on lighter makes, and the principal offers are at still lower rates. There are some moderate orders in hand for long cloths and T-cloths suited to the home trade, but other kinds are difficult to sell, and fetch lower rates. Printers are also difficult to sell and increasing in stock, so that prices are gradually being forced downward. There is rather more steadiness in water twist suited to the Continent and to the China markets, but there is very little business. Prices are extremely irregular in all kinds of yarns, sellers being a good deal influenced by the extent of their stocks, which have accumulated largely in many cases, and the consequent pressure upon them to sell. Some of the offers making are very low

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. O'Halloran and Co., East India and Ceylon merchants, who failed on the 9th inst., took place yesterday, when a balance-sheet was presented by Mr. C. F. Kemp, the accountant, by which it appeared that the liabilities expected to rank on the estate are £20,541, with assets estimated to realise £27,939, exclusive of private property at Ceylon and Wynaad of the value of £7,500.

The Select Committee on the Red Sea Telegraph Company sat yesterday. Mr. Stephenson, of the Treasury, was examined for two hours, and established on the most direct evidence the unconditional character of the guarantee, together with the fact that the prospectus containing the statement that the shareholders could under no circumstances receive less than a dividend of 4½ per cent. for fifty years was submitted to and approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Feb. 23, off Falmouth, from Macao, Gustav Ernest; from Amoy, Juno; 24, at Plymouth, from Bankok, Cuiding Star; 23, at Portsmouth, from Batavia, Albert Borsig; 21, at Hamburgh, from Hong Kong, Jupiter, Prince Regent; 22, from Batavia, Dorothea; 11, at New York, from Hong Kong, Sea Serpent; 12, from Canton, Sarah; 25, at Deal, from Foo-Chow-Foo, Wagoola; 24, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Maria Charlotta; Jan. 31, at Havana, from Macao, Live Yankee; Feb. 26, off St. Alban's Head, from Singapore, Captain Cook.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 23, from Falmouth for Hong Kong, Morge (Russian war steamer); from Liverpool for Shanghai, Romeo; 18, from Gibralter for Singapore, Charlemagne.

SPOKEN.—Veturia (barque), Manila to Falmouth, Jan. 12, 8 S., 13 W.

The Wellington, Couper, from London for Shanghai, put into Scilly Feb. 19, with loss of boats, galley, bulwarks, &c.

The Energie, Meyer, from London for Batavia, put into Falmouth, Feb. 24, with loss of bulwarks.

Shipping Intelligence.

(*The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.*)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Feb. 9	Portsmouth	Shanghai	Imperatrix (s.s.)	Sharp.
— 8	Callao	Do.	M'Leod	Balmano.
— 14	Deal	Do.	Kate Carnie	McLean.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Wynaud	Reid.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Ocean Mail	Adam.
— 22	London	Do.	Livingstone	Prynn.
Jan. 17	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Antonio Terry	Lucas.
Feb. 23	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Art Union	
— 18	London	Do.	Salacia	Locke.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Mary Ann Wilson	Carr.
— 18	Deal	Do.	Earlot Windsor	Custance.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Ceylon	Stewart.
— 18	Cowes	Do.	Balnaguith	Cundy.
— 16	Dublin	Do.	Teazer	Sanders.
— 15	Falmouth	Do.	Wagoola	Parrett.
— 18	London	Canton	Lord of the Isles	Jamieson.
— 18	Do.	Do.	Chas Size	Shewan.
— 19	Deal	Do.	War Eagle	Taylor.
— 18	Falmouth	Do.	Eliza	Ewart.
— 22	London	Do.	Friar Tuck	Darlington.
— 22	Deal	Hong Kong	Jas. Vinicombe	Adamson.
— 20	Hamburg	Do.	Jupiter	Foken's.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Johannes Kepler	Jantzen.
— 23	Deal	Macao	Mary Lee	Graves.
— 18	Cuxhaven	Do.	Prinz Regent	Fischer.
— 14	Hambro'	Do.	Roska	Petersen.
— 14	Clyde	Manila	Julian de Unzueta	
— 8	Do.	Singapore	Zambesi	
— 6	Cuxhaven	Do.	Johannes Kepler	
— 10	Trieste	Do.	N. P. Del Carmine	Demoro.
— 14	Hambro'	Do.	Medora	Hind.
— 16	Weser	Do.	Christine Brockelman	Voss.
— 18	London	Do.	Atalanta	Sprathey.
— 20	Do.	Penang	Three Bells	Simpson.
— 18	Queenstown	Batavia	Ulidia	
— 20	Deal	Do.	Hindostan	Bendixen.
— 19	Falmouth	Do.	Twee Gezusters	Keuzekamp.
— 18	Cuxhaven	Do.	Heros	Hartmeyer.
— 19	Texel	Do.	Johanna M. Christina	Gorter.
— 19	Brouwershaven	Do.	Kosmopoliet	Bonten.
— 18	Kushing	Do.	Zeelandia	Blaakhert.
— 20	Texel	Do.	Jacob Roggeveen	Van Marken.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Jacoba and Christina	Juski.
— 8	Off Plymouth	Do.	Electra	Wegman.
— 7	Brouwershaven	Do.	Otto	
— 6	Helvoet	Do.	Ida	
— 8	Texel	Do.	Elizabeth and Jacoba	
— 8	Helvoet	Do.	Nova Zembla	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Alblasserwaard	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Pantaloon	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Resident van Son	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Whampoa	
— 14	Clyde	Do.	Marika	Larsen.
— 13	Helvoet	Do.	Hellevoetsluis	Vos.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Valparaiso	Kok.
— 21	Texel	Do.	Prinses Amelie	Groeneveld.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Sophia Amalia	Veen.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Sooloo	Meulen.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Walvisch	Schut.
— 21	Helvoet	Do.	D. T. Visser	Linden.
— 21	Havre Roads	Do.	Jules Cezard	Roper.
— 23	Brouwershaven	Do.	Everdina Elizabeth	Tonjes.
— 23	Plymouth	Bankok	Guiding Star	
— 7	Antwerp	Akyab	John Wood	
— 9	Bremen	Do.	Propontis	
— 8	Helvoet	Do.	Golden Horn	
— 15	Falmouth	Do.	Martha	Rich.
— 13	Helvoet	Do.	Æolus	Jantzen.
— 20	London	Do.	Hound	Rogers.
— 9	Bremen	Rangoon	Infanta	

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Feb.12	London	Shanghai	Wellington	Cooper.
Feb. 8	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Niphon	
— 9	Newport	Ditto	Lucretia	
— 8	Sunderland	Ditto	Kelso	Vowell.
— 9	Liverpool	Ditto	Maiden Queen	
— 9	Falmouth	Ditto	Morge (Russ. War Str.)	
— 18	London	Ditto	Northfleet	Freeman.
— 16	Liverpool	Ditto	Velocidade	Boyd.
— 18	Ramsgate	Singapore	Nancy	Frahm.
— 14	Hamburg	Ditto	Saturnus	Piening.
— 10	Liverpool	Batavia	Cadovius	
— 11	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Celebes	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Prince Alfred, Hero, Cha Sze, Westminster, Lord of the Isles. For Shanghai: Julia, Peterborough, Assyrian, Raleigh, Ocean Mail, Wynaud. For Cape of Good Hope: Rangoon, Penang. Tavoy and Menquie, Rangoon. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang, and Singapore: Malacca. For Batavia: William Simpson, Cecrops. For Singapore and Penang: Victor, Gwalior. For Penang: Mary Ann.

At LIVERPOOL—For Manila: Glorias de Maria, Rosarito, Clementina, Casas. For Shanghai: Mallard, Pegasus, Little Edith. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Sea Snake, Jessie Beazley, Finzel. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Emma Mathilde, Germania, Kronpring, Ernst August. For Batavia and Singapore: Lizzie Azisbitt. For Singapore: Beatrice, Antilla.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Majestic.

At GREENOCK.—For Shanghai; Britannia.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and Hong Hong: Octavia, Amaranth, and Wilhelmine Marie. For Singapore: Pudel. For Hong Kong: Richard.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Pegasus, Constance, Hercules. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Nederland, Nicox. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Dina, Vice-Admiral Gobins. For Batavia and Pekalonga: Welvaart. For Samarang: Henrietta, Koophandel. For Samarang and Pamanoekan: Estafette. For Sourabaya: Baron van Hardenbrook, Capella, Quatre Bras.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Commissary van der Heim.

At BORDEAUX.—For Batavia: Rose Marie Louise. For Singapore and Hong Hong: Malabar. For Shanghai: Bangkok.

SPOKEN.

BARNUM (?), of and from Bordeaux for Batavia, Jan. 29, 41 N., 15 W.
WILHELMINA (Dan. brig), Antwerp to China, Oct. 24, 31 S., 23 W.
ELIZABETH (Dutch ship), for Batavia, Oct. 9, 12 S., 30 W.
NIEUW LEKKERLAND, Amsterdam to Singapore, Nov. 6, 38 S., 10 E.
VRIENDENTROUW, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 31, 3 N., 22 W.
HUMPHREY NELSON, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Dec. 1, 9 S., 124 E.
PEDRO SANTA (?) (English ship), Canton to London, Jan. 4.
STADT DOCKUM, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 5, 9 N., 23 W.
ANGLIA, of Liverpool, from Singapore, Jan. 7, 18 S., 2 W.
FOAM, China to London, Dec. 21.
SOPHIE AMALIE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 29.
BREDERODE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 15, 3 S., 18 W.
RICARDO (barque), Manila to Queenstown, Nov. 20.
STAD LEYDEN, Amsterdam to Singapore, Jan. 6, 9 N., 24 W.
MARIA (Dutch brig), Padang to Amsterdam, Dec. 5, 26 S., 61 E.
TOPSMIT (Dutch barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 16, 32 S., 33 E.
HUNTRESS (American ship), Newport to Hong Kong, Jan. 8, 1 N., 23 W.
MARTHA AND JANE, from Macao, Jan. 20, 3 N., 22 W.
EVERDINA ELIZABETH. from Batavia, Feb. 10, 42 N., 25 W.
HINDOSTAN, Batavia to Hamburg, Jan. 19, 12 N., long. 27.
PRINCESSE AMELIE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 7. 14 S., 12 W.
HENRIETTE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 7, 14 S., 12 W.
JEANNETTE (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 9, 26 S., 26 W.
H. LIDUINA (Dutch barque), Japan to London, Jan. 14, 3 S., 18 W.
PRINCESS AMELIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 16, 2 S., 20 W.
FLORENTIA, Canton to London, Jan. 22, 12 N., 31 W.
BOSTON, Manila to Boston, Nov. 9, off Java Head.
ALBERT BORSIG (bark), Batavia to Falmouth, Dec. 25, 18 S., 3 W.
JASON, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 7, 10 N., 25 W.
ALMELO, Amsterdam to Batavia, Jan. 19, 2 S., 21 W.
GEORGIANA, London to Hong Kong, Dec. 20, 38 N., 14 W.
CORTGENE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Dec. 23, 35 N., 13 W.
CAMBRIDGE, for Hong Kong, Nov. 27, 38 S., 47 E.
JUNO (Dutch barque), Amoy to Falmouth, Jan. 1, 22 S., 10 W.
VILLA NOVA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 24, 10 N., 24 W.
INVINCIBLE, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Jan. 8, 3 N., 27 W.
CYGNET, Manila to New York, Dec. 19, 30 S., 42 E.
SEA SERPENT, Canton to New York, Dec. 24, 13 N, 50 W.
CELESTE, Java to Nantes, Jan. 19, 2 N., 33 W.
JOHANNA MARIA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 31, 21 N., 38 W.
ROBIN HOOD, London to Hong Kong, Jan. 17, 5 N., 23 W.
STAD LEYDEN, Amsterdam to Singapore, Jan. 15, 2 S., 20 W.
PAULINE CONSTANCE ELEONORE, Bat. to Amst., Dec. 19, 29 S., 49 E.
AMERIKA, Zeeman, Batavia to Amsterdam, Dec. 27, 35 S., 24 E.
JOHANNES HENDRICUS FERDINAND, Rot. to Bat., Jan. 17, 3 S., 21 W.
HENRIETTE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 26, 17 N., 27 W.
BONI, Rotterdam to Singapore, Jan. 14, 8 N., 25 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Caroline Chisholm, Fort George, Xulla Foam, Palmerston, Janet Willis, Hermann, Mirage, William Mitchell, Sunbeam, Anglo Saxon, Cleveland, Capriolani, Milbrook, Rhein, Soleat, Lauderdale, Rana, Chilo, Patna, Minerva, Henry Miller, Athelstan, Merse, Waverley, Lady Ann, Harkaway, Melbourne. At Liverpool, Carolina, Electric, Valdivia, Neville. At outports: Gustav, Juno, Lady Agnes Duff, Tasmania, Lord Dalhousie, Hougomont, Indomitable, Alfred, Nules Barton, York, Sir W. Peel, Henry Moore.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Guyon, Reward, Captain Cook, Anglia, Eliza Thornton, Asia, Beatrice, Balaklava, Patriotess, Xiphias, Maldon. At Liverpool: Conference, John N. Cushing, Aden, John Bibby, Elizabeth. At outports: Anna Maria, Syren, Lady Anne.

From MANILA.—At London: Menam, Albuera, Edwin Fox. At Liverpool: Clifton, Rosina, Matilda Graham, Alavesa, G. B. Carr. At Cork: Recorder, Arizona, Meliora.

From PENANG.—At London: Germania, Bencleuch, Malvern.

From BATAVIA.—At London: Richard Thornton. At outports, Johanna Wagner, Albert Borsig. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III., Shooting Star, Adrianus.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: San Francisco, Benledi.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The shipping loading in London for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope, is 49,000 tons. There is still great flatness in shipments to Bombay and Calcutta. There is a fair business doing for the Cape. The Council of India made a contract on the 19th inst. for 16,300 hogsheads of porter, and 1,179 of ale, to be delivered at Madras, Cannanore, and Singapore.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. to 50s. China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Versailles, Bingham, from Liverpool for Shanghai, which vessel was stranded in the South Bay, Wexford, on Jan. 19, has broken up at her first or second futtocks. The bottom appears to be held by her anchor. Her beams, planks, &c., are strewed along the beach.

The N. S. del Carmine (Peruvian), Demoro, which arrived at Trieste Feb. 10 from Singapore, reports that she was drifted on to a dangerous bank near Java, but came off with loss of part of her false keel. She afterwards, in avoiding a rock, lost all her sails, and sustained damage to rigging.

The Kelso (ship), of Shields, Capt. Vowell, from Sunderland for Hong Kong, with coals, got on the Longscar Rock at Hartlepool during the gale of Feb. 9 and 10, and sank. The crew were in the rigging all night, and one man was drowned, the remainder (19) were saved. The vessel has since broken up.

The Annie Bucknam, Potter, which arrived at New York Jan. 28 from Hong Kong, had lost two anchors and seventy-five fathoms chain in the Straits of Sunda.

The Augusta (barque) of Bristol, Robinson, from Cardiff to Manila, with coals, put into Cape Town Dec. 23, leaky, with loss of two boats; her main-bulwarks, part of quarter-deck, and main channels, had been carried away, and her sails and rigging much damaged. She had experienced very heavy weather, and would have to discharge and undergo thorough repair.

The Wagoola, Porritt, from Foo-chow-Foo, arrived at Falmouth on the 15th inst., with rudder pintles carried away, and loss of sails.

The Guadaloupe, Munoz, for Manila, put back to Cadiz, Feb. 7 leaky.

The Twee Geyusters, from Batavia for Rotterdam, which arrived at Falmouth Feb. 19, got into collision during the gale of the night of the 20th, and lost jibboom and foretop-gallant mast, &c.

The Esmeralda, from Singapore to the Clyde, was spoken Feb. 20, about 30 miles S.W. of Queenstown, leaky, and with loss of rudder, but had a temporary one ready.

At St. HELENA, Jan. 1.—Argo, van Teutum, from Batavia, and sailed 2 for Schiedam. 2, Henrietta, v. Loewen, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Amsterdam. J. Wakefield Young, from Macao, and sailed 3 for Havana. Fopsmit Hoffmann, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Rotterdam. Art Union, Morrison, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London. 4, Capt. Cook, Cole, from Singapore. Veturia, Rickaby, from Manila, and sailed 7 for Falmouth. Guiding Star, Earnfred, from Bangkok, and sailed 5 for Falmouth. N. Liduina, v. Brink, from Jeddo, and sailed for London 5. Richard Thornton, Sinclair, from Batavia, and sailed 6 for London. Mary Lee, Graves, from Macao and Fort George, Dobson, from Whampoa, and both sailed for London. Electric, Spratt, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for Liverpool. 7, Menamy, Andrews, from Manila, and sailed for London. Walwisch, from Batavia, and sailed 8 for Amsterdam. Luisita, Ager, from Manila. Eloisa, Marcy, from Batavia, &c.

The Brana? (ship), from Foo-chow-Foo to London, with mizen mast and foretopmast sprung, was spoken Dec. 12, by the Wynaud Reid, arrived at St. Helena Jan. 8.

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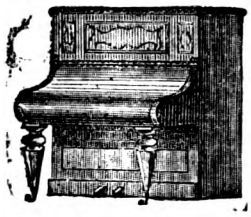

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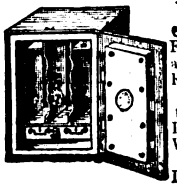

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THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 4 P.M. SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 5 P.M.

OUR EXTRA OF THE 13TH INSTANT.

On the 13th inst. we received from our New York Correspondent full details—as given by the Japan Correspondent of the *New York Herald*—of the trial and sentence of Mr. Moss at Kanagawa, which we issued on that day in an extra to the Subscribers whose names are registered in our office.

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JAPAN—			
Yedo			Jan. 10
Kanagawa			„ 7
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—			
Peking			Jan. 2
Shanghai	Nov. 27	Jan. 15	„ 26
Ningpo			„ 23
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 24
Amoy			„ 25
Swatow			„ 24
Hong Kong	Dec. 10	„ 23	Feb. 1
Canton			Jan. 30
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Nov. 27	„ 15	„ 25
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 21
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 27
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 27
Sarawak			„ 19
JAVA—			
Batavia			Feb. 2
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Dec. 26	Feb. 2	„ 7
Penang	„ „	Jan. 31	„ 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

From Hong Kong, by this mail.—For Southampton: Mr. Wilton, secretary to the principal medical officer; Colonel Browne, Mr. Dungey, surveyor's clerk, Major Preston, Captain Chambre, and Mr. Spacks, paymaster. For Marseilles: Messrs. Kup, Hunt, D. Rodgers, H. De Closmadeux, and Glatz, Mr. Bravo and child, Mr. and Mrs. De Soye. For Gibraltar: Colonel Gracio de Geecado, and Captain Croker.

From Singapore.—Mr. Briet, Mr. Moss—(we assume that this is the Mr. Moss liberated at Hong Kong from his sentence of three month's imprisonment),—Mr. London, Mr. Schmidt and attendant, Miss Holdt.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Gundry. Mr. R. G. Medlin, Lieuts. Yeatman and Harrison, Mr. Proctor (clerk to Mr. Smale, Attorney-General for Hong Kong), one male and one female Chinese servants, per Mr.. Lyall. From Marseilles, 13th March, to Hong Kong: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Smale. Mr. Harvey. To Shanghai: Mr. H. P. Haussen. To Singapore: Mr. Laly Maintz, Mr. G. Corvettes.

Per P. and O. str. Indus. 20th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Com. J. E. Montgomerie, R.N., Lieut. W. M. Cornewall, R.N., Lieut. Bainbridge, Mr. Petit. To Singapore: Mr. Greig To Shanghai: Mr. Spence, Mr. Eaton. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Messrs. F. A. Rangel and Jerdein, To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Voermans, Mr. Reid.

Per P. and O. str., 4th April. From Southampton to Singapore: Rev. Mr. Matheson. To Penang: Miss Vermont. To Hong Kong: Messrs. J. P. Duncanson and Weston, Ensign, Danby. To Shanghai: Mr. W. W. Ripley. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Welstead and Miss Welstead. To Shanghai: Mr. L. Oliphant. From Alexandria to Singapore: Messrs. T. J. Leeuwen, Kolff, and A. Driessen.

Per P. and O str., 20th April.—From Southampton to Singapore: Capt. Colyer and three ladies. To Penang: Mrs. Waller and two daughters From Marseilles, 28th April, to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. L. Chasserain. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Elzinger and infant, Hon. A. Marsham.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. 4th March, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. R. Wesbon. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. McCrindle.

Per P. and O. str. 20th March, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. J. Laing. To Singapore: Mr. Dreyer. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Hong Kong: Mr. Pye.

Per str. 4th April, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. F. T. Williams, Mr. W. R. Brown. To Singapore: Miss M. Holtins. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Singapore: Mr. J. H. Reid. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. A. Rangel.

Per str. 20th April, from Southampton to China: Ensign Pollard, Lieut. Symons, R.A. To Singapore: Rev. Mr. Matheson. From Marseilles 28th April, to Singapore: Mr. Stricker.

Cancelled and re-entered for other mails.—Per str. 20th March, from Marseilles to Hong Kong: Mr. F. A. Rangel. To Singapore: Mr. Reid. Per str. 4th April, from Southampton to China: Ensign Danby. To Singapore: Rev. Mr. Matheson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per mail steamer, from England.—Lieut. Trimmer, Capt. Archen, Rev. J. Molesworth, Colonel Crane and servant, Messrs. Noble, Freeman, Downie, Gray, Wiener, McIntosh, Gourley, Payne, Blackwood, Orr, Rickett, and Bobot. From Singapore: Messrs. Phipps, Schutze, Feguste and servant, Silverlock, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot. For Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Van Clupp. Per Orbit, from San Francisco: Messrs. Leonard, Lunds, Robert, and Hitch. Per Fides, from Melbourne: Messrs. Lann and Jones, jun., and 321 Chinese.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

MR. MOSS'S CASE.

The dates from Kanagawa are down to the 10th January, by H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, which vessel arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th January, with Admiral Jones and Mr. Moss, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Hong Kong jail, and also to pay a fine of $1,000, and be deported from Japan. Great excitement ensued between the Japanese and foreign community, and it appears evident that the sentence of Mr. Moss was a political necessity (in the opinion of Mr. Alcock). Such a policy, being forced and unreal, never did succeed anywhere, and it certainly will not in Japan; and we are surprised that Mr. Alcock should have parleyed with his difficulties by such a piece of injustice to his countrymen. It appears that Mr. Alcock, at Yedo, received notice to the effect that a conspiracy had been discovered to attack the foreign settlement at Yokuhama, to burn the houses and massacre all the foreigners, and then assault the Legations and Consulates. About 600 Yakonins were landed near Kanagawa, it was supposed to carry this into effect. The Japanese authorities had intimated to

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Mr. Alcock that they could no longer protect foreigners, or be responsible for their lives, and urged them to take refuge within the citadel. The Japanese Minister says an outbreak is impending, but he does not know if its aim is the subversion of the existing Government, or the extermination of foreigners. Strong guards are on the road between Kanagawa and Yedo, and at the British Legation there are 200 extra soldiers and two field pieces, with a damio in command.

The following *resume* of what did take place at Yokuhama is from the *Overland Trade Report*, collated from correspondents' letters :—

A large meeting of Japanese officials was convened at Yedo, consisting partly of governors of provinces, and partly of ministers extraordinary for foreign affairs, which subject it was the object of the meeting to discuss. The debates would appear to have been rather stormy, and one of the results was a reprimand to the ex-Governor of Yokuhama for having been, as we infer, too favourably disposed towards foreigners. This being deemed by Japanese etiquette a deep insult, the ex-governor destroyed himself by way of avenging it. This brought matters to a crisis, and the pro-foreign party, strongly advocating the cause of the deceased, finally succeeded in overawing their opponents—but we should imagine the presence of the men-of-war had something to do with it. At this juncture it was that the Japan Government sent officers of low rank to the consular people at Kanagawa, urging them to remove to Yokuhama. The foreign ministers at Yedo were also entreated to remove into the citadel. Both these requests were stoutly refused.

This is the point where the Japanese Government are accused of playing a double game. No doubt, had the foreigners complied with these requests they would, by showing the white feather, have materially augmented the aggressive projects of the anti-foreign party; and it is equally clear that the refusal of foreigners to comply, preferring to take up a position which indicated "touch us if you dare," must have tended to strengthen the cause of the pro-foreign party. But, at the same time, during such a state of excitement in the council, it surely should be admitted that it was a simple act of prudence on the part of the Japanese Government, attempting to place foreigners out of danger in the manner they did.

This occurred about the 3rd or 4th of January. Admiral Jones being then at Kanagawa in the *Imperieuse*, induced the governor of that place to go on board his ship, where Consul Vyse being present, a conference of some kind took place. The result is unknown, but we may be sure from the names of the admiral and the consul that a determined front was exhibited. The admiral had determined upon leaving for Hong Kong the day following, (Saturday, the 5th Jan.) sending the *Scout* and *Encounter* to Shanghai, and the *Pioneer* to Hakodadi, but during the night despatches arrived from Mr. Alcock, the minister at Yeddo, urging the admiral to remain either for his protection, or more probably to overawe the anti-foreign party. The admiral sent the *Pioneer* to Shanghai with despatches for Admiral Hope. On the 10th, however, matters having assumed a more pacific appearance, the admiral not only left himself, but despatched the *Scout* and *Encounter*, doubtless with the view of removing all isritating influences.

The house of the British Minister was guarded at Yedo by 160 Japanese soldiers and some field pieces. On Sunday, the 6th Jan., 200 Japanese soldiers (armed with muskets) and three field-pieces were sent to protect foreigners at Yokuhama.

After our authorities in Japan had played with Mr. Moss much in the same manner as a cat does with a mouse, they put him on board H.M.'s ship *Imperieuse*, which is Admiral Jones' flag-ship. This vessel, after a rapid run of about a week, arrived at Hong Kong with one hundred and fifty cases of small pox on board. The day after her arrival the prisoner was landed and delivered over to the local authorities, who although they received him, were not so culpable as to put him in the criminal gaol, but assigned him quarters in the debtor's jail, where they placed him in quarantine.

Mr. Moss's legal advisers having obtained a rule *nisi*, came before the Chief Justice, praying that cause might be shown for the incarceration. The Chief Justice ordered a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue to the governor of the gaol to bring up the prisoner on Monday, and to certify the cause of his detention. This procedure is the more correct way of bringing the question of the legality of his detention before the court than by a mere rule *nisi*. Mr. Moss will, therefore, be brought up to-day, and if the governor of the gaol does not show cause for his detention he must be discharged. That there is no sufficient ground for his detention is clear. First—because the warrant from H M.'s Consul Vyse is dated January, 1860, and purports to commit the prisoner in execution of a sentence of three months, passed in November, 1860, the term of which must have expired before the date of the warrant. The date of the warrant is no doubt a mistake, but the court has to deal with the fact as it appears in the face of the warrant, and when the liberty of the subject is concerned this must be construed strictly. Second—There is an informality on the face of Mr. May's (assistant magistrate of this colony) warrant to the gaol governor. It purports to give the prisoner into his custody in exercise of a power to that effect contained in an order of her Majesty in Council, dated 3rd March, 1859. That order in council is no longer in force. It was repealed by a subsequent order in council of date 23rd January, 1860! This is of itself fatal; and entitles Mr. Moss to his immediate discharge. Mr. May can scarcely be blamed for this, as this subsequent order has never been published in Hong Kong, but only in the *North China Herald*.

In consequence of this informality in the warrant, we are happy to say Mr. Moss was released.

Mr. Pollard, the counsel for Mr. Moss, moved for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the consular conviction into this Court, and have it quashed, on the ground that the Consul-General, in revising the sentence of Mr. Consul Vyse at Kanagawa (who tried the case), had added three months' imprisonment to the fine of $1,000 inflicted by the Consul, while the Order in Council only gave him (or Consuls) power to fine or imprison, but not to do both. His lordship the Chief Justice, decided that he had no jurisdiction to grant the writ, and said, had it not been for the technical defect in the warrant of committal the defendant would have been absolutely remediless. He pointed out also that the consular warrant directed him to deport the prisoner to England, but as neither his letters patent nor the charter of the Court authorised the judge to do such a thing, he did not see how Mr. Vyse could give him power to do it. His lordship also commented on the fact that his letters patent only gave him certain powers under the Order in Council of March, 1859, and as that was repealed he had at present no jurisdiction whatever; and that even if the old Order were still in force, he had no power over criminal matters, his jurisdiction being limited to civil matters; so that, however much a Consul in Japan might exceed his powers or jurisdiction, the party affected was without remedy, except by going to England and moving for a *certiorari* in the Queen's Bench. He regretted the present anomalous state of things, but he must refuse the writ, having no jurisdiction. The judge said he thought it right to say that it was no error on Mr. May's part that the warrant was informal, as the order of 1860 had never been published here or communicated to the local authorities, and that he himself did not know of its existence until produced in Court on the motion. Mr. Pollard explained that it was simply owing to the accidental circumstance of his having been in Shanghai when the order appeared in the *North China Herald* (the official organ of the Embassy in Japan), that he was aware of its existence.

The following is from the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, dated Kanagawa, Dec. 29, 1860.

Matters here are in a very bad state, I can assure you—a war or a fight being certain between the Americans, English, French, and, in fact, all the European residents on the one side, and the Japanese on the other. The cutting down of the French Consul-General's butler by the Japanese in the manner they did has excited the most deadly hatred—they are sworn to have revenge. The French Consul has removed from Yedo down to Kanagawa, being afraid to reside there any longer. The Americans are determined upon having a fight. Every one here carries his sword and revolver whenever he goes out after dark. There is no doubt but the French and English are going to compel Japan to give Prussia a treaty, which certainly would not be granted without compulsion.

But what is still worse is the quarrel going on between the English residents and Mr. Alcock, the British Minister, and Captain Vyse, the Consul. Neither of these gentlemen dare go into the street alone after dark, although they both carry pistols. They appear to be universally disliked, although both are of high standing at home.

The English and Japanese shooting case—Moss and the *yachonine*—in which the latter was mortally wounded, closed in the Consular Court on the 20th inst. The sentence of Moss was :—"Three months' imprisonment in her Majesty's jail in Hong Kong, to pay $1,000 to the wounded man, and costs of court and deportation from Japan." Costs of court, $60. Moss was indicted and tried in the Consular Court here in Kanagawa. Captain F. Howard Vyse, British Consul, A. J. Macpherson, J. B. Ross, and E. Clark, three respectable English merchants of Kanagawa, the latter belonging to the house of Dent and Co., composed the court. The trial lasted several days, and excited a great deal of bitterness and angry feeling among all classes of Europeans, especially the English. There were thirteen Japanese witnesses who testified on the part of the prosecution, and nearly as many Europeans for the defence. Moss was defended by Cooper Turner, Esq., Crown Solicitor and Queen's Proctor of Hong Kong, who undertook the defence at the urgent solicitation of many English residents here, because they wanted fair play—to see the rights of Englishmen fairly and legally tested according to the Treaty. Moss summed up his own case, if summing up it could be called, and he is considered to have paid dearly for his folly in doing so. The summing up consisted mostly in pitching into the British Minister and the Consul, contradicting the witnesses who had testified against him, calling on the court to discredit all they had sworn to, and to believe all of defendant's story. The indictment charged Moss with committing three criminal acts, upon all of which he was found guilty.

The testimony closed several days before the case was summed up and the opinion of the courts publicly known, all except the sentence. There being no unanimity between the Consul and the assessors as to the verdict, the case was referred to his Excellency Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Minister at Yedo. The case having been carefully reviewed, was returned, sustaining the Consul's sentence and adding three months' imprisonment. The opinion of the assessors being almost unanimous that Moss did not fire the gun—that the gun exploded accidentally—that he did not know the men who came to arrest him were officers—that he was justified in pointing the gun—that he was ignorant of the game-law—that he was not aware he was doing anything wrong, &c., &c., the defendant was acquitted of every charge against him by the assessors, and, by the Consul, found guilty of them all. The sentence was anticipated, it being predicted, from the commencement of the trial, from the fact that the Consul and Minister were both opposed to Moss—this being the charge made by the English residents.

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The fine of $1,000 was paid over under protest, in order that Moss might appeal to the Queen. The British Minister is threatened with criminal prosecution before the Governor of Hong Kong, for adding to the Consul's sentence the imprisonment, which some of Moss' friends pretend was a criminal act on the part of his excellency. Moss, as soon as the sentence was read, was escorted by a detachment of marines from her Majesty's steamer *Pioneer* on board ship, in which he will be carried to Hong Kong in the course of a couple of weeks.

The quarrel between the British Minister and Consul and the English residents here has reached fighting pitch; all intercourse is suspended, and the only thing one now hears in the street, the counting-room, or bar-room, is Alcock and Vyse. The order lately issued by the Consul against carrying firearms during the daytime is disregarded. A meeting of Englishmen was called soon after the order was issued, and resolved that they "would carry revolvers," notwithstanding their Consul had forbidden them to do so. At the Consular Court at the trial of Moss, Englishmen went there as witnesses, each man carrying his revolver strapped to his side. Within a few days the Minister has issued an order making it a crime, punishable with deportation from Japan, for any English subject to carry firearms between sunrise and sunset, besides many other prohibitions.

Michael Moss, the prisoner, has a house in Yokuhama, where he has been permitted to come during daytime, under the escort of marines, but goes on board each night. The prisoner is an English Jew, about twenty-four years of age, a native of Jamaica, and left there when only a year and a-half old. His father, it is said, is Michael Moss, of Lombard-street, London, a rich broker and colonial dealer, and a friend of the Rothschilds. His case, it is said, will be brought into Parliament and there overhauled.

I have just seen a paper circulating among the English residents here, calling upon all Englishmen to meet on Monday at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the circular issued by her Majesty's Consul in reply to the letter sent him concerning the game laws. Her Majesty's subjects had better stop where they are; the quarrel has gone far enough; otherwise they may find themselves in the condition of Moss—deported from Japan, and obliged to leave suddenly in a man-of-war, leaving behind what little property they had scraped together.

The Prussians are trying to get the English to assist them in getting a treaty with the Japanese, who are very much disposed not to give them one. Our Minister, Hon. Townsend Harris, has been instructed by the President to interpose his friendly offices so far as it would be proper in assisting the Prussians.

What the French are doing at Yedo no one knows; there are all sorts of rumours afloat, the principal one is that they have gone to Yedo to demand satisfaction for the assault committed last fall on the servant of M. de Bellecourt, the French Consul-General. M. Bellecourt has demanded ten thousand dollars for his servant being cut down, and he is determined upon having it. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have recommenced running steamers between here and Shanghai twice a month, to connect with the mail line for England and overland. This arrangement formerly existed till the steamers were bought by the Government for transports after the commencement of the China war. Since then, till now, there has been no regularity or certainty about sending or receiving letters; we had to depend on sailing vessels.

The following further particulars relative to the naval forces in the Japanese waters, and the movements of Sir Hope Grant, may also prove of interest:—

The steamer *Granada*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's line, arrived here on the 17th, five days from Shanghai, and leaves to-day for Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Among the passengers were Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., commander-in-chief of the land forces in China, accompanied by Lady Hope Grant and the following military staff.—Captain Grant, A.D.C.; Major Sarel, A.D.C.; Major Wilmot, Lieut.-Col. Woisley, Major Reboul, Capt. Biddolph, Military Secretary.

The following vessels of the French and English fleet are now in this port, which they will make their winter quarters:—

The English have the *Imperieuse*, fifty gun frigate, Admiral Jones, flagship; *Encounter*, Capt. Dew; *Scout*, Capt. Corbett; *Pearl*, Capt. Borclau. The last three are twenty-one gun corvettes. There is also the *Pioneer* gunboat.

The French have the frigate *Renommee*, fifty-two guns, Admiral Paget, flagship, and an iron gunboat, twelve guns. Several more ships are expected.

The Prussians have two frigates, *Thetis* and *Ancona*, each forty-four guns, and the *Elbe* storeship.

The Dutch have one brig, twelve guns, and the Japanese the war steamer *Candinmarruh*, and the yacht-steamer *Victoria*, given them by the English Government.

NAGASAKI.

Dates from this port are down to the 7th Jan. All quiet, and business progressing satisfactorily. The exports to China continue on a large scale, one firm alone having despatched in the previous month six vessels for Shanghai. The quotations are:—

For grey shirtings, 6½ cy., we quote 3 dols.; white ditto, of good quality, 3 dols. to 3 dols. 10c.; white brocades, 3 dols.; white figured shirtings or spots, 2 dols. 90c., these latter being less admired than brocades; chintzes, common, 2 dols. 40c.; good quality, 2 dols. 65c. to 2 dols. 75c.; dyed damasks, 6 dols.; brocades, 3 dols. 75c; dyed spots, 3 dols. 75c.; long ells, 10 dols.; camlets, BB, 28 dols., SS, 26 dols., X, 24 dols. 50c. Other fancy goods not much enquired for at present. T-cloths difficult of sale at covering rates; spelter, 8 dols. 25c.

In Tea a large business has been done, several cargoes having been shipped to Shanghai of the better sorts, such as are made up to suit the English and American markets, but at present prices are very high, and settlements smaller. Silk, scarce, high rates being also asked for this article. Vegetable wax, saucer shape, unobtainable; block, moderate stock, obtainable at 11 dols. 50c. for best; beeswax, none pure in the market; sulphur, 2 dols.; iron, 3 dols.; isinglass, best, 24 dols. to 27 dols.; tobacco, best, 6 dols. 50c. to 7 dols.; common, 3 dols. to 4 dols. 50c.; gallnuts, 6 dols. 50c.; pearl-shells, 1 dol. 50c.; rapeseed oil, at present unobtainable; rapeseed, 1 dol. 60c. to 1 dol. 80c.; camphor, 17 dols. for best.

CHINA.

PEKING.

A house is being prepared for Mr. Bruce, and he was expected to reach there in February.

In answer to a memorial praying his return to the capital, the Emperor is said to have threatened the memorialists with severe punishment in the event of their repeating the offence. The effort to raise the indemnity money has led to a stoppage of the soldiers' pay and a depreciation in the value of paper money.

TIEN-TSIN.

From this port the dates are to 7th Jan. The troops and the diplomatic staff of Mr. Bruce were all in good health.

A correspondent who writes from Tien-tsin, *via* Chee-foo and Shanghae, describes the place as unapproachable, or nearly so. A mail had reached the Gulf and many attempts had been made to land it, but without success, save in the case of two boxes which were got ashore. Only a few of our friends there had received their letters. They expect to be shut up till spring. The ice at present is a foot thick. There is scarcely a single vessel outside, all having gone to the Miataou Islands or to Chee-foo. At a later date the *Plover* is reported to have arrived at Tien-tsin, but without any likelihood of being able to land. The people are very anxious to begin trade in the spring, and in the meantime amuse themselves by taking as much of the indemnity money back as they possibly can get out of the foreigners' pockets by levying high prices on their articles. It is possible that the garrison may be broken up by May.

SHANGHAI.

The review of the year's trade, &c., for 1860, which appears in the *North China Herald*, will be noticed in our next.

The expedition up the Yang-tze-Kiang was to leave Shanghai on the 5th Feb. under the charge of Admiral Hope and Mr. Consul Meadows.

The Hon Mr. Bruce, her Majesty's minister, has made the following appointments:—Martin C. Morrison, Esq., acting consul at Tang-chow; James Mongan, Esq., acting consul at Tien-tsin; Robert Swinhoe, Esq., acting vice-consul at Tai-wan, Formosa.

An expedition, partly scientific, partly sporting, is about to strike through a nearly unknown country in Central Asia; making, in fact, an overland journey from Shanghai to Simla in the Himalayas:—

It is composed of two or three military and civil scientific celebrities. One of the party has already gained renown in Northern America, and is a naturalist in the fullest sense of the term, as well as a clever ornithologist. Another enjoys a well-deserved fame as a daring sportsman, who has already penetrated into Western Thibet through the Himalayas. A celebrated surgeon and botanist of this settlement is a third, and we understand that through the kindness of Bishop Boone, they have been enabled to secure the services of a compete t interpreter. The general commanding-in-chief has given them every encouragement, and altogether they start under auspicous circumstances. They purpose to take advantage of the expedition shortly to start up the Yang-tze-kiang, to its extreme limits; thence they strike in a north-westerly direction to Tching-tou (in the western part of Se-tchuen), and from there follow an indicated track through the mountains to Pa or Batan, which they expect to reach in May, thence they will go to Lassa, a place which, though known by repute, is not described particularly in any work that we know of. This city they expect to find the most opposition to their progress in, as its inhabitants are said lo be unfriendly towards Europeans. While there, or rather from there, they purpose to explore the uncertain part of the Brahmapootra which lies to the south of that capital: this done, they keep along the northern slopes of the Himalayas, and will we believe enter India about the spot where the four great rivers Indus, Jumna, Ganges, and Brahmapootra have their origin about October.

The following has been issued by the American Consul:—

"Notice is hereby given that D. F. Coombs and E. R. Goodrich, both citizens of the United States, belonging to Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, left this port on the morning of the 18th day of December last, in a boat manned by a Chinese crew, and proceeded up the Whangpoo river, with the expectation of being absent from this port eleven days, and they have not returned, nor have they been heard from. It is believed that they are dead, and died intestate within this consular jurisdiction, either accidentally or from unlawful violence."

Some numbers of the *Peking Gazette* had been received at Shanghai, from which the following information is gathered:—

"Chang-kwo-fan has been busy in Anhui, and re-took a place

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called Ehsien. The rebels made desperate attempts to regain their position, but in vain. The rebels sustained a defeat at Wen Chang in Czu-chuen, after reducing the city to great straits."

Supposing that his Imperial Majesty must be in want of money, the loyal governors-general of Fokien and Chekiang, with several officers of less note, have memorialised his majesty to request the governors of every province to subscribe sums varying from three to ten thousand taels. The Imperial sanction is graciously given to this proposal, which was accompanied by the sum of 3,000 taels. Hung-ke, of Peking celebrity, has been promoted from the third to the first rank, for his skill and energy in conducting the exchange of the ratifications of the Tien-tsin Treaty.

Mr. Fullerton Henderson has been authorised to sign the firm of Jarvie, Thorburn, and Co.

Mr. Charles Hagedorn has established himself at Nagasaki as a commision merchant.

The business of Messrs. Wadman and Co., Ningpo, will be liquidated by Mr. J. Bohstedt, who will continue the same on his own account.

Mr. H. M. Wright has been admitted a partner in the firm of W. J. Alt and Co., of Nagasaki, Japan.

Mr. John A. T. Meadows has resigned his office of interpreter, and intends opening business at Tien-tsin as a commission merchant.

Mr. Wade, the Chinese Secretary, left Tien-tsin for Pe ing on the 2nd Jan.; and Mr. Morrison has left to open the Consulate at Tang-chow.

The two men, H. A. Allen and William Hamilton, who were concerned in the robbery of Mr. Trannack's boat, and other piratical offences, and who were captured some time since by the boat from H.M.S. *Centaur*, have escaped from the Consulate jail.

The regular monthly meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held; the Rev. Dr. Bridgman in the chair. William Howard, Esq. was elected a resident member. The paper for the evening—an Essay on Agriculture in China—was read.

AMOY AND FOO-CHOW-FOO.

The new Treaty has been disseminated among the natives, and well received.

SWATOW.

It is reported that Ting-chow, in Fukhien, fell on the 11th Jan. before the Chang-maous; the whole country, therefore, is now open for them to Chauchowfoo. Hing-lin and Keaying are already threatened. The Imperialists are now falling back from Wooping, which lies on the road to them. The Chuntai (Commandant) at Chauchowfoo has called out the militia from the district about Swatow, and 3,000 have already been collected and marched to the city.

A notice has been posted up, purporting to be issued by the local gentry, naming foreigners *kih*, guests, calling on the people to remain quiet on seeing them, and expostulating on the folly of hooting and pelting them. The proclamations about the new Treaty have, however, been defaced at Chau-chow, and squibs appeared against the Taoutae, one of which said that a conspiracy had been formed to kill him directly foreigners entered the city. This roused his ire, and he at once issued peremptory orders to his subordinates to seize any one caught posting up anonymous papers of any kind.

HONG KONG.

Lord Elgin left Hong Kong for Manila on the 28th January, whence, as already stated, he proceeds to Batavia. The steamer that conveys his lordship is the *Feroze*, H.M.I.N. A salvo of artillery from the British and foreign men-of-war in harbour, which also manned their yards, greeted his departure.

The *Dayspring* (Brit.) has been sold for $8,000; the *Albers* (Am.) for $7,500; the *Loch Lomond* (Brit.) for $4,500; and the *J. C. Humphreys* (Am.) for $6,800.

The Civil Service Abuse Commission has not yet terminated, the next meeting being appointed for the 2nd Feb.

The cession of Kowloong has been formally made to England, and inaugurated by Lord Elgin by an imposing ceremony.

All that portion of the late army in China which has returned from Tien-tsin and Peking—by far the larger proportion of the forces engaged—has arrived at Hong Kong under orders to proceed to England and India, and has been embarked under the superintendence of Colonel MacKenzie. The total number that has already been received on board ship amounts to—Officers 270, rank and file 3,500, horses 900, native followers 3,631, number of transport vessels 48.

The *Hong Kong Government Gazette* confirms a notice of deceased persons to whom letters of administration have been granted, and the value of estate, among which we observe that of T. L. Walker, $7,638; George Chape, $6,424; James Gray, $13,800; J. B. Compton, $1,331.

A notification also appears, setting forth the local and Imperial acts for the conveyance of Chinese passengers.

A new monthly publication, called the *China Record*, is to be started from the office of the *Daily Press*, which paper, we may also observe, has been increased in size.

The *Granada* and *Chusan*, P. and O. steamers, have been chartered by the French for the conveyance of troops to Saigon. A considerable force is now on its way thither.

A third dividend on the American Canton claims has been just paid, leaving less than 20 per cent. for the final discharge of the certificates. Lord Elgin, in reply to questions as to the British claims, could not promise when, but it "shall be paid soon" was all that could be elicited from his lordship touching the British Canton claims.

It is announced that Governor Robinson intends visiting England to confer with her Majesty's Government on several important matters connected with the colony and the new territory of Kowloong.

The *China Mail*, in noticing the departure of Lord Elgin for England, takes the opportunity of reviewing the results of his lordship's mission, which is looked upon as eminently satisfactory. It is regretted that Lord Elgin did not visit all the ports, with a view to initiate his subordinates into his policy, with that firm, temperate and kind spirit which has characterised all his lordship's proceedings.

The *Hong Kong Register* gives the conclusion of Mr. Griffith Johns's sojourn among the rebels, and promises an account of his visit to Nanking.

It is the intention of the P. and O. Company to resume the line between Shanghai and the ports in Japan.

The revenue and expenditure tables have been published, and show total receipts £94,183, and expenditure £72,390, showing a nett increase in receipts of £28,957 and in expenditure £6,281 over 1859.

The *Friend of China* notices the departure of H.M.S. *Adventure*, for England, on the 17th Jan. She sailed from Canton, and for a fortnight before had small-pox on board, from the effects of which she lost only one man.

The *Red Riding Hood* left Canton for Demerara with emigrants on the 18th Jan., and will be preceded by the British ship *Chapman*.

CANTON.

The following is from the *Friend of China*:—

It is an established fact that mercantile houses of long standing in the East are very conservative in their ways, and view with little favour the innovations caused by steam and electricity. Lieutenant Waghorn, the pioneer of the overland route to India, found small acceptance when he visited Canton in 1838, and proposed to British merchants a formation of the line afterwards made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and had Chinese affairs remained as they were—had there been no opium war, no Hong Kong under British rule—it is more than probable that we should not to this hour have a line of mail between this and Suez. Bearing this conservatism in mind, it seems problematical whether the proposed line of telegraph between China and Russian Europe is not deemed by leading merchants here a nuisance rather than a good. This telegraph way, according to late advices, is making rapid progress, and is already complete over some 600 miles to the eastward of Moscow—viz., to Perm, on the border of Siberia, say to long. 55 deg. E. and lat. 58 deg. N. From Perm the line will cross the Uralian Mountains to Iekaterinberg, and thence to Toumain, on the left bank of the Irtysch. From Toumain the line is to run to Omsk, a fortified town, the importance of which may be judged by the circumstance of its having a garrison of 4,000 men. From Omsk the line will proceed to and through Tomsk and on to Krasnoyarsk. This place is only 500 miles north-west of Kiakhta, to reach which, however, the wire will pass through Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. From Kiakhta (Mai-matsin, in China), it is proposed to carry the line over the Yablanovoi Mountains to Cheta, to which place steamers already run from Nicalouski, on the Amoor. The line will not follow the line of the Amoor river, however, but across to Nestchmisk, and then down the Shilka river to Ourstrelka, a point just 6,000 miles from Moscow. How long it will take to construct the whole line we are not in a position to say—two or three years perhaps. Once constructed, however, the terminus on this side will become a place of note, and prove a leading instrument in the steady march of civilisation in the East.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The latest intelligence from Saigon announces a victory by the French on the 1st of January. In a battle, which lasted two hours and a half, the French captured two forts and killed six hundred of the foe, with a loss to themselves of six wounded. The French army in occupation at Saigon numbered about

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seven hundred, but nearly a third of them were sick and unfit for duty. The Anamese had stopped supplies from the interior, the cost of rice having thereby been quadrupled. Vessels had been sent up the coast for live stock. Business was very dull. It is said that a powerful reinforcement of French will shortly proceed from Hong Kong to the South, to assist in bringing matters to a definite settlement.

There are some 25,000 Anamites waiting to repulse the French troops expected to land at this port. The French will not attack Saigon, but proceed to the chief power there, or before commencing hostilities. The French have adopted this measure in order to save bloodshed.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

The Roman Catholic Mission schooner *Marterio de Tonquin*, with the Right Rev. Mr. Cuarteran, bound for Manila, returned here from Balabac in November last, after several unsuccessful attempts to beat up against the North-East monsoon. The brig *Pacifico* had left Balabac for Manila on the 14th of September, and the residents at that settlement were short of supplies, as there had been no communication from Manila for several months.

The Pangeran Tumongong of Brune, and the heir apparent, accompanied by several Rajahs, arrived here a few days ago, and returned again to Brune. The trade between this and the Suloo Archipelago is getting more regular, and notwithstanding the prohibitions by the Pangerans of Brune of exporting sago, and to whom the natives are obliged to sell in preference to better paymasters, the general trade of the colony is satisfactory. The oppressive system carried on by the Rajahs of Borneo on the North-West coast, has caused many of their people to seek an asylum in this colony, and the few flourishing settlements are now in a hopeless condition, the natives beginning to resume their old habits of piracy; and a little slave-trade is also carried on with impunity.

All the coal works are progressing favourably. The company have succeeded in getting coal from the old workings for the purpose of starting the pumping and saw mill engines.

SARAWAK.

H.M S. *Nimrod* had arrived at Sarawak with Mr. St. John, the consul-general, and was about to proceed to Brune. All was quiet at Sarawak, and trade prospering.

Sir James Brooke was expected to leave Singapore on the 8th Feb. for Sarawak in his steamer, the *Rainbow*. The news of Capt. Brooke's death, reported elsewhere, is not confirmed.

JAVA.

The Government have employed the native master of ceremonies at Batavia to go to Banjermassing, and endeavour to persuade the rebels there to capitulate. The slave-trade at Nias (Sumatra) seems to go on with impunity, the traders being seldom caught by the Government.

Trade in Batavia is very slack. Several small failures have taken place among the Chinese.

At Banjermassing there is nothing in the shape of news. The Dutch appear to be barely holding their footing in the country.

The crew of the Dutch war steamer *Claeszen*, were on the 25th Jan. beaten off from Pulo Salius, one of the Paternoster group, by pirates, who, driven to desperation by the loss of their praus, enticed the men-of-war's men into a field exposed to a covered fire from three sides, when nine men were placed *hors de combat*. The crew of the *Claeszen* then retreated, and the vessel proceeded to Macassar for assistance to complete the destruction of this nest of pirates.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A rumour prevails in semi-official circles that Colonel Cavenagh, the governor of the Straits Settlements, is about to accept a higher appointment in India. Great credit is given to the colonel, as a hardworking, conscientious man, but it is remarked that during his administration he has done little or nothing to advance the interests of the settlements. This opinion is founded on the facts, that he did not oppose the introduction of the Income-tax and Licence Bill, from both of which the inhabitants of the Straits have been exempted, in consequence of the protests of all classes of citizens. Still, his departure will be regretted. By his example, and that of his highly esteemed family, he has imparted a healthy tone to the society of Singapore; he has been foremost in every social virtue; in short, as a *man*, he is learned; as a governor, he has drawn little respect.

Sir James Brooke's steamer, *Rainbow*, arrived out from Glasgow on the 30th of January.

The French steam-transport *Wezer* has been totally wrecked on a rock near Cape St. James.

Mr. Thomas Dunman, who for fifteen years has alternately filled the situation of superintendent of police, magistrate, and commissioner of police at Singapore, embarked for Europe, on leave, in the *Robert Small*, on the 28th of January. Mr. K. B. S. Robertson officiates for Mr. Dunman during his absence.

The American ship *Isaac Walton* was lost on the 15th of December, on a reef near Pulo Panjang. The crew were saved, and conveyed to Bangkok by the Peruvian ship *Empress de Lina*. The wreck was sold by auction for $120.

Merchants and planters in the Straits have now an opportunity afforded them of becoming more intimately acquainted with the Eastern Archipelago by the establishment of the *Cories de Vries* line of steamers, which touch at Rhio, Muntok, Padang, Bencoolen, Samarang, Sourabaya, Biliton, Pontianak, &c., the Moluccas, Amboina, Ternate, Bali, and Banjermassing. The steamers are well found, and provide in every respect for the comfort and pleasure of the passengers.

PENANG.

Our latest dates from this place are to the 9th February. It is said Government contemplate running three small steamers in the Straits, to ply regularly between all three settlements. Two are expected from China, and one from Bombay. The latter is the *Sir Hugh Rose*, the former the *Thor* and *Mahor*. They are much wanted, and will be most welcome to the inhabitants of the Straits.

Mr. Plunkett arrived here on the 21st January, in the *Hooghly*, and took over charge of the police the following day. It is to be hoped our new deputy will not have so many malicious enemies as Mr. Robertson. Mr. Plunkett always bore the character in Singapore as a very kind and gentlemanly man, and as Mr. Robertson has now been removed from the sphere of Penang official malice, his successor will not have occasion to defend the vexatious suits, rather too prevalent in former days, and the denunciation of the local press.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CAINE—On the 13th inst., at Star-hill, Rochester, the lady of George W. Caine, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul. Swatow, of a son.

CHALDECOTT—At Hong Kong, on the 8th January, the wife of T. A. Chaldecott, Esq., M.D., of a son.

GRAHAME—At Manila, on the 10th Jan., the wife of R. V. Grahame, of a son.

LABUAN—On the 9th inst., at Stormanstown House, near Dublin, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan, of a daughter.

PEARCE—On the 24th ult., at Staplegrove, Taunton, the wife of Richard Pearce, Esq., of a daughter.

PIERCY—At Canton, on the 5th Jan., the wife of the Rev. George Piercy, Wesleyan missionary, of a daughter.

RAWSON—On the 28th ult., at Killinchy, county Down, the wife of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, Esq., C.B., Colonial Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, of twin daughters.

THORNE—At Shanghai, on the 13th Jan., Mrs. Thorne, of a daughter.

WATSON—At Broadfield, Singapore, on the 29th Jan., the wife of N. B. Watson, Esq., of a son.

WHITLOW—At Shanghai, on the 19th Jan., Mrs. James Whitlow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

RODRIGUES—FELIX—On the 22nd inst., at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, Malacca, by the Very Rev. M. J. Gomes, Mr. Jose M. Rodrigues, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s service, Singapore, to Julia, only daughter of Mr. S. Felix, of Malacca.

CUMMING—FRASER—On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by the Rev. Robert Holberton, M.A., incumbent of Norbiton, Surrey, James Bannerman Cumming, Esq., of Singapore, to Elizabeth Sarah, widow of the late Edward Fraser, Esq., advocate, and daughter of the late Captain Melville Gore Matson, H.M.'s 59th Regiment.

JACKSON—HALL—On the 24th Jan., at the English Church, Penang, Lieutenant Jackson, H.M.B. *Krishna*, to Miss Hall.

DEATHS.

DUNN—On board the steamer *Chow Phya*, forty-eight hours after leaving Singapore, Mr. G. Dunn, proprietor of the Steam Rice Mills at Bankok.

GISBORNE—On Friday, the 8th inst., at 1, Dartmouth-street, Westminster, Lionel Gisborne, Esq., civil engineer, aged 37.

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HULME—On the 1st inst., at Brighton, in the 57th year of his age, John Walter Hulme, Esq., late Her Majesty's Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong, China.

LITCHFIELD—On the 21st January, at Hong Kong, Eliza, wife of Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General E. Litchfield.

MORRIS—On the 21st January, at Hong Kong, Mr. John Morris, of the firm of Messrs. Blackhead and Co., aged 24 years and 7 months.

RAWSON On the 6th inst., at Bestwood-hall, near Nottingham, George Rawson, Esq., in his 54th year.

RODE—On the 25th ult., at 11, Cavendish-square, the Countess of Rode, aged 66.

STERLING On the 19th January, Private Musician Daniel Sterling, aged 33 years, late 21st Regt. Madras N.I. He left a wife and three children to lament his loss.

VINCENT—On the 20th January, at Shanghae, Isabel, the infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Vincent.

WETHERELL—On the 7th inst., at Warneford-place, Wilts, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Wetherell Warneford, widow of the late Sir Charles Wetherell, Knight, aged 57.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—The business transacted during the fortnight at all the ports has been unusually small. At Shanghae.—Black: Settlements for the fortnight are—4,970 chests, of which 3.000 are Ningchow, at 24 taels to 28¾ taels, and 1,300 very low to fair common congous, at 15 taels to 20 taels; purchases to date now amount to 60,500 chests, and the stock on the market of all kinds is not more than 9,500 chests. Greens: Scarcity continues to exist, and it is generally admitted that a large portion of the crop has been destroyed. Foo-Chow Settlements Congou: 10,000 chests and 7,500 half ditto, at 7½ to 12 taels for trashy and low, 12 to 15 taels for very to good common, 16 to 20 taels for but middling to middling, 19 to 24 for medium to fine Ningchows. Oolongs: 1.500 half-chests, at 11 to 20 taels for low Foochow packed to good cargo. Flowery Pekoe: 500 chests at 24 to 45 taels common and middling are easier. Scented Teas: 8,500 boxes middling to fine, 21 to 24 taels; a small parcel very inferior brought 16½ taels only. Canton.—Congou: Four chops Oonams and Oopacks, at 22½ to 28¾ taels. Scented Teas: 1,500 boxes Orange Pekoe at 24 to 29 taels, and 5,000 boxes Caper at 15 to 24 taels. Powchong: 500 half-chests and 1,000 10-catty boxes, at 20 taels. Canton Greens: 6,000 boxes Gunpowder, at 17 to 19 taels. 800 packages Imperial, at 19 to 20 taels. 100 half-chests Young Hyson, at 20 to 22 taels. 500 half-chests Hyson Skin, at 15 to 17 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghae: The receipt of further unfavourable accounts from Europe, together with the maintained advanced rate of exchange, have resulted in a fall of 10 to 15 taels per picul on lower classes. The settlements are—3,500 bales, making total to date 67,000 bales for Europe, and 1,400 bales for America, against last season 46 000 bales to Europe, and 1,000 to America. The unsold stock is estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 bales; at same time last year it was 4,500 b les. Canton: Reereeled Cum-chook is offered at 465 to $470 - the contract price is $15 higher. Loonkong is quoted 440 to $450. Gowkong, 400 to $410. The only settlements reported are 100 piculs of all kinds.

DRUGS, &c. Casia Lignea: The Canton market has been cleared at 17½ dols. per picul. There is still some stocks at Macao where the quotation is 16 dols. to 17 dols. Cassia oil is quoted at Canton 275 dols to 280 dols. and at Macao 260 dols. to 265 dols.; there is ample stock and little demand. Cassa Buds: About 100 pls. have reached Canton, half of which has been disposed of at 39 dols. Star Aniseed: There is a stock at Macoa of 500 pls., the quotation for first quality is 14 dols. 75c. to 15 dols. 25c. Anniseed Oil is in reduced stock—the Macao quotation is 160 dols. to 165 dols. Galangal can be had at Canton at 4 dols., and China root at the same figure. Vermillion is still quoted 38 dols. Galls have advanced to 17 dols. 50c., and are scarce. Matting at Canton still continues high, say white four-quarter, 11c., five-quarter, 129½c., six-quarter, 16c. per yard., checked being 13½c.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The business transacted in manufactured imports has been very limited indeed during the fortnight, which may be entirely attributed to the usual cessation of business on the approach of the holidays.

At SHANGHAI.—Grey shirtings, deliveries 15,000 pieces; white do., deliveries 1,200 pieces; T cloths, deliveries, 7,000 pieces American goods are very dull, but it is hoped they will find a market at the North in the spring. The sales of the fortnight are reported. Drills, 6,000 pieces; sheetings, 1,200 pieces; jeans, 5,000 pieces; leaving a heavy unsold stock of 320,000 pieces; drills, 33,500 pieces sheetings; and 28,500 pieces jeans; camlets, sales 36 pieces; long ells, sales 40 pieces; Spanish stripes, sales 100 pieces; iron, dull and large stocks. Tin scarce and wanted; tin plates are saleable. Lead in fair request, and small stock. Straits produce, no sales whatever reported.

At HONG KONG.—The sales of the fortnight are reported as under: 30 bales yarn; grey longcloths, none; white ditto, 500 pieces; T cloths, none except sales to arrive; long ells, 500 pieces scarlet; Spanish stripes, 600 pieces; camlets, 450 pieces; lastings, 120 pieces; iron, 800 piculs; tin plates, 420 boxes; lead is neglected; window glass in enormous stock.

At CANTON.—Sales of the fortnight: Cotton yarn, 160 bales; grey shirtings, 9,150 pieces; white ditto, 2.750 pieces; T-cloths, 960 pieces; Am. drills, 600 pieces; do. jeans, 4,000 pieces; long ells, 380 pieces; camlets, 120 pieces; lastings, 100 pieces; betel nut, 1,200 piculs; rattans, 500 piculs; lead, 1,100 piculs; quicksilver, 620 flasks; nail rod iron, 1,250 piculs; tin plates, 500 boxes.

MANILA.—Imports there have been two arrivals from England. The market is in a fair condition. Exports: Produce continues scarce. Sugar: There is little or no current clayed left for sale, and though dealers ask higher rates the value cannot be quoted over 5 dols. 75c. per picul. Sales of Zebu and Iloilo were at 3 dols. 84½c. to 3 dols. 87½c. per p cul. Hemp: Nearly all that has lately come to market was contracted for some time ago. The present quotation is 4 dols. 50c. to 4 dols. 62½c. per picul for current quality, with a good demand for shipment to Europe.

SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.—The markets are reported as inactive, owing to the approach of the Chinese new year.

BANKOK.—The *Bankok* has sailed for Bordeaux. The sugar season had commenced; prices were very full, and supply small. No purchases had been made for Europe in consequence.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 4d.	6s. 4¼d. to 6s. 5d
Ditto	3 ditto		
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 9	4 9½
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 8½ to 4 8½	4 8½
Ditto	3 ditto		
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 8½	4 9
Ditto	3 ditto		
At Manila	6 ditto	4 2	4 2
Ditto	3 ditto		
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto		11½

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 301 to 303 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 222 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11 to 11¼ taels, and at Hong Kong 8½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25½ to 25¾ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	5,655,087	21,167,300	27,085,134	54,157 521	54,718
Comparative period last season	18 894,345	14,334,366	18,936,780	52,162,491	39,810
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1 to Dec. 31, 1860	...	...	...	18,883,890	1,474
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	24,265,038	1,420

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight: the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Florence, from Shanghai, Jan. 18, to New York. Tea, 805,900 lbs.

Per Bankside, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 19, to London. Tea, 590,000 lbs.

Per Witch of the Seas, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 19, to Cork, for orders. Tea, 472,500 lbs.

Per Great Britain, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 12, to Melbourne. Tea, 527,500 lbs.

Per Shakespeare, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 12, to Sydney. Tea, 580.000 lbs.

Per Psyche, from Foo-chow-Foo, Jan. 24, to Sydney. Tea, 264,400 lbs.

Per Heroes of Alma, from Canton, Jan. 1, to London. Tea, 677,700 lbs.

Per Standard, from Canton, Jan. 8, to London. Tea, 515,700 lbs.

Per Scawfell, from Canton, Jan. 13, to Liverpool. Tea, 1,020,108 lbs.

Per Oithona, from Canton, Jan. 13, to London. Tea, 909,000 lbs.; sweetmeats, 100 boxes; soy, 100 packages; canes, 63 mil.; silk piece goods, 13 packages.

Per Pruth, from Canton, Jan. 19, to London. Tea, 351,400 lbs.; sweetmeats, 20 boxes; silk waste, 20 piculs; matting, 810 rolls; canes, 7 mil.; silk piece goods, 5 cases.

Per Mathilde, from Canton, Jan. 18, to Hamburg. Cassia, 1,060 piculs; anniseed and cassia oil, 66 boxes.

Per Emeu (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, Jan. 16, to London. Silk, 2,136 bales; to the Continent, 662.

Per Mary Whitridge, from Hong Kong, Jan. 17, to San Francisco. Tea, 710 packages; sugar, 4,600 piculs; rice, 5,500; oil, 600; matting, 50 rolls; opium, 3,700 taels; China goods, 4,112 packages; pepper, 400 bags.

Per Aurifera, from Hong Kong, Jan. 16, to Melbourne. Tea, 50,000 lbs; sugar, 400 piculs; oil, 1,100; China goods, 6,572 packages; opium, 6,600 taels.

Per Pons Ælii, from Hong Kong, Jan. 17, to Melbourne. Oil, 120 piculs; China goods, 5,170 packages; prepared opium, 5,400 taels; tobacco, 79 packages.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Bonaventure, to Cork, Jan. 19. Hemp, 7,730 piculs; sugar, 13,150; sapanwood, 525.

Per Eliza Stewart, to Cork. Hemp, 3,020 piculs; sugar, 7,275.

Per Revere, to Boston, Jan. 9. Hemp, 8.000 piculs; sugar, 6,400; sapanwood, 425; hides and cuttings, 680; indigo, 113 qqls

Per Horizon, to New York, Jan. 10. Hemp, 21,750 piculs; sugar, 8,500; sapanwood, 200; cigars, 500 mil.

Per Wizard, to New York, Jan. 10. Hemp, 14,750 piculs; sugar, 7,200; sapanwood, 400; cigars, 110 mil.

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EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Irene, to Falmouth, Jan. 31. Rattans, 170 piculs.

Per Zenobia, to London, Feb. 2. Sugar, 4,519 piculs; tin, 1,310; black pepper, 845; white do., 465; tapioca, 369; india-rubber. 507; gutta percha, 40; buffalo horns, 35; buffalo hides, 58; rattans, 354; gum benjamin, 286; nutmegs, 229; mace, 15; cloves, 42; isinglass, 27; nutmeg oil, 168 bottles; mace paste, 130 lbs; rum, 15,085 gallons.

Per Rozeau, to London, Feb. 6. Tin, 1,260 piculs.

Per Humboldt, to Boston, Feb. 8. Tin, 1,680 piculs; india rubber, 300; cutch, 1,290; buffalo hides, 26; cow hides, 23; mace, 26; rattans, 482.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Knight, Feb. 1, to London.—Tin, 888 piculs; white pepper, 217; sago flour, 623; deer horns, 96; gutta percha, 743; sugar, 1,844; gamboge, 11; gambier, 1,904; cow hides, 76; tapioca, 20; rice, 1,905; gum dammar, 77; cinnamon, 13; coffee, 39; sticklac, 84; black pepper, 504; buffalo hides, 188; rattans, 160; sapanwood, 177; tin ore, 37; Malacca canes, 52,186; shells, 44 packages; nutmegs, 3 cases; mace, 4; sundries, 22 packages.

Per Mary Spencer, to Liverpool.—Gambier, 5,049 piculs; sago flour, 3,511; white pepper, 98; black pepper, 73; nutmegs, 13; mace, 2; gutta percha, 82; rattans, 100; buffalo hides, 900; canes, 14,744; Manila cigars, 4,750.

Per R. B. Forbes to Boston.—Tin, 313 piculs; gambier, 1,810; black pepper, 503; rattans, 2,105; tea, 1,147 boxes.

Per Robert Small, Jan. 28, to London, from Sarawak.—Antimony ore, 350 tons; sago flour, 754 piculs. From Singapore: Coffee, 1,014 piculs; pearl sago, 353; sapanwood, 347; black pepper, 1,140; white, 1,353; nutmegs and mace, 6; gum dammar, 370; rattans, 880; guttapercha, 725; india-rubber, 304; buffalo horns, 35; gum Benjamin. 149; cow hides, 50; tortoise shell, 9; merchandise, 16 cases; fish maws, 4; sundries, 7; bees wax, 2,460lbs.; canes, 32,600.

Per Johanna Catharina to Amsterdam. Rattans 51 piculs; sapanwood, 52; buffalo hides, 36; cutch, 829; gambier, 1,103; black pepper, 2,025; pearl sago, 825; tin, 41.

Per Gamecock to New York, *via.* Padang. Gambier, 4,500 piculs; buffalo hides, 56; cow hides, 272; cutch, 539; sapanwood, 503; teel seed, 77; rattans, 200; white pepper, 18.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff: Jan. 22, Japan; Feb. 1, Carl and Auguste; 5, Asia. From Amsterdam; Jan. 23, Nieun Lekkerland. From Sunderland: 29, Rauma. From Glasgow: 30, Rainbow (steamer).

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Jan. 16, James Lemon; 17, Japan. From Queenstown: 18, Victor Emmanuel. From Liverpool: 18, Queen of England; 21, Benares. From Cardiff: 12, Vision. From New York: 8, Tsar.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: Jan. 17, Corea. From Cardiff: 17, Sir W. F. Williams; 29, Reginius Adolphus; 31, Cornelia From Newcastle: 19, P. C. Kinch; 28, Montmorency. From Rotterdam: 26, Maria Elizabeth. From Swansea: 26, Pathfinder. From New York: 18, Levanter.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Jan. 10, Teide; 18, Jose Maria. From Cadiz: 11, Constantine; 23, Reyna de los Angeles.

At PENANG.—From London: Jan. 10, Irene; 18, Roseau. From Liverpool: 29, Isabella Harnet.

At BATAVIA.—From Cardiff: Jan. 22, Prius Veldmaarschalk. From Sunderland: 23, Macao. From Rotterdam: 22, Johanna Maria; Dorothea Henriette. From Amsterdam: 22, Calypso.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Bacchante, Glencoe, Tung Yu; For Liverpool: Sir Isaac Newton. For New York: Onward, Sportsman.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Spray of the Ocean, Spartan. For Sydney: Psyche. For Australia: Adelaide.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Corea, James Patton, Shantung, Dawstone. Orissa, Vanguard, Wolverine. For Liverpool: Chevy Chase. For Havre: Maria Eliza. For Hamburg: Siwa. For Havana: Fides, Independence, Forest Eagle, Kate Hooper, Leonidas. For New York: Comet, Flying Scud. For Demerara: Mystery, Saldanha, Sea Park. For San Francisco: Bald Eagle, Kingfisher, Lotus, Rapid, Willy, Challenge, Imperial.

At MANILA.—For London: Fanny McHenry, Mary Shepherd. For Liverpool: Albion, Sales. For Cork: Agamemnon, Eliza Stewart. For Boston: Kit Carson. For New York: Storm King. For Sydney: Constantine, Tropic. For San Francisco: Memnon.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Linselles. For Liverpool: Jacatra, Mary Spencer. For Falmouth: John Brightman. For Hamburg: J. H. Becker. For New York: Ferdinand and Louis, Game Cock.

At PENANG.—For Boston: Isabella Harnett.

At BATAVIA.—For Holland: Hebe, Spencer. For Melbourne: Korner.

SAILED.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Jan. 28, Robert Small; Feb. 1, Knight. For Hamburg: 28, Aristides. For Falmouth: Feb. 5, Souhabaza.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO. For London: Jan. 17, Bankside; 21, Moneka. For Cork: 19, Witch of the Seas. For New York: 16, Florence.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON—For London: Jan. 1, Heroes of Alma; 12, Dishona; 16, Pruth; 20, Shantung. For Liverpool: 11, Seawfell. For England: 15, H.M.S. Cruiser; H.M.S. Adventure; 28, Powerful (str.) For Hamburg: 18, Mathilde. For Havana: 13, Encarnacion; 18, F. P. Sage; 12, Alice Thorndyke. For Demerara: 21, Red Riding Hood.

From MANILA.—For Cork: Jan. 19, Bonadventure; 24, Eliza Stewart. For Boston: 9, Revere. For New York: 10, Horizon, Wizard.

From PENANG.—For London: Jan. 9, Clara; Feb. 2, Zenobia; 6, Roseau. For Boston: 3, Humboldt.

From BANKOK.—For Bordeaux: Jan. 5, Bangkok.

From BATAVIA.—For London: Jan. 22, West. For Holland: 17, Argonaut; 18, Louisa Kroup Zweden; 19, Corvette Pallas; 24, Eva Johanna; 25, Minister Pahud Isabella; 27, Johannes Christian.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: tea, £2. 10s.; silk, £5. To New York: tea, $10; silk, $20. The only business doing is for Japan, the demand for vessels for the China trade having fallen off, owing to the proximity of the new year.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London, £3. 10s. To New York—nothing doing. There is a good business doing for England and Australia, and several ships are required for both ports. The coast business is also improving. The Yaratilda and Humphrey Nelson are on the berth for London, at £3. 10s.

At AMOY.—Freights are very brisk, and tonnage exceedingly scarce. The present demand is for the Straits and Shanghai, to which latter port extreme rates are being paid for sugar, which is likely to be maintained for some time.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London: £2. 15s. to £3. To New York, no quotation. A good business is expected to be done, as there is every prospect of the Tien-tsin Treaty being carried into effect, which will open several new ports for employment of shipping. A large business is being done for San Francisco, Demerara, and Havana, for the two latter ports vessels being still wanted. For the rice ports a large business also continues to be transacted. The charters reported are—for London, Orissa, Wolverine, Vanguard, and Siwa, all from Canton at above rates. Siwa to Hamburg at £3. Bald Eagle to San Francisco, with passengers, at $9,500. Willy to San Francisco, $13,000. Ten more vessels have been laid on for Bangkok and back, at 55c. to 60c. per picul. Sea Park to Demerara, at £9 per head. The Independence and Fides for Havana, at $65 per head.

At MANILA. To London: £2. 10s. to £3. 15s. The Mary Shepherd is on the berth for London, at £2. 10s. for current, and £2. 15s. for unclayed sugar, and £3. 12s. 6d. for hemp. The Albion, for Liverpool, at the same rates for sugar, and £3. 15s. for hemp.

At SINGAPORE.—To London: £2. 15s. to £3. 10s. A good demand is still experienced for the rice ports, and nearly all the available shipping has been taken up. The J. H. Becker has been laid on for Hamburg, at £3 to £3. 5s. per ton.

At PENANG.—To London: £3 to £3. 5s. for tin, &c., £3. 15s. measurement, at which rate the Isabella Harnet is now loading at. To New York, $13 per ton.

At BATAVIA.—To Holland: £4. 5s. To Melbourne: £3. 15s. Freight is in good demand, and rates firm. The Hebe and Spencer are on the berth for Holland, and the Korner for Melbourne.

CASUALTIES.

The Alma was boarded on Jan. 15 by the pilot boat Underwriter, after having been seventy days from Hong Kong, and lost two suits of sails and topmasts.

The American Hesperus, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coals, caught fire on the morning of January 6, and was totally consumed by the evening. Captain and crew arrived at Shanghai next morning.

The Coquimbo, with Chinese emigrants, has had to put into Kanagawa, being in a leaky condition.

The Elizabeth, from Manila January 19, to Amoy, after having undergone repairs, commenced leaking shortly after leaving, and sunk sixty miles S.E. of Pratas Shoals, heavy seas on at the time. Twenty-seven of the crew, including the chief officer, were taken in tow by the Formosa, but the gig boat, containing seven, has not been heard of since.

The America, from Liverpool to Shanghai, was sighted on January 8 by the Fielong, and on approaching her, was told that part of the crew were sick, and would like a few hands. This the Fielong was not able to comply with, and having seen several men on deck and not considering her in distress, left her in command of the chief mate, the captain having died the day before. Nothing has been heard of her since.

The Fielong afterwards picked up a fishing boat containing six Chinamen who had been blown off the land near Shantung, in a gale. Two of them were frozen to death, and the others more or less frost-bitten.

The Neva encountered a gale and lost her head stays, and sustained other damage, and has had to put back.

The Mountain Wave, from Manila December 30 to Sydney with a cargo of sugar, has had to put back to port and discharge, having sprung a leek in a typhoon a few days afterwards.

The Rival has to be re-coppered, having been run ashore on the north bank when going into Shanghai. She was on the bank about fourteen hours.

The Siamese barque Seaforth, from Shanghai November 19, in charge of a pilot, sprung a leek soon after during a severe gale, when the pilot immediately deserted her, and stuck on the ground four days. The master succeeded in getting her off, when a Russian steamer got athwart her hawse and did a great deal of damage afterwards the cotton in the forehold took fire, and did considerable injury to the cargo. Again left Shanghai on December 27, when, three days after, the Melbourne ran right into her in broad daylight and smashed the quarter galley and broke lower yards, and much more mischief, which the master promised to pay, but did not after delaying three weeks to have it settled by the Consul. On January 27 the Seaforth arrived at Hong Kong during a violent gale from the N.E.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From China to England and Continent: Jan. 14, Queensberry; 21, Patrician, Catharina; 22, Southern Cross; 23, Cambalu, Bride of the Seas, Standard; 25, Seawfell, Congo, Bangkok. To New York: 22, Sancho Panza; 23, Snow Squall; 26, Starr King. To Havana: 15, Rema del Oceano; 17, May Queen. To Demerara: 17, Claremont. To Melbourne; 26, Odin. From Cardiff to Singapore, 12. Carl en August. From Batavia to Bordeaux: 14, Canton. To London: 25, West. From Singapore to England and Continent: 15, Steamer Magicienne; 22, Ralston, Virginie; 23, Caroline. From Manila to Melbourne: 22, Militus. To Boston: 23, Revere. To New York: 24, Horizon.

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OF WHAT BENEFIT TO JAPAN HAVE THE NEW TREATIES, POLITICALLY, SOCIALLY, OR MORALLY BEEN?—COMMUNICATED

HAVING now visited all the open ports in Japan, and having resided at each some time, not long enough indeed to have learnt, but very superficially, the manners and customs of our new friends; still, as I fancy I have had as fair an opportunity as most others of judging them, I will venture to give a short sketch of these interesting islands, and try to prove they have been the gainers by our new Treaties. May I ask you to take up the map of Europe, and regard for a moment the British Isles, the Channel, and the Continent of Europe? Will you then turn to the map of China and Japan? Is there nothing peculiar y striking? You exclaim, "One is to the far East, the other to the far West; that is all I see." Is not, then, the geographical position, not the geological, eminently interesting? The Atlantic and North Seas wash the one, the Pacific and Japan Seas bound the other. The latitudes of Great Britain are higher, but yet occupy nearly the same amount of degrees. The ports of the British Isles are not, naturally, more magnificent and safe than the recently surveyed harbours of Japan. Nagasaki for Cork. "Absurd," some will say. Hiogo and Osaka for Falmouth and Plymouth; Simoda, Enora, Heda, Tago, for Portsmouth, Southampton, and the South; Kanagawa for the Capital; and then last, not least, the bay of Hakodadi, described by the Americans and others as one of the finest harbours in the world for accessibility and safety. Please remember also that these ports have not had the millions bestowed on their improvement which British harbours have had wasted on theirs.

The adjacent continent of Asia has, by traditional report, for many centuries witnessed the same scenes of continuous conflict as those which reddened the soils of France and England with the chivalrous blood of their warriors. Tartars, Moguls, Coreans *v.* Japanese; Norman, Frank, and Gascon *v.* England. Nearer home we have read of the almost civil wars between England and Ireland, repeated between the Coreans and Japanese; and, if for nearly 300 years these external forages had ceased, we hear of internal wars which the feudal lords or "Daimios" have been continually waging against their Imperial Sovereign, the Tycoon or Siegoon, as it was written. Whenever one Prince felt himself strong enough to aim at independence, either alone, or supported by other kindred spirits, the scenes we read of in the middle ages of our own history were re-acted.

The Japanese islands are both warmer and colder than the British isles. At Nagasaki the thermometer in August and September, reaches 96 deg. in the shade. At Hakodadi, during December, January, February, it has been observed as low as 18 deg. below zero. When we take into consideration that Hakodadi is lat. 41 deg. 40 sec. N., or about parallel with Naples, we may be surprised at this variation, and still more so when the result of observations, taken in 1859, makes the summer of Hakodadi correspond very nearly with the summer of Edinburg, which is in lat. 55 deg. 57 sec., or more than 14 deg. to the northward of Hakodadi. The only explanation to be offered for this unnatural eccentricity of climate and atmosphere is, that the prevailing winds during the seven cold months are from the N., N.N.W., and chiefly N.W.; that they pass over the eternal ice-fields of Siberia and the main and of Tartary and Mantchouria; that they have but a narrow sea to cross, not sufficiently broad to modify their temperature, and are charged with storms of snow, —and so burst with undiminished severity and violence on the devoted peaks which encircle Hakodadi. In the few milder months, during which the wind is southerly, E.S.E., generally S.E. during parts of May, June, July, and August, the scene is changed; the snow disappears towards the beginning of April, and rain, brought up from the great Pacific, is incessantly pouring,—not showers, but almost tropical volumes, on the newly snow-denuded earth.

Hakodadi is not healthy, therefore. Colds, blindness, cutaneous irruptions, catarrh, fevers, and other natural maladies, caused perhaps by the one universal diet (fish, rice, and vegetables), are common. It is said that longevity is frequent. I have met with persons of either sex who appeared to have well passed the "three score years and ten." I have no observations of Yedo, Kanagawa, or Youkahama; but from hearsay I believe that, with the exception of the low and damp position of the sites occupied by the foreigners, which will, I fear, sooner or later be felt, the climate around ought to be, as it is, I am assured, salubrious. Of Nagasaki my observations are limited but accurate, extending over the three hottest months of the year. The thermometer ranged, from June 13 to September 13, 1859, from 70 deg. (coldest) to 96 deg. (greatest heat) in the shade; and what made this heat the more unbearable was, that the nights were as oppressive as the days, and the water was generally bad. During those three months there were twenty-four days of continued rain, real torrents, never ceasing, ever pouring. These rains were most incessant from June 24 to nearly the end of July, and the damp exhalations from the saturated and steaming earth made it really, at times, a very vapour-bath. Every breath of wind was greeted with fond embraces, and all that art could invent to seduce or increase it eagerly employed. The S.W. breeze would glide gently up the lovely bay, and then, but then only, could one for a moment admit the beauty of the harbour. I speak only of the summer months; during the other nine months it may be Paradise, for, certainly, Nature has wonderfully done her work—few eyes are tired by gazing on the panorama even in the summer months. What, then, when the camelia, the rhododendron, and all the blossoms of the fruit-trees – orange, peach, plum, cherry, pear, citron, and lime—are present in profusion to gladden sense and sight!

At Nagasaki there is more disease than at Hakodadi. In addition to those of Hakodadi, which are more or less prevalent at Nagasaki also, I will mention only cholera and typhus fever, which are often virulent. At Hakodadi the best of water is plentiful; at Nagasaki the best is bad.

Of the southern portion of Kiusiu little more is at present known by us than what Kœmpfer and Von Siebold have recorded. The Prince of Kagosima is an important "Daimio," but it is yet not satisfactorily determined whether he be or be not also the fesdal lord of the Lew-chew Isles. Doctors differ; "et, adhuc sub judice lis est." I do not wish here to argue this point; I only desire to show that Japan, *i. e.*, Japan Proper, extends from 31 deg. N. lat., the latitude, approximatively, of Alexandria, and Maderia, to 45 deg. 30 sec, or somewhat below Bordeaux, the nearest corresponding latitude in Europe; and thus that nearly all the products of the several countries, raised in the Western Hemisphere, might naturally be expected to be met with in the Japanese isles. So we find silk, tea, tobacco, sugar, plantains, rice, Indian corn or maize, almonds, grapes, flax and hemp, oranges, and most of our common fruit trees, wheat, peas, beans, potatoes (sweet and European) common and cheap. I do not speak of the coal, lead, iron, copper, gold, silver, or other mines; but these are also here. The sea produces a superabundance of fish—salmon, salmon trout, turbot, herrings, mackarel, cod, plaice, and even whitebait for the Londoner. The mountains and valleys send forth their bears, deer, cattle, pigs, fowls, ducks, pheasants, grouse, partridges, and wild fowl. What, then, did a nation, a nation which for centuries has been as sealed to us as the mysteries of Cumæ ever were to the uninitiated Romans, require more? Her own islands were sufficient to support her; her own hills, valleys, fields, lakes, rivers, seas, and mountains yie ded all she required. What her almost tropical climate could not, her more equable, or more frigid latitudes could and did, supply. Her people were happy, or as happy, in their ignorance and atheism, as many of us are with our learning, wealth, and Christianity. What, if a few princes, owning nominal obedience to one sway, were sometimes exacting and tyrannical! What, if money, gold or silver, were unknown to them what, if costly jewels, or rich lace, French and Rhenish wines, were unknown! Were they required? What, if their pagodas rung only with the sounds of idolatry and the wild frenzy of fanatacism!—*still* they trod in the steps of their forefathers, and had only learnt from them affection to their soil and to their families and institutions.

We will examine into the case, and discover, if possible, the inestimable boon which has been secured to them by the new treaties lately made by them with foreigners. The task will, doubtless, be easy, for the West is so far advanced in all things, in religion, in honour, in morality, in arts and sciences, in commerce, that the poor Japanese cannot but be vast gainers by the change from isolation to reciprocity of good fellowship with their superiors. We must have so much to teach our newly-discovered friends, that no doubt they will rush into our arms and imbibe all with avidity. We have shown them our fleets, our steamers, our guns, our muskets, our revolvers, and swords; we have paraded our ambassadors, our officers, our sailors and marines. They have seen the mighty leviathans alongside of their puny junks; they have heard our thunder, and witnessed our parades; but—have they gazed on all this with more awe and curiosity than we have done on examining one of their fabled salamanders?

For more than five centuries, B.C., the present dynasty, *i.e.*, the spiritual power, or Mikado, has been in undisputed possession of all its rights and privileges of living encaged with a dozen wives, of putting on daily a complete suit of new garments, and maintaining a miraculous silence for and contempt of all the world out of the precincts of the sanctuary of Miako and its Dairi. This dynasty *may* have wanted a successor in a direct line occasionally, in that case the vacuum was supposed to be filled up by a substitute sent from Heaven direct, so that the celestial line might never be lost to the Japanese nation. With temporal affairs HE has now nothing to do - although, nominally, official acts of importance should be clothed with his signature, his other and graver occupations leave him no time to descend from Heaven to earth. I only mention this great personage, and simply introduce him as the head of the Japanese religion, which is, as in China, Buddhism, with an exceptional dash of their original Sintooism, which existed ages before Buddhism was known. These are the two religions of the people, and many a good time and oft must the sleek and jolly priests, who with their acolytes, form a by no means inconsiderable portion of the official community to be fed, clothed, and housed by the poor, look down with bowels of compassion on the more than twenty millions of their pious believers—through them they live and are supported - be it only a cash (a "cash" of iron is the 5.320th part of a dollar), it is welcome—for, as many beads make the necklace, so many cash make a "cobang" (the cobang, a gold coin, is equal to four dol ars and a third.) I have lived near a temple for nearly a year, and have always remarked that the larger proportion of the visitors consisted of women of all classes, children, and beggars. The men who attended the ceremonies were chiefly merchants (merchants are despised in Japan, and not even allowed to ride a horse), shopkeepers, and the rabble, and these in no great numbers. It was very rare to see a two-sworded individual, even of the lowest rank, attend at any time, unless at the burial of a friend or at the celebration of some rite to the memory of a departed hero or sovereign.

The higher officers and the men of learning have their own doctrines, which, I am told, are very exalted, and highly tinctured with lofty philosophy. Whether they are searchers after the truth, or not, I cannot say; but, as religion here is useful as part of the State or Government, it would at present be dangerous to try and introduce Christianity, as the jealous pride of the Government and Daimios would be instantly and unanimously aroused, and all factions would coalesce to crush its taking root. The very memory of the Jesuits is execrated; and yet no person can enter the Buddhist temple without immediately remarking the *debris* of their former power. The aureole round the idol, the tabernacle or "niche" enclosing the "hostie" or "ostensoir," the lighted tapers on the altar, the genuflexions, the hours of prayer, morning, noon, and evening, all these remind us of the Roman Catholic religion. Affection for the dead seems, to be a really pious sentiment, and the memory of the departed is respected by frequent offerings and prayers. Through the priests, the Government publishes its edicts and directions; therefore they are, temporarily as well as spiritually, the enlighteners of the people. That the Roman Catholics were, before their downfall and expulsion, already very numerous, there can be little doubt; but since that expulsion and savage butchery, no other foreign religion has been openly admitted into Japan. Death is the penalty. The Dutch, who admit the share they had in the massacre of the Portuguese at Papenberg, defend the act by the assertion and excuse, "that at that very moment the Jesuits and Roman Catholics were ruthlessly committing all the cruelties and horrors of religious warfare in their own native land, and that they joined the Japanese to exterminate

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them, moved only by a spirit of vengeance, and a cry for retaliation from their own distant country. The cry was too loud for them, and the opportunity of revenge too easy and tempting not to be taken advantage of." Was this their real reason? Had their dimly-seen monopoly no distant influence on their motives? Since that massacre up to the present day the religion of Japan has undergone no change, and the nation has been happy and contented, if not advancing in science or enlightened by intercourse with mankind. Thus the nation, in its ignorance, we may say, at the signing of the treaties, had no known reason to wish to alter its religion; it was prospering in its idolatry, and satisfied with its lot. It is not for us to judge the past or the future: let us leave it in the hands of the Omniscient.

For centuries, centuries wrapt, as Mont Blanc, in its perpetual snow, or the Fusiyama, in its volcanic mysteries, the Empire of Japan, consisting of the four great isles of Niphon, Sikok, Kiusiu, and Yezo, and innumerable minor islets has enjoyed the almost perfect privilege of perfect isolation from the rest of the known world. Like in all Eastern nations, and other more savage lands, the origin of this people is traced to the clouds and chaos; their Chinese derivation is scouted: before China was, Japan existed, and, as a proof of this fact, they appeal to the original religion of the land, a Sintooism, which had been established long before the Christian Era, or Buddhism was known. Look at the Chinaman, and then glance at the Japanese. One has imperceptible eyes—the other, intelligent expression; one is lazy, indolent, cowardly, and physically weak. The Japanese is active, muscular, and brave. We read indeed of powerful princes invading the Corea, and numerous conflicts betwixt the native Daimios. The Japanese invaded, and for some time possessed, the Corea, and perhaps parts of China; it is a boast, and the origin of their wish to live alone, that the enemies who have invaded their isles, have all been repulsed; they declare that, against their consent, no nation can subsist, or has subsisted in Japan. Poor nation! Let us hope our treaties may be respected as treaties of peace.

The Japanese Empire dates from the seventh century before Christ; but even before that period there had been large tribes, probably under nomadic chieftains; civil wars occurred, and the Emperor, who, then, in his sacred person, was King and Divinity, appointed great warriors to quiet them; and, perhaps, their wars were not very bloody. Several men and women made themselves conspicuous in this early Japanese history, and have been deified in consequence; but it was not until the twelfth century, when the Ecclesiastical Emperor's "Siegoon," or military commander, Joritomo, usurped the chief civil power, that the Spiritual and Temporal Government became divided.

Since that time the "Siegoon" has been the real Sovereign of Japan; the "Mikado" existing only as a political but useful appendage to the Civil Government.

The Tartars in the thirteenth century vainly endeavoured to take any part of Japan, they made several attempts, and were each time terribly defeated. Japan was not to be taken; and no foreigner should reside on, nor no Japanese leave her shores, on pain of death. Independent Japan we are now in the nineteenth century!

Civil wars and dissensions more or less disturbed the country until the end of the sixteenth century, and it required all the energy and action of a brave and enlightened man to arrange matters. This man, however, appeared as if raised up for the occasion, and is celebrated all over Japan as our Black Prince, Wallace, Henry the V., and Cromwell are in England, for he was a warrior and statesman too. His revered name is Taiko Sama, and from him is lineally descended the present temporal Emperor or Tycoon of Japan.

Marco Polo, who returned to Venice in 1295, was the first European to furnish any account of Japan. The Portuguese, then the most enterprising discoverers and merchants in the world, were, however, the first, about the middle of the sixteenth century, to establish commercial relations with the Japanese at Nagasaki. We have mentioned their wretched fate, and regret to find that their end merits but little pity, inasmuch as with religion they sowed discord, and with their Christian doctrines inculcated disobedience to the actual sovereign, and while preaching peace and love they were secretly moulding weapons of civil hatred and enmity.

The Dutch, full of enterprise, and inspired by love of gain, for which, if reports are true, they denied everything, even their religion, succeeded the Portuguese, and carried on a very profitable monopoly with Nagasaki. The indignities they submitted to in order to maintain their exceptional privileges, are too notorious and public to need recapitulation here. They bore with slavish patience all ignominy, provided their annual quota of ships was duly laden with the one thing required. In fact, a proud and gallant nation at home, cowed, in Japan, to an inferior race, for the sake of a few paltry dollars! Time, however, flies on. The West is too little for its hardy and adventurous people; India is discovered and occupied; Singapore, China, are opened to commerce; California becomes an American State—and, as Commodore Perry says, the United States were thus "brought closer to Asia;" Japan lay directly in the course from California to China, and from its reputed possession of coal it was regarded with much interest by Americans." Coal has made England what she is: may not coal, with the blessing of God, make Japan a mighty nation? The Japanese princes were brave—their soldiers followed them; their priests prayed for them; the people cultivated their lands, and attended to their commerce and manufactures, in order to supply the necessary sinews of war. There was no groaning, no cry of complaint; it was the will of heaven that Japan should be happy, and happy alone. Alone, she had peopled her countless islands, and all her miseries had come from abroad: alone she wished to be; and, if we may believe the reports of early writers, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, and others, Japan was happy in her solitude, and yet had an irresistible charm for all foreigners, who became more and more delighted with the people as they became better acquainted with them. Twenty millions recognised their spiritual and temporal sovereigns. If not too "liberally" governed (as "we" understand "liberal" institutions), we hear of no murmur. If some of their laws were oppressive, or their punishments too severe and even barbarous, consider how long it is since, with us, horse stealing was followed by hanging, and apostacy by martyrdom. probably as Japan was, when we were naked savages, apan is to-day; although men of great research pretend that she has been steadily advancing. But we know little of her ancient history previous to the sixteenth century; its past is like the legends of the Rhine, full of fable and romance, of mighty deeds by men and women. We are almost sure that Japan was never conquered, and that she was ever able to maintain herself in ease, comfort, and comparative opulence. If sometimes internal peace was broken, the fight was between brothers, and not of long or perhaps bloody duration; if their commerce was not extensive, their junks were expressly limited in size, by law, for the sole convenience of their islanders; if they despised foreigners, it was because they had been able to compare the habits, customs, and laws of Corea, China, and the Tartars with their own, and they preferred their own. Since the sixteenth century we know more of Japan, and we can all read its history. What has it gained from the Jesuits, what from the Protestants? A power they can no longer resist, the power of might and mind, has *now* declared Japan to be a part of the civilised world. Such is its present "dayspring." We are no longer the Spaniards of Mexico, the Portuguese of Goa, or the Britons of former India: an honest trade will be met with reciprocal honesty; but Japan is a nation of warriors, and is able to resent, aye, and punish injustice. I have tried to prove that the Japanese themselves had no desire to change their religion; I now try to prove that, with the exception of some Tartar engagements, and some few civil wars, they were happy in their constitution, and animated with sufficient patriotism in any common and general cause to be able to defend their own from aggression, and even chastise intruders. Have the treaties benefited their constitution—have they ameliorated their moral or political economy? We will answer this question shortly.

The Coreans, Tartars and Chinese, were not the only visitors who tried to settle in Japan. In 1540 the Portuguese visited the island of Kiu, and a small trade was opened; St. Francis Xavier followed with his new religion in 1550, and speaks highly of the people, "as the delight of his heart." Some twenty years later Nagasaki was made the emporium of trade with the Portuguese; and yet, though perhaps one of the most civilised of European nations at this date they were more anxious about success in their search after gain, than in introducing any real improvement. No doubt it would have been a difficult and even dangerous task, but was it even attempted? About 1600 the Dutch first appear on the Japanese waters; their rivalry with the Portuguese in commerce, and perhaps religion, was often the cause of violent animosity, which could not have well disposed the quiet Japanese to admire or imitate them. The Portuguese and Spanish missionaries converted with success many thousand natives; and then, fancying themselves stronger than they really were, tried to tamper with their laws and religion. This roused the priests, and awakened the Government to a sense of its danger. The Dutch Protestants magnified their crimes, and encouraged the Japanese in the idea that the Romanists were teaching sedition and heresy. Love could not have been their motive! but they succeeded so well that, in 1637, after numerous martyrs, natives and missionaries, had nobly fallen, an edict came forth, "that the Portuguese were banished for ever from Japan."

Did the Dutch, however, benefit themselves? No. They were despised even for their readiness to assist at the murders of the Christians. They have never enjoyed the same distinctions or privileges which the Portuguese enjoyed, but were often treated with contempt, if not ignominy and open disrespect. Thus the Japanese had hitherto little reason to bless the arrival of foreigners. The two foreign nations already admitted, were jealous of and at enmity with each other. Here then there was no good example to imitate, no good lesson to be learnt. One introduced a religion which caused ultimately the death of many of their countrymen, and was the cause of serious troubles. The other carried on a questionable commerce to the real mutual benefit of neither party. About this moment a third nation appeared in the waters of Japan. An Englishman, Captain Saris, brought an autograph letter from our King, James I.; he visited the capital, and concluded a favourable treaty with Japan, A.D. 1613. This was the first European visit to the capital. But India was too rich, and yielded nearer and surer gain; little by little our commerce ceased entirely, and when, in 1673, it was attempted to revive it, the proposals were rejected, thanks to our Dutch friends, who loved solitude like their hosts. In 1792 the English and Russians tried again, but without success, to open a trade with this people. In 1804 the same two nations again attempted to resume negotiations for a treaty—the same reply and repulse.

In 1811, 1812 1814, and 1822, successive endeavours were made by English and Russians to establish themselves. The Russian Commander Golowin was imprisoned, no progress made, but the name of the English was not advanced, nor did their cause gain ground. The *Phaeton*, in 1814, disgraced his Majesty's service, and caused the death, by suicide, of several high officers, whose honour had, in their nice judgment, been tarnished, and whose reputation had been disgraced by the wilful disobedience of her commander. Thus far, again, the Japanese had no great reason to love foreigners. The Russians, irritated at their failures, made reprisals on some unprotected fishing villages in Yezo. The English caused the death of the Governor of Nagasaki and some ten other officials. The Americans, in 1797, tried also in vain to demand free-trade—and when, in 1837, they re-appeared in the Bay of Yedo with the philanthropic intention of restoring some shipwrecked Japanese to their country, even then they were repulsed—nay, even fired at—so little desire had the Japanese hermits to be disturbed in their solitude or quiet. Two more attempts in 1844 and 1848 were made by the English, with still the same want of success. We evidently did not go the right way to work, or we were most cordially detested, for all our experiments ended in disappointment. (*To be continued.*)

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—As piracy seems to be again increasing in the China seas, the following suggestions made in 1855, by a gentleman in Hong Kong, might, perhaps, not be out of place in your esteemed paper.—Yours truly,

London, March 1, 1861. HONG KONG.

(Extract from a letter, dated Hong Kong, December, 1855.)

"I now come to what I conceive to be the great point to be noticed

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and it is one to which I have given much consideration. As it is piracy which obstructs the native trade which would otherwise centre in Hong Kong, and causes the dearness of provisions, I think our Government is bound to adopt some means for its suppression. My own conviction is that the only way to do so effectually would be to prohibit all Chinese vessels of whatever description (war junks excepted) from carrying fire-arms, powder or stink-pots—in this prohibition lorchas are to be included. To effect this it would be necessary to procure the consent and concurrence of the Portuguese and Chinese authorities to the measure—and after a certain given time any Chinese-built vessel or lorcha being found with fire-arms, powder, or stink-pots, should be considered as having them for an unlawful purpose, and should instantly be deprived of them, and the guns and ammunition destroyed; to do this effectually, and, at the same time, to protect the coast trade, Government should provide at least two small armed steamers to cruise up and down the coast, with competent persons on board capable of communicating with the people; and public notifications should be issued calling upon trading vessels to inform the cruisers of any vessels they may know of having fire-arms on board. If these measures were adopted by the Governments, and carried out with energy and efficiency, I am certain that piracy would seldom be heard of, and the prosperity of the colony be greatly promoted."

Naval and Military.

There is nothing to report, specially in connection with China or the East India Station. In the list of the stations of the British army and navy published in this impression will be found the regiments and vessels ordered home.

The 2nd Bn. 1st, the 1st Bn. 2nd, the 1st Bn. 3rd. and the 87th Regiments, which embarked at Hong Kong in the middle of December, are expected home early next month.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Colonel Urquhart, of the 1st Royals, whose distinguished services extend over a period of thirty years, has had the honour of C. B. conferred upon him.

Brigade Major Milward, of the R. A., has been appointed First Staff Officer of Woolwich Garrison, in recognition of his able conduct with his battery in China, vice Major Shaw, who vacates the post under the new regulation, which limits the term for holding that office to five years.

We took occasion in our last to advert to the Horse Guards' Circular of the 15th of February, which, we find, is still more prejudicial to officers' interests than we at first supposed, for it prevents any future purchasing of unattached promotions—certainly a harsh regulation on the part of the authorities, and one which will cause considerable annoyance in most military circles.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General Sir Patrick Grant, K. C. B., of the Bengal Infantry, serving with the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Queen has given Lieut. Henry Huxham, R.N., commanding her Majesty's gunboat *Kestrel*, permission to wear the insignia of a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, which the Emperor of the French has conferred on him for his services against pirates in the vicinity of Chusan, in the course of which he recaptured a junk belonging to the French Catholic mission at Ningpo, and was severely wounded.

It is rumoured that the hut barracks at Aldershot will not be used much longer, and it is probable they will be pulled down and replaced by more substantial structures. We are sure no one who has been doomed to spend a wet winter in these confined and dismal dwellings would regret their destruction, and that the general health and comfort of the troops would be greatly enhanced by the change.

The chartered troop-ship *Belvedere*, Capt. Atkinson, which arrived a Gravesend from the Cape of Good Hope with detachments of troops on board, disembarked her invalids for Chatham. The troops brought home belong to the Royal Engineers, Medical Staff Corps, 2nd (Queen's Royals), and 85th Regiment, numbering twenty-seven non-commissioned officers and men, together with a few women and children. The troops were generally healthy during the passage, and no death occurred on board.

In consequence of the suggestion of certain M. P.s that the evidence of Sir B. Walker was indispensable in the forthcoming investigation on Admiralty affairs, the steam-tender *Avon* was despatched to intercept the *Narcissus* (which sailed for the Cape on the 4th inst.), but returned without falling in with her.

The fitting of her Majesty's iron-clad steamship *Warrior* in the Victoria Docks is progressing rapidly. Steam was got up to try her engines, of 1,250-horse power, and Griffith's screw, weighing thirty-five tons, was afterwards applied. The *Warrior* has been put "stem on" at the end of the dock in which she has been receiving her engines, and their full force exerted for a considerable time. As was to be anticipated, from the extraordinary care with which they have been made, they worked with perfect smoothness and regularity. Messrs. John Penn and Son have taken exactly six weeks to remove from their factory in Greenwich, and erect on board the first of the new iron sides, these machines, which are the largest marine engines ever made, being of 1,250 nominal horse power, and able to work up to about 6,000 horses indicated.

A new disconnecting apparatus, on the principle of Capt Taylor, an officer commanding one of Mr. Green's East Indiamen, was yesterday received at Woolwich, to be submitted to a course of trials at full speed.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major G. A. Milman is appointed instructor at the school of gunnery, vice Taddy, resigned on account of ill health; Lieutenant the Hon. R. Dillon is appointed to the Horse Brigade, vice Ward, promoted; Lieut. the Hon. A. Stewart is appointed to the Horse Brigade, vice Burnaby promoted; Lt. W. G. Stirling is appointed to the riding establishment, vice the Hon. R. Dillon; Lieut. H. C. Lewes, 7th Brigade, is appointed to the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Crawford, appointed assistant-instructor in plan drawing; Lieut. D. N. Allan, 10th Brigade, has been raised to increased pay, vice Ward; Lieut. H. Metcalfe 4th Brigade, has been raised to increased pay, vice Burnaby; Lieut. E. Marshall, 2nd Brigade, has been raised to increased pay, vice Ellis.

In consequence of the representations made by Colonel Harness, C.B., the newly-appointed director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, to the Duke of Cambridge, his Royal Highness has sanctioned a re-organisation of the sys em pursued at the Royal Engineer establishment, by which the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal and Indian Engineers will in future be employed more on the operations connected with that department of the service, and will be in a great measure exempt from the drill and other duties performed by the soldier, making, in fact, the engineers more a scientific corps, and employing that body less in mere military duties. With this view an order has been promulgated at head-quarters, Brompton, defining the rules and regulations for the future guidance of the corps, as sanctioned by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

The screw steam gunboat *Penguin*, 5, Lieut.-Commander M'Hardy, which left Plymouth Sound in order to join her consort, the screw steam-frigate *Narcissus*, 51, Capt. Risk, flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, experienced heavy weather. She shipped several seas and one of her bow ports was washed in, and it was determined to wear ship for Plymouth, where she arrived on the 7th inst.

The first batch of wind's signals was received at Woolwich. We have already described them.

A patent for the consumptiou of smoke on board steam vessels is now under investigation.

It is not true that Major Yelverton resigned his commission in the army. The subject is under the consideration of the Horse Guards.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ARMSTRONG GUNS IN CHINA.—(Feb. 26.) Major GAVIN asked the Under-Secretary of State for War to place on the table the copy of the report made by the officers commanding the artillery as to the efficiency of the Armstrong guns in the recent operations in China.—Mr. T. G. BARING said, in reply, that the reports which had been received with reference to the Armstrong guns used in the recent operations against China were satisfactory. These reports, however, related to numerous points of detail. He would be happy to allow the honourable and gallant gentleman or any other honourable member to read the reports if they should be so inclined, but he thought it would not be advisable to lay those reports on the table. The House would be glad to hear one portion of the report of the Ordnance and Select Committee, to whom those reports were referred. They stated, "All defects have been corrected, or are in course of correction; not one which has been brought to light by the short campaign in China has been entirely new."

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.—(1.) Mr. WHITE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he had received intelligence by the last China mail of the occupation of Woosung (in the port of Shanghae) by the rebels, and whether such occupation would induce her Majesty's Government to modify its policy, and cause it to carry out the principle of non-intervention as between the insurgents and the Imperial Government of China?—Lord J. RUSSELL said her Majesty's Government had received no authentic information by the last China mail of the occupation of Woosung by the rebels. The only letter received by the Government was from the Hon. Captain Foley, at Shanghae, and that contained no mention of the occupation of Woosung. With respect to the latter part of the hon. gentleman's question, whether her Majesty's Government would modify its policy for carrying out non-intervention between the insurgents and the imperialists in China, he could only say that the Government had never varied their policy of neutrality, and they had no intention of deviating from it.—(4.) Col. SYKES gave notice that he should postpone until the 12th inst. the motion in reference to China, which stood on the notice paper for the next night.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.—(4.) Mr. WARNER asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was true that a considerable naval force had been directed to proceed to the Japanese waters; and whether precautions had been adopted to prevent any consul or civil authority from commencing a war with Japan without instructions from the Government?—Lord PALMERSTON said that he believed that part of the fleet which was in the Chinese waters had been sent to Japan, not, however, with any hostile purpose, but to secure that moral support to the British authorities which in the present state of affairs was thought necessary.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—(5.) Mr. A. MILLS moved for a select committee on Colonial Military Expenditure, to inquire and report whether any, and what alterations might be advantageously adopted in regard to the defence of the British dependencies, and the proportions of cost of such defence as now defrayed from Imperial and colonial funds respectively. He observed that the question was of considerable importance, since it involved the expenditure of £4,000,000 a-year, nine-tenths of which sum fell upon the taxation of this country. Our military stations, such as Malta Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Hong Kong, and dependencies of that class, would be excluded from the inquiry. They were ten in number, and the cost of our military expenditure in regard to them was about £1,500,000, while there were twenty-seven or twenty-eight colonies and dependencies that absorbed the remaining amount of £2,500,000.—The motion was seconded by Mr. MARSH.—Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that the question was not a fit one for inquiry by a committee.—Mr BAXTER, Lord R. CECIL, and Mr. ADDERLEY having supported the motion, Lord PALMERSTON said that although he could not anticipate any practical result from the appointment of this committee; nevertheless, if it appeared to the House that an inquiry was

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desirable, he should not oppose the motion.—The motion was then agreed to.

JAPAN.—CASE OF MR. MOSS.—(7.) Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Wyld, stated that her Majesty's Government had not received any despatch from the Consul General at Jeddo, complaining of an alleged outrage upon an Englishman named Moss by the Japanese authorities. He had heard from an hon. friend that he had received letters on this subject, but he thought it desirable to avoid any premature discussion upon it.

CABLE BETWEEN MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA.—(7). In reply to Mr. Coningham, Mr. M. GIBSON said when the present Government came into office they found an order in existence which had been given by their predecessors to certain manufacturers to make a cable for the purpose of forming a telegraphic communication between England and Gibraltar. Messrs. Gisborne and Forde were appointed engineers to superintend we manufacture of the cable and to see it carried to its destination. Since that time the destination of the cable had been changed, and it was not to be laid down between Malta and Alexandria. The Government had, however, made no change in the engineering officers, who were still Messrs. Gisborne and Forde.

FORCES IN CHINA.—(11.) General PEEL asked the Under-Secretary for War what was the amount of force retained in China, of what troops it was composed, and if they were on Indian pay and allowances?—Mr. T. G. BARING replied that by the last returns from China the number of troops that remained there belonging to the Imperial army were—Artillery, 1,223; Engineers, 304; Military Train, 279; Infantry of the Line, 5,851; in all, 7,657. Of the India force there were 3,840, making a grand total of 11,497. In this return was included all the troops, whether at Canton, Tien-tsin, or elsewhere. The last despatch relating to the disposition of the troops received from China was dated Nov. 12, 1860. Great changes might have taken place since that time, as Mr. Bruce had received instructions from the Government to issue such orders from time to time as he might be able to give with respect to the withdrawal of any portion of the troops, either Imperial or Indian. When Imperial troops were on service with Indian troops they received Indian pay and allowances.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH BILL.—(11.) Upon the motion for going into committee. Mr. KINNAIRD expressed his regret at the course the Government had pursued. No one could reasonably doubt the validity of the contract.—Mr. AYRTON hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be in his place when the Bill was read a third time, as the present position of affairs was not quite clear. The effect of the Bill would be to give to shareholders an annuity for forty-eight years at the rate of 4½ per cent. upon their capital, with something added for the expenses of the company. It was the duty of the Government to consider whether it would not be more for the benefit of the nation to repay the capital and take possession of the telegraph, worthless as it might be at the bottom of the sea.—Mr. WYLD did not consider the cable worthless; he understood that by the expenditure of £200,000 it was possible to restore the telegraph to working order.—Mr. CONINGHAM reprobated the conduct of the Government in evading responsibility by handing over this question to a committee.—After a few words from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. F. PEEL said that the select committee had inserted in the present Bill a declaration that it was the intention of Government when giving the guarantee that it should take effect even though the line was not in working order. In every other respect the relations between the Government and the company would remain the same under this Bill as they had been before.—Mr. VANSITTART suggested that the company was of no use now, and that no expense should be incurred for directors.—Mr. DUNLOP added a few words of explanation in respect of the course taken with the Bill. The Bill then passed through committee.—(14.) On the motion for the third reading of this Bill, Mr. AYRTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he contemplated paying these annuities, or closing the contract in a manner more beneficial to the public? The evidence disclosed great laxity in the manner in which the business had been transacted. The *ex officio* director seemed to have acted quite independently, without the sanction of any Treasury minute.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated any attempt to impute blame to the permanent officers of the Government. As this Bill was a ***restitutio in integrum*** of the original contract, of course all the powers originally reserved to the Government would remain in full force. Of course, it must not be presumed that they had a foregone conclusion as to the policy of continuing the annuity.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE said that the officer of the Treasury had acted throughout in communication with the political heads of the department.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

CHINA—THE TAEPING REBELLION.—(12). Colonel SYKES called attention to the papers relating to events at Shanghai, and made inquiries as to our future relations with the Tae-pings, or national party, in China. He moved an address for any further papers that may have been received relating to events at Shanghai, prefacing his motion by a long detailed narrative of the origin and progress of the Tae-ping insurrection and of the occurrences at Shanghai. At that city we had, Colonel SYKES said, collected the Customs revenue, and handed it over to he Tartar officers to be employed by the Chinese Government against our own army in their advance upon Peking, and consequently against the extension of commerce and Christianity. We had, moreover, demanded from the Chinese payment for the services rendered by our troops in the shedding of blood, a proceeding which left an almost indelible stain upon our honour. In an official letter addressed to the noble lord, it was stated that the profession of religious and patriotic motives on the part of the Tae-pings was merely a pretext to upset all authority, and that the chief was an ignorant fanatic, if not an impostor, the profession of Christianity being intended to conciliate the missionaries. He was not the advocate of the rebels, nevertheless he found that many of the doctrines of the Tae-pings were similar to those of the Church of England. As the House appeared to take little interest in the religious opinions of these people, perhaps it would take some interest in their earnestness to remain on good terms with us and to promote commerce. He found that the chief advocated the introduction of railroads, steamers, life and fire insurance. Various letters that had appeared in the newspapers bore testimony to the wish of the rebels, as they were called, to be upon good terms with us. The hon. member then read extracts from letters and reports of American missionaries, showing that the towns and districts in the possession of the rebels were not the desert wastes they had been described; and quoted the conditions of the treaty relating to the navigation of the Yang-tze-Kiang, contending that they must bring on collisions between the English traders and the Taepings, likely to lead to war. But could this country engage in a war with the party that held six of the finest provinces of China, and had three armies of 100,000 men each? Such must be the result, unless they came to an amicable understanding with the rebel party in China.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL found very great difficulty in replying to the remarks of the hon. and gallant gentleman, and was not able to conceive the object which he had in view. He could not at all see the advantage of going into a discussion of the religious doctrines of the rebels in China. When Mr. Bruce found that a place which was open to British trade was about to be made the scene of civil war, and that our commerce would receive a severe blow, he thought it his duty to make some representations on the subject. He went to the place where the rebellious army were assembled, and informed them that if they made an attack, it would be resisted. As to their religious opinions, whoever wanted information on that subject should read the account furnished by Mr. Holmes, an American Baptist missionary, who lived some time among them, and became entirely disgusted with them. Their doctrine is really a blasphemous parody on Christianity. They have added to the tenets of our faith an idolatrous religion of their own. Some among them claim to be the sons and brothers of Christ, and, governing according to their own cruel and profligate fashion, they call this Christianity. They were really idolaters, and no better than the Chinese idolaters. With regard to our policy, the only course is that of perfect neutrality, at the same time not allowing the towns where our merchants are congregated to be destroyed, simply because some persons in this country have a false notion that they are a national party, and that we ought to support them.—The motion was then withdrawn.

SUPPLY.—THE THIRD CHINA WAR.—(14.) General PEEL inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer what portion of the sum of £850,000, granted by Parliament at the beginning of last Session to cover the entire expenditure on account of the China war during the financial year 1859-60, had been appropriated to, or was reserved for, the liquidation of the claims of the Indian Government on account of advances made or expenses incurred in India? He observed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer then believed the vote referred to would cover all the charges. Remarking that with the exception of a battery of Armstrong guns, not a single man in that Chinese expedition went from this country, the whole of the army proceeding from India, he stated his belief that so long as there were votes of credit, so long as there were unsettled balances and open accounts with India, so long as the Treasury were able to apply money voted for one purpose to meet an excess of expenditure on another, so long would that House have no control whatever over the expenditure of the country.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER complained of the course taken by General Peel in his remarks upon the Estimates. He proceeded to reply in detail to the inquiry, reminding the House that last year, when we were called upon to make a heavy financial provision for the existing Chinese war, we were likewise obliged to pay up heavy arrears for a former Chinese war. At the present moment we were pretty well up with the Indian Government, and, indeed, he might go the length of saying that, including all that the Indian authorities had spent on behalf of the Chinese expedition, they owed us a good deal more money than we owed them. We were, therefore, out of pocket for the moment, but with a prospect of reimbursement. The separation of expenditure on the part of the War Department between the Chinese services and the ordinary services was not yet completed, and he should leave his hon. friend the Under Secretary to enter further into that matter.—Mr. DISRAELI made a few remarks in vindication of the course adopted by General Peel.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

The following gentlemen were presented to her Majesty on the 13th inst., in connection with China:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, on return from China, and appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General Royal Marines, by the Duke of Somerset; Lieut. Chaplin, on promotion and return from China, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Major Lowe, on his return from China, by Col. Hon. James Lindsay, Captain H. R. Martin, on promotion and return from China, by Colonel Charles Bingham.

Major T. W. Milward, on appointment to the staff of the garrison at Woolwich and return from China, by Col. Charles Bingham.

Rev. E. Mooyvart, H.M.'s Chaplain at Point de Galle, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Col. Alex Murray, on return from India and China, by the Duke of Cambridge.

Major Van Straubenzee, on promotion and return from China, by Major-General Sir C. van Straubenzee; Colonel Sutton, on return from China, by the Adjutant-General.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Laurence Oliphant, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of M. Charles Guillaume Marie Appoline Antonine Cousin Montauban, General of Division, Commander-in-Chief of the French Land Forces in China, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Samuel Lilly as Consul-General at Calcutta for the United States of America.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Walter Raleigh Kerr, Esq., to be Colonial Treasurer; and Edward Everard Rushworth, Esq., to be Auditor-General for the Island of Mauritius.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

G. K.—We believe the report perfectly correct, but for obvious reasons we do not publish it.

R. G.—We will endeavour to procure the information.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., *via* Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1861.

MR. MOSS'S TRIAL.

ARBITRARY SENTENCE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT IN JAPAN.

SINCE the following article, headed "JUSTICE VERSUS INJUSTICE IN JAPAN," was in type, we have received full particulars relative to the decision of Mr. Moss's case, that gave rise to the CONSULAR NOTIFICATION and which we thought it our duty to communicate to our subscribers by issuing an extra on the 13th inst. Had we been in possession of those particulars before we wrote, our view of the general question as to the rights possessed by the English residents in opposition to the unauthorised and illegal assumption of power on the part of the British authorities in Japan, would undoubtedly have found expression in far stronger and more condemnatory terms. For the present, however, we must confine ourselves to a few remarks upon Mr. Moss's trial and sentence, which we at once declare to be altogether most informal, most illegal, and most unjust. The whole affair reads as if the BRITISH CONSULS concerned did not owe allegiance to our crown and country, but obeyed the dictates of some unprincipled ministers of the EX-BOMBINO tyranny of Naples; and, certainly, if the proceedings, which are dignified by the name of a trial, had occurred a year ago in a Court of Injustice not far off from the dungeons of St. Elmo, or in a Papal Court of Inquisition, presided over by one of the tools of ANTONELLI, they could not well have been more flagrantly in contradiction, than they were, of all the principles of fair-play, truth, and justice. The Court by which Mr. Moss was tried was composed of CAPT. VYSE, the BRITISH CONSUL, and of three highly respectable English merchants at Kanagawa, MESSRS. A. J. MACPHERSON, J. B. ROSS, and E. CLARK. The proceedings occupied several days, and after what we cannot doubt was a patient investigation and impartial consideration of the whole case, the three English merchants deliberately, and in the fullest manner, acquitted Mr. Moss of the three charges which had been brought against him. CAPTAIN VYSE, however, took a different view of the case, considering Mr. Moss guilty, and, upon his own responsibility, adjudged him to be deported from the country, and to pay a fine of $1,000, about £250 sterling. Such, in a few words, is the gist of the matter, a full account of which will be found in another column. But now MR. CONSUL-GENERAL ALCOCK comes on the stage. The sentence was submitted to that official for his approval and confirmation, and from an *ex parte* statement, which we are warranted in characterising CAPTAIN VYSE'S report of the proceedings to be, he took upon himself to perform the functions both of judge and jury, and, without hearing the evidence, to add to the already severe and unjust sentence of fine and deportation, a further sentence of three months' imprisonment. It is impossible to conceive that such proceedings as these could have been the result of a calm and passionless consideration of the question. Much ill blood must have prevailed before such extraordinary decisions could have been arrived at. The atmosphere was not pure; the light, as BACON terms it, was not dry; all things must have borne an unnatural and distorted appearance. To us, they appear, at this distance, clear and distinct enough.

For example, who will not, on perusing the account of these matters, at once ask himself why the three English merchants were appointed to sit on the Court with CAPTAIN VYSE, if their opinions and verdict were to have no weight in the decision of the case? To set their verdict aside, in the manner in which CAPTAIN VYSE did, was simply to cast a most unmerited and injurious imputation upon the fidelity, veracity, and honour of those gentlemen, who, before they officially sat on that Court, must have taken upon themselves a solemn obligation to do justice in the matter that was brought before them. If the CONSUL was resolutely bent upon making a victim of MR. MOSS, as appears to have been the prevailing belief before the trial commenced—if such a course had, from the first, been determined upon—why did not CAPTAIN VYSE try MR. MOSS himself, without resorting to a sham impartiality, and deliberately adding the deepest injury to the grossest injustice, whereby he has unnecessarily added to the already numerous causes of complaint which the English residents justly urge both against himself and MR. ALCOCK? As regards the extraordinarily illegal conduct of this latter officer, in adding imprisonment to the severe sentence passed on MR. MOSS, we care not to characterise it as it deserves; but would not the English public open their eyes if, after a man had been sentenced at the Bow-street Police-office to pay a fine of five pounds, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE were to add to the sentence penal servitude for three years? Yet this is precisely analogous to MR. CONSUL-GENERAL ALCOCK'S conduct.

We may confidently assert that this is not the last which we shall hear of these extraordinary proceedings, which, if permitted to pass unnoticed by the Government, would seriously imperil the honour and safety of British residents abroad, where they should be able to reside with as little fear of injustice being done to them as in their own country. The question at issue is one of the utmost importance. If the Japanese are allowed to kidnap an Englishman in the brutal manner they did Mr. Moss, and their victim subsequently receive, at the hands of his PROTECTOR, a further punishment, we may expect to see the Life Insurance Offices charging 20 per cent. on risks in Japan, and the Japanese become so overbearing, that it will be practically the means of stopping all the trade promised by the new Treaty, and we shall become as degraded as the Dutch were, confined to the Island of Decima. We cannot but believe that it would be exceedingly difficult for honest and impartial people to express too emphatically the surprise and indignation which they must feel regarding such arbitrary proceedings on the part of our CONSULS in Japan—proceedings which we feel quite certain will meet from the people of this country with a condemnation as unqualified, as it will be prompt, hearty, and just.

JUSTICE *VERSUS* INJUSTICE IN JAPAN.

THE ancients considered the *summum bonum* of existence was best attained by skilfully steering a middle course between the extreme joys and sorrows of life, and he who most steadily kept in the narrow but tranquil path, without being attracted by the SCYLLA of delight on the one hand, or deluded on the other by the CHARYBDIS of despair, was deemed the happiest of mortals. Those old saws and yet older legends, so full of wisdom and figurative truth, can still teach mankind, in more ways than may be generally apparent, the most useful lessons regarding the conduct of life. Amongst other things they impress upon us the wisdom of impartiality—that jewelled rule of prudence—so highly extolled, yet individually so often left unpractised. As a nation, it is true, we are noted for the possession of that quality. The spirit of compromise, to which we owe so much of the glory of our constitution, and our internal peace and prosperity, is its first and most favoured offspring. Without its deliberate influence, the surest ballast of the vessel of State, we should have been often tossed about from one dangerous rocky shore to another in extremest peril, if indeed we should not, like so many others, have been long ago utterly cast away. Is it not therefore strange that we should so often signally fail individually in that for which nationally we are so much distinguished? To assure ourselves of this fact, we have but to look abroad to our colonies and dependencies, and study the actions of those there placed in authority. The Englishman so situated, surrounded by peculiar circumstances, and scared by the idea lest he should forfeit his much prized impartial character, straightway becomes grossly partial. As a matter of course, to be deemed thoroughly just, he will always take part against his countrymen, and when remonstrated with for doing so unjustly, will infallibly point, with a sense of injured innocence, and a strange obliquity of moral vision, to that very fact as his strongest argument that

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his conduct is basely calumniated. Is it at all likely that a man would condemn his own countrymen willingly? It is manifestly too absurd to suppose such a thing; and therefore when the case is considered in England, the public, with the national impartiality by which it is characterised, but without sufficient insight into all the details and circumstances connected with the question, will gravely shake its head, confess that much is to be said on both sides, and, finally, at the risk of subsequent disaster, will give the benefit of its doubt to what it charitably supposes to be the weaker party. Thus Englishmen abroad are, by the national impartiality, too often pushed unmeritedly to the wall.

A case in point (which we trust will not be decided after the fashion indicated above) has just occurred in JAPAN, it having arisen, as our readers are probably aware, in consequence of the late arrest of Mr. Moss by Japanese officials. We think we made it clearly apparent in our last issue that the two-sworded gentry were upon that occasion entirely in the wrong, and that they unjustifiably and treacherously took Mr. Moss prisoner, and cruelly ill-treated him. But the BRITISH CONSUL on the spot, with the usual desire of acting, we suppose, a strictly impartial part, will not allow that such is the case; nay, more, he considers the Japanese to be injured people, and Mr. Moss and his fellow-countrymen grievous wrongdoers, who, by their intemperate proceedings, are effectually calling down upon themselves the wrath of the TYCOON and all his officers. CAPTAIN VYSE in his notification says all this, and even something more, in such a tone and manner, too, that we are in no way surprised that it has elicited from the British merchants of Kanagawa, to whom it was addressed, such a crushing reply. The points at issue are of such vital importance that, if we thought them any way doubtful, we should certainly entertain no small degree of anxiety regarding their decision. In the first place, CAPTAIN VYSE has laid it down, as an incontrovertible maxim, that "the manifest law of Japan is as binding upon foreigners as Japanese." But not so, happily, says her Majesty's order in council of the 23rd of January, 1860, by which it is prescribed that no act of a British subject in Japan shall be deemed punishable, unless, if done in England, it would be held punishable by our laws. Such is our policy not only in Japan, but in China, in the Levant, in Africa—in fact, in all countries in which, from the nature of their governments, justice to Englishmen resident in them could not reasonably be expected from the native authorities. Let any of our countrymen, whose notions of justice are naturally associated with Westminster-hall, honestly put it to themselves how they would like to be tried by a copper-faced semi-barbarian, according to a code founded on principles diametrically opposed to all their preconceived ideas of law and justice, and most probably run the risk, even though innocent, of being summarily condemned by prejudice and hatred? Yet this is what CAPTAIN VYSE (query CONSUL ALCOCK'S own notification, and signed only by CAPTAIN VYSE) wishes to subject Englishmen to in Japan, just as the civilians of India, though always careful to exclude themselves from the same fate, have long been desirous of seeing their countrymen tried for their lives in the corrupt and perjured courts presided over by Hindoos and Mahomedans. If the law is good enough for the native, is it not equally good for the Englishman? But to show that what is in this case sauce for the *goose* is not equally sauce for the gander, CAPTAIN VYSE'S remonstrants very pertinently point out that it is contrary to the law of Japan to ride. And shall Englishmen be tried as criminals for indulging in an exercise for which they are famous all over the world, and which in Japan, as in all other eastern countries, is absolutely necessary for the comfort and health of Europeans? We trust this is the last we shall hear of Englishmen being threatened by Japanese law—a threat which could have proceeded only from a misconception, such as it is difficult to account for, on the part of CAPTAIN VYSE, otherwise than by referring it to a certain idiosyncrasy from which the sons of Mars are not always exempt.

But the British Consul is not at all staggered by the consideration of the extreme to which his self-constituted edict must infallibly lead him. If Englishmen in Japan are to be subject to Japanese law they must, as a necessary corollary, be likewise subject to arrest by Japanese officials; and CAPTAIN VYSE does not hesitate to say that, if a British subject "resists a Japanese "officer, who seeks to arrest him for any offence against the "Japanese laws, he is guilty of a serious offence, and becomes "responsible for any evil consequences that may attend his resistance. and that it will avail no one to plead that he did "not know the persons arresting him to be in the lawful "execution of their office." This is impartiality with a vengeance. The subjects of the TYCOON are liable to arbitrary arrest for every conceivable and inconceivable offence; and, therefore, Englishmen must be so likewise. Such an edict, if fully carried out to its legitimate results, would have the effect of converting British subjects in Japan into the slaves of the TYCOON. They could be arrested for no offence whatever; and according to CAPTAIN VYSE, if they resisted such arrest, would be subject to punishment for having committed a serious offence. But the condition of the country is such that it is a most difficult matter to discriminate between the officers of justice, so called, and hired assassins. All go armed; and it is quite possible that Englishmen might be arrested (as they have been before) for a treacherous and bloodthirsty purpose of revenge, and carried away bound and helpless, if they paid any regard to CAPTAIN VYSE'S notification, and did not resolutely make use in their personal defence of those advantages which their superior civilisation has bestowed upon them. We, therefore, unhesitatingly endorse the statement of the British merchants of Kanagawa, that no British subject should be liable to arrest in Japan, unless under a warrant from a British authority; and we cannot but unreservedly condemn the indiscreet—if, indeed, we may not characterise it as the ignorant and reckless—intervention in this matter of CAPTAIN VYSE. The Treaty is most explicit. Englishmen in Japan are to be tried, for offences of every kind, by British authorities, in accordance with British law; and we cannot but confess that it is to us inconceivable that a British officer, in the position of CAPTAIN VYSE, could possibly have acted as he has done, and yet be fitted to hold the very important and responsible post which he at present occupies.

The question as to the right of Englishmen in Japan to carry arms is also deserving of a few words. That country is not the safest one in the world where a man may reside. The inhabitants are noted for their cunning, treachery, and cruelty, and their ideas of the inviolability of personal liberty, and of the sanctity of human life, are not of such a nature as to create confidence amongst strangers dwelling in their midst. Defenceless and inoffensive people have been assassinated in broad daylight repeatedly, and it is impossible to know when such red-handed acts of revenge may not be perpetrated by the hired instruments of those in authority, who are known to be inflamed with hatred and to entertain the most hostile feelings against us. When it is further added that the Japanese officials, who form no inconsiderable portion of the population, and most even of the lower classes go about armed, what can we think of Capt. VYSE having prohibited British subjects, under the penalties of fine and imprisonment, from carrying arms in self-defence? There is "no apparent danger to justify the practice," says the CONSUL, though he admits that foreigners may receive "provocations," and be even sometimes "assailed" by the Japanese. To carry arms in self-defence, when every Japanese one meets with is provided with a weapon, is calculated, he says, to provoke a "hostile feeling and distrust among the natives." Ride unarmed into a city teeming with armed men, and trust to Providence! How can English officials be so timidly absurd? Not in Japan only, but elsewhere the case is the same. The Indian Rebellion had hardly been suppressed when an Arms Act was passed prohibiting Englishmen from carrying arms. It was necessary to disarm the natives, and therefore to be impartial, Englishmen must be disarmed too. Lord CANNING, however, was somewhat fairer than Captain VYSE, seeing that the former disarmed both parties, while the latter disarms only his own countrymen, thus leaving the natives more powerful for mischief than ever. But from which party is danger to be apprehended? Is it expected that two or three will assail thousands, or that thousands will exterminate the two or three? Lord CANNING soon saw the error of his ways, and immediately afterwards called upon Englishmen in India to form Rifle Corps; and we trust, if Captain VYSE is to remain where he is, that he has before this seen the necessity of allowing his own countrymen to protect themselves from danger while the Japanese are armed to the teeth, and retain their present character of a faithless, cruel, and revengeful people. By a reference to our Parliamentary intelligence it will be seen that although intelligence reached us of this affair nearly a month since, the Government has not yet received advices on the subject from Consul-General Alcock. This is individual responsibility carried to extremes.

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THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

WE are not surprised to find that some notice has been taken of our articles on the Chinese rebellion in the journals published in China itself. The *Hong Kong Register* and every other journalist has a perfect right to form an opinion on any public question, and to give expression to that opinion, and we cannot expect that our views should pass uncriticised. But the question of the great rebellion in China is not a question which may be decided by the indifferent observer, or by a mere observer of events which are to influence our commercial prosperity or non-prosperity in the East. Nor can the *dicta* of any mere visitors to the rebel camp be taken for more than they are worth in forming our estimate of the rebellion itself. It is not a question of the treatment of individuals even, as the *Overland Register* seems to think, when it accuses Mr. Holmes of being an "ungrateful guest;" as if the hospitality which he experienced at the rebel head-quarters had anything whatever to do with Mr. Holmes's statements of what he saw, or his opinion of the character of the rebellion as a whole, excepting that their good offices would have led him to write in their favour, if truth had not been at stake. A poor, benighted traveller, who had chanced upon a den of thieves, might be hospitably entertained on the spoil they had abstracted from the last richer wayfarer on the same route, but that would not prevent an honest man from describing the character of the place and people he had seen. We are sorry, therefore, to see Mr. Holmes thus spoken of, while Mr. John's account is held up to admiration. His statements we think prove almost as forcibly as those of Mr. Holmes the unsatisfactory nature of the religious views and tenets of the insurgents. One extract from Mr. John's narrative, which is given by the *Overland Register*, proves just nothing in their favour. It runs thus:—*Idolatry, and the use of tobacco, opium, and ardent spirits* are forbidden, and yet he says "*not a few*—which, we suppose, means nearly all—*smoke opium*." The same critic of Mr. Holmes attempts to apologise for the rebel notions and creed by calling it the "dawning of truth," and "Asiatic imagination," in opposition to the "fuller development" and the "cold European reason." These are terms which we confess we can only partially comprehend in this connection. We imagine that the argument (if, indeed, it might be so called) would resolve itself into a *petitio principii* fallacy. The assumption is that the dawnings of truth are there, and that the rebel leaders are really anxious to gather up the fragments of truth which they may meet with, and develope them into an harmonious whole; and that we may allow Asiatic imaginations to wander in theological subjects without danger to the sacred cause of truth itself. Why, almost every error that has ever afflicted the Church of God has arisen from some overheated brain and fervid fancy, while the very gift of a chastened reason has been set aside for what appeared to be the sublimer revelations of the phantasy. We deny the premises—the dawnings of truth are not among the rebels, but from the truth they have constructed a system of error based on their own wild imaginings and suited to their own purposes—viz., the subjugation of the empire and the overthrow of the Tartar rule.

The testimony of the Rev. Griffith John confirms us in our opinion and judgment. The following remarks taken from his diary will explain our meaning:—"With most of the days' conversation I felt disappointed and grieved. Both the chief and the officer have doubtless a great deal of religion among them, still it is very plain that the power of the former is to a considerable extent built on a delusion. By means of this pretended mission of the Eastern and Western Kings, as well as of his own, he has acquired a magical influence over the minds of the kings, officers, and soldiers. Now they see clearly that the preaching of the Word of God would soon break the spell, and they dread the consequences in the present crisis of their history. The King Kan (sometimes called Kan-wang or 'Shield King,') would rather sacrifice the cause of truth to the interests of the Hung family, than the reverse. In many points he is actuated by temporary expediency rather than by Christian principles."

The Kan-wang, the most promising and most enlightened of the leaders, from whom the missionaries of Shanghai appear to have expected much, has been drawn into the vortex of heresy, which is promulgated by the Chang-wang; and having yielded to the question of polygamy he finds that he must give up other points of his faith to boot. In another part of the same narrative we find the celestial King exercising his judgment on a paper he happened to have read about ancient heresy, and deciding that the ancient heretics were right, who denied the equality of Jesus Christ and God, and that the moderns who it assert are wrong. To agree, therefore, with these Rationalistic Fanatics (if we be allowed the use of apparently so contradictory a designation for them), we shall have to give up some of the fundamental elements of our faith; and while we shall be called upon to believe in their strange visions and direct intercourse with heaven, and to countenance their propensities for plunder and rapine, we shall be under the necessity of subscribing to a creed made up of the fragments of ancient heresy explained by the light of the Chinese mind. On the one side we have to listen to their lying wonders and blasphemous assumptions, while on the other we hear the proud but ignorant Oriental reasoning on points of doctrine, embracing ideas long since exploded and refuted over and over again. The intentions of the rebel leaders may be very pure, and they may really care so little about their own forms of teaching as to permit missionaries to enter in and to dwell among them. This will have its advantages, and will further the cause of truth, but so long as the Bible is shut out, and these delusions about God and themselves has possession of their minds, we cannot hope to see many converts from among them. As regards our interference with them this will depend upon the amount of impediment which they may place in the way of our trade. The proper course we conceive will be to open up the Yang-tze-kiang in spite of them.

We are glad to see that the views of our Foreign Minister agree in the main with this. The ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang are to be opened for trade, and in those ports our merchants will congregate, and although Lord John Russell declares it to be the intention of our policy to be that of "perfect neutrality," at the same time we shall "not allow the towns where our "merchants are congregated to be destroyed, because some people "in this country have a false notion that the rebels are a national "party, and that we ought to support them." Our military and naval authorities in China will doubtless act towards the rebels, should they oppose our trade, in much the same way as they would treat any fleet of pirates they might happen to fall in with on the sea-board. Colonel Sykes's motion (which will be found under the head of Parliamentary Intelligence), has made the best of their cause, but he was fully answered by Lord John Russell, and this will, we hope, give peace to the minds of many misguided persons, who imagine that we are persecuting these Chinese religionists.

These latter are aware of our power, and they will be slow to act against us. Let us, therefore, keep on the defensive, and go about our business quietly. If the rebels constitute a government and foster trade, her Majesty's Government will surely have no scruples about entering into a convention which might be reciprocally advantageous to both the parties concerned in it. The great tea and silk districts are now in the possession of the insurgents, and unless they are overawed by the presence of troops or vessels of war from the first, or are in such a position of power as to warrant a convention which would advance the interests of both parties, our trade will flag for some time, and an immense loss will accrue both to native and foreign merchants in the north of China. It is our opinion that, with a small amount of encouragement from foreign governments, the whole of the six provinces now under their control would be laid open at once to the enterprise of the West. What we should like to see is the permanent settlement of the towns and villages which they have sacked, and the acknowledgment of the Tai-ping rule. In this event greater confidence would be inspired in their cause, and the preaching of the word of God among them would, we think, be likely to produce good fruits in due season.

The *New York Herald* on the subject says:—There never was a wider field open for missionary efforts than is now to be found in China. There never, perhaps, was a people more ready for embracing the doctrines of Christianity than the numerous insurgents who have enlisted under the banner of Tae-Ping-Wang, the self-styled rebel Emperor, whose head-quarters are in the old capital of the Ming dynasty—Nanking—a city of such importance that it bears the same relation to Peking—the Chinese metropolis—that Moscow does to St. Petersburg.

It is interesting to trace the rise and progress of this modern revolution in the person of its leader, who, born in 1813, was, a few years ago, a poor schoolteacher in a rice province near Canton. In a country like China, where the manners and customs of the people may almost be said to be stereotyped, and the son is rarely permitted to rise above the social rank of the father, it is extraordinary that Tae-Ping Wang, whose original name appears to have been Phuh but afterwards changed to several others, should have so far succeeded in his assumption of the reins

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of power as to accumulate an army of men, numbering tens of thousands, by which he captured numerous towns and cities, and among them the city where he is now domiciled, and over which he exercises supreme control. We are told that he became entranced for forty days, and imagined himself carried up to heaven, where he had visions of his future mission, and became inspired to the performance of his appointed task. This, however, is as wild a legend as any of those current among the Hindoos or Mahomedans. But the followers of Tae-Ping believe it, and, as it is the real basis of the religion they profess, it possesses some importance.

Acting upon the instructions supposed to have been given him in heaven, Tae-Ping-Wang, with a sword in one hand and the seal of Christ in the other, went forth like one mad. But he assured the people that he was not mad, and urged them, with tears in his eyes, to join him in the service of the "Old Man above," at the same time telling them that by worshipping their idols they were in fellowship with Satan, and that the "Father" had commanded that all men should turn and follow him, paying him tribute and reverence as Emperor of China. This modest statement convinced those around him that his was a confirmed case of frenzy. He still continued his school, and rapidly acquired the reputation of being a ranting, raving teacher. At length, after converting three of his neighbours by means of some religious tracts that he had discovered, and which probably had their source in the workings of the Jesuit missionaries in China for the previous three centuries, he set out as a preacher, intent upon the regeneration of China. Gradually new converts flocked to him, although his own destitute condition was not calculated to attract the multitude; for during the first year of his proselytising tour he and his followers subsisted chiefly upon wild fruit, alms, and a modicum of looting. From the year 1844 the number of converts was largely on the increase. They resolved themselves into armed bands, praying, preaching, plundering, and, if necessary, fighting, wherever they went.

It is one of the favorite maxims of the rebel Emperor, that as the Tartars captured China by force, he and his followers have a perfect right to do exactly the same thing if they can, and he sums up his argument by saying, "There is, therefore, no difference between us who levy contributions on the towns and villages we have taken and the officials sent from Peking to collect the taxes." Although the Tae-Pings entirely prohibit the use of opium and tobacco among themselves, they have shown their moral elasticity by offering to sustain the English opium trade with the unconverted inhabitants of China, with a view, of course, to secure the friendship of the British nation; and it would be hard to name anything they would not do provided it tended to the advancement of their worldly interests. We have said there is a wide field for the exercise of missionary labour in China; but we are disposed to believe that the fruits of that labour will be reaped by the Romish, and not by the Protestant Church. The Roman Catholic religion, with its forms and ceremonies, appeals strongly to the imagination of the people of the East, whereas that of the Protestants is cold and uncalculated to draw forth their sympathies sufficiently to their becoming converts. And although the religion of the Tae-Pings may be considered half Christian, it will, we think, only be developed and perfected under the benevolent auspices of the Church of Rome. In the success of Xavier and his fellow missionaries in the sixteenth century in Japan, when Catholicism gained so great a hold upon the popular mind, we have an instance of the subtle and potent influence of the Romish faith over the Orientals; and the day may come when the entire East will bow to its fascination, and the seat of the Papacy will be no longer in the Vatican, or even Italy, but in some portion of the far Orient. We anticipate great results from the spread of this revolution in China. It will, as long as it exists, be a safety valve and a protection to the Western Powers in their relations with the empire under the Tartar dynasty, and it will eventually either overrun all China, or lead to many concessions in behalf of liberty, free-trade and free institutions on the part of the Government at Peking.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, March 6.

An underhand current is plainly perceptible, though the real promoters keep out of view, and the results of their intrigues are all that is seen. I have again to report another Ministerial crisis, the possible effect of which may be of the greatest importance. Last week Baron F. A. van Hall, the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, tendered his resignation to the King, who was pleased to accept it. Mr. Lotsy, the Naval Minister, is charged with the current business of the finance department till the definitive appointment of a new Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the mean time the resignation of Baron van Hall has led to the breaking up of the whole Cabinet, and the formation of a more liberal one is now going on, under the auspices of Mynheer Thorbecke, the well-known political writer, and formerly himself in the Cabinet, from which, however, he retired shortly after the accession of the present King, on account of his uncompromising liberal tendencies, which embroiled him with the Ultramontane party.

In consequence of the mildness of the weather, the work of repairing the broken dykes, and otherwise removing all traces of the late calamitous inundations, is progressing as favourably as could be expected; but there is still a large tract of country under water, and it will require a long time to restore the *status quo ante*. The King, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, went to the scene of the disaster to inform himself by ocular demonstration of the extent of the damage, which so much exceeded his expectations, and he was so completely appalled by the scenes of horror and distress that everywhere met his view, that he lost no time in publishing a Proclamation, ordering a general subscription from house to house throughout the Kingdom for the benefit of the sufferers, and put down his own name at the head of the list for the munificent sum of 40,000 florins, which appeal was not made in vain, and a large sum of money, besides gifts of clothes, flour, and other necessities, have been subscribed. This trait of good feeling on the part of the King, and his sympathy with the distress and misery of his subjects, made a deep impression on the mind of the public generally, and the Second Chamber of the States-General, as a mark of their strong sense on the subject, not only voted unanimously an address of humble thanks to his Majesty, but passed a resolution to wait on him with it, not by a deputation, but by the whole House *in corpore*, which was accordingly done the next day. On receiving the address the King was visibly affected, and after thanking the Second Chamber for their expressions of loyalty, he made use of these memorable words:—"As long as I live, the dreadful scenes of distress and misery which I have lately witnessed will never be effaced from my memory; and I may add, gentlemen, that I shall never forget the sense of pleasure I feel at the present moment in the agreeable task of thanking you for your loyal address."

A despatch has been received at the Colonial Office from Mynheer I. H. Donker Curtis, the Dutch Commissioner for Japan and Siam, announcing that the Commercial Treaty between the Netherlands and Siam was signed at Bangkok on the 17th of December last. He further states that his reception by the two Kings was of the most flattering and cordial description, and that both of them had expressed themselves as animated with the most friendly intentions and perfect respect towards Holland, and delighted to give their subjects an opportunity of entering into mercantile relations with the Dutch. The stipulations of the Treaty are said to be extremely favourable, and are nearly similar to those obtained by other European States who have succeeded in concluding a convention with the Kingdom of Siam. The Commissioner adds that he was on the point of returning to Holland himself with the original treaty, for the purpose of obtaining the needful ratification by the King and the States General, after which it will be published.

In commemoration of the King's birthday, when he attained the age of forty-four years, a large promotion in the army and navy has taken place, as well as a considerable distribution of orders to officers of the naval, civil, and military services. Amongst the newly-decorated civilians of note may be mentioned Mr. J. S. Lotsy, Minister of Marine, who has received the Grand Cross of the Netherlands Lion, whilst the Ministers, J. Bosscha and J. A. Mutsaers, as well as Mr. J. A. Philipse (President of the First Chomber), and Mr. G. J. van Reenen (President of the Lower Chamber of the States General) are decorated with the Grand Cross of the Crown of Oak.

The Colonial Minister has given notice that in accordance with the Royal Decrees of 26th November, 1845, and 15th June, 1850, five appointments as military apothecaries will be given this year to students who shall pass the necessary examination, and receive certificates of qualification from Professor Mulder of the University of Utrecht. Four of the above appointments are for Netherlands India, and one for the West India Colonies.

By the last overland mail a despatch was received at the Finance Department, announcing the arrival at Java of another box containing 208 letters, being part of the mail from Holland to Netherlands India lost in the harbour of Galle by the unfortunate wreck of the steamer *Malabar*, but since recovered by Mr. Heincke's divers, and transmitted to their destination by the authorities at Ceylon.

Six private bills have been presented to the Second Chamber of the States General for the naturalisation of the following gentlemen: Mr. J. A. Thomas, of Batavia; Mr. S. A. Thomas, of Sourabaya; Mr. M. Carapiet-Macartich, of Batavia; Mr. P. J. F. Boumin, of Lamarang; Mr. J. A. Durand, of Sourabaya; and Mr. A. F. Praatje, of Tjoraal, in the Residency of Tagal.

The *Staats Courant* announces officially that the Governor General of Netherlands India is authorised to sell by public auction this year at Java one hundred thousand piculs of sugar belonging to the Government. The sale of one-half the above quantity will take place in September, and that of the other half in December next.

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A letter from Harderwyk states that the first detachment of supplementary troops of this season embarked for India on the 3rd inst. at Nieuwe Deep on board the *Hercules*, Capt. J. Detering, for Batavia. The detachment is under the command of Capt. G. L. van Vught, of the E. I. Infantry, returning to duty from furlough, accompanied by First Lieutenant A. van Winsheym, and the Second Lieutenants, P. J. van Loo, W. C. Goteling-Vinnis, and M. A. Du Croo, all of the E. I. infantry.

Three native Malays, who came to this country some time ago as sailors and were condemned to death for piracy, have had their sentence commuted by the Royal prerogative of clemency, and been sent under due surveillance to Nieuwe Deep, where they were also embarked for Java by the *Hercules*.

Another detachment of 150 men, under the command of Capt. F. O. Weber, of the E. I. Artillery, returning to India on expiration of his leave of absence, is under orders to embark on the 10th inst. at Rotterdam, on board the chartered ship *Rotterdam*, Capt. H. Poort, for Java. The following officers belonging to the detachment go out also in the above-named vessel :—Second Lieutenants J. W. Hoynck van Papendrecht, and S. D. Kramers, of the E. I. Infantry, as well as Second Lieutenants A. J. Willemse, A. M. Kryger, J. C. Baron van Hoerdt. J. A. Broerse van Groeneweg and D. J. Schafer, of the E. I. Artillery, H. G. Luykens, of the Engineers, Quartermaster A. A. Rip, and the medical officers of the third class, H. J. van der Weide, and H. H. Dieperink, of the Indian Service.

The Netherlands Trading Company have given notice that their usual spring sale of Java sugar will take place in this city on the 21st of March, and consist of 71,165 bags and kranjangs in the warehouses at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middelburg, and Schiedam. Subjoined is a list of the quantities of Java sugar brought forward for sale at the Company's spring auctions during the last twelve years :—

1849	..	..	..	48,072	kranjangs and bags
1850	..	..	..	33,237	„ „
1851	..	..	..	43,665	„ „
1852	..	..	..	64,312	„ „
1853	..	..	..	31,051	„ „
1854	..	..	..	63,149	„ „
1855	..	..	..	39,436	„ „
1856	..	..	..	56,272	„ „
1857	..	..	..	70,334	„ „
1858	..	..	..	54,789	„ „
1859	..	..	..	59,007	„ „
1860	..	..	..	53,626	„ „

THE *Epoca* declares that it is not true, as stated by some Paris journals, that in the projected expedition against Cochin China, the Spaniards will take no part : their troops will, on the contrary, co-operate with the French.

WE understand that preliminary steps are being taken to form a Company for the purpose of running steamers on the Yang-tze-Kiang, and that Capt. Morice, lately in the employ of Messrs. Dent and Co., in China, is engaged in the undertaking.

THE steamers building for the China trade are numerous. We hear of one building by Laird, of Birkenhead, for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. Two on the Clyde, for Messrs. Apcar and Co., one nearly ready to be launched for Messrs. Lane, Harper, and others, and another laid down for the same parties. One for Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co. is shortly to be laid down, and three are said to be ordered at the yard of Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall. From America the *Fire Dart* and *Hankow* have already sailed for Hong Kong.

WE have made inquiries in reference to the announcement made in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of the death of Capt. Brooke *ne* Johnston, the representative of Sir James Brooke at Sarawak, and find that letters have been received here from that gentleman up to the 23rd January, and as the communication from Sarawak to Calcutta is *via* Singapore, any later intelligence would have come at the same time by the mail for England. The report, therefore, must be in error.

MR. CHARLES WINCHESTER, late Vice Consul at Whampoa, is, we understand, to succeed Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson as Consul at Hakodadi, Japan.

WE regret to notice the death of Lionel Gisborne, Esq., from disease of the heart. Our readers will remember that his firm —Messrs. Gisborne and Forde—has been extensively engaged as the Civil Engineers for Government and the Red Sea Company, and are at present employed in the intended submarine line between Alexandria and Malta. We noticed in our last the departure of Mr. Forde to superintend the management of laying this cable.

COCHIN CHINA.—The Paris papers notice a telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Indian Mail, to the effect that the Annamite army having been beaten by the French before Saigon, had quitted the Gia-den-Bhù, and were in full retreat on Hué, the capital of the empire. Another account, received by way of Trieste, fixes the date of victory as the 1st of January, and states that the French took two forts, and killed 600 of the enemy.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE JAPANESE.—In a late report of Dr. Macgowan's lectures on Japan, we find the following explanation of the policy of that country towards foreigners. In their reported refusal to negotiate a treaty with Prussia, and in the expulsion from Nagasaki of a Swedish vessel, as soon as she anchored, we see an augury of peaceful intercourse with the Japanese. To appreciate aright these and analogous proceedings in that country, we must look to China, whence the astute Japanese draw deductions for guidance in their foreign policy In that country they perceive a Government which, like their own, has been compelled to abdicate sovereignty; that is, to relinquish the right of trying foreign offenders. The consequence of this extra-territoriality is, that foreign visitors who violate the laws of China, generally go unpunished. With the exception of the protection afforded by the British Consular system, the Chinese have no suitable compensation for their renunciation of a natural right. Other states have a most inadequate Consular system, or none at all, hence the most flagrant outrages are often committed with impunity. In their attempts to avert such a state of things from their land, the Japanese are entitled to our sympathy and support. Unless a country will go to the expense of guaranteeing the observance of law on the part of its citizens, it ought not to claim privileges for them in such a country as Japan.

JOHN WALTER HULME.—The late John Walter Hulme, Esq., Chief Justice at Hong Kong, was the son of a highly respectable solicitor. He entered as a student of the Middle Temple in 1820, and became a pupil of the late Joseph Chitty, Esq., the barrister. He married his daughter, by whom he had three children, two sons and a daughter, who survive him. He edited some well known works, amongst others are "Chitty on Bills," and "Chitty's Statutes." In 1844 he received the appointment as Chief Justice of the Court of Hong Kong. In 1847 he was compelled to proceed to England to seek justice from the hands of the home authorities, when he received addresses from the members of the special jury, the residents generally, and solicitors (barristers then with the exception of the Attorney-General, seem to have been unknown in the colony), all expressing their deepest sympathy and respects He returned to Hong Kong in the steamer *Braganza* on the 16th June, 1848. Although of a strong constitution, and having for a long time resisted the advice of his medical attendant, he was compelled to proceed again to England on sick leave in April, 1854, when, as before, he was presented with addresses from the committee and the members of the legal profession, which now numbered, with the Attorney-General, two barristers and five solicitors, an indication that the colony was progressing. On his return he found that his health was shattered, and finally was compelled to return again to England on account of ill health, in 1858 with a view of obtaining a retiring pension. which we regret he enjoyed only for a short time. Mr. Hulme was a most honorable man, beloved by all who knew him, esteemed for his true English character as a gentleman, and admired for the upright, impartial, and patient discharge of his public duties. His decisions met with almost universal approbation, and in the few cases appealed against, we belive his decisions have been supported by the higher tribunal to which they were referred. He died at Brighton on the 1st inst.

CHINA.—GENERAL ORDER.—The Queen having been graciously pleased to command that a medal, similar to that granted by her Majesty in 1842, shall be conferred upon all the officers and soldiers of her Majesty's Army and Indian Forces employed in the operations in China which resulted in the capture of the city of Pekin; and that clasps inscribed "Canton, 1857," "Taku Forts, 1860." and "Pekin, 1860," be granted to such of her Majesty's forces as may have been engaged in those services; And, further, that an additional clasp, inscribed "China, 1842," shall be granted to such of her Majesty's forces as may have received the medal granted in commemoration of the former operations, and who have also been engaged in the war recently terminated; his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief desires that this mark of her Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of that portion of her forces employed under Major-Gen. Sir Charles T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., in 1857 and 1860 respectively, shall be published in the General Orders of the Army. The general officer commanding the forces in China has been instructed to furnish nominal lists of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men entitled to receive the honourable distinction which it is her Majesty's gracious intention to bestow upon them.

A NEW CHINESE LAKE.—The Russian journals have recently been filled with an account of an extensive lake, called Nor-Nuissan, lately discovered to the south of the Altai Mountains, in Chinese Droungaria. It is said to be 138 kilometres (⅛ of a mile each) in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth. It is frozen from September to May, but is so full of fish that a great number of Russians, with the consent of the Chinese authorities, have established fisheries on its banks, being on the best terms with the natives.

CAPTAIN BRABAZON.—A correspondent states that our Government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, have offered the Chinese Government a large sum of money (£20,000) for the production of Captain Brabazon alive.

MR. LOCH, late ecretary to Lord Elgin in China, is mentioned as the probable successor to the Marquis of Stafford, in Sutherlandshire.

THE *Cairngorm*, formerly employed in the China trade, has just made the passage home from Sydney in seventy-three days.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, we are informed, has partially recovered from the severe attack of paralysis with which he was seized some days since. He is, however, not yet able to leave Rome for this country.

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THE CHINA WAR.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

MR. BRUCE TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

Tien-tsin, December 2, 1860.

I have the honour to transmit copy of a correspondence between myself and his Imperial Highness Prince Kung, on the opening of the two ports of Han-kau and Kiu-kiang in the Yang-tze to foreign trade.

My letter was drawn up in consultation with the Earl of Elgin. Under the Treaty of Tien-tsin we had technically no right to insist on the immediate opening of the river, but the capture of Soo-chow by the insurgents, and the bearing of this incident and of the progress of the rebellion particularly on the import trade, rendered it most desirable to find an uninterrupted channel of communication with the Western Provinces of China. At the same time the opportunity was afforded of placing it under such regulations as will, I trust, confine trade to legitimate articles of commerce, and ensure to the Chinese Government a revenue which otherwise hey have little chance of obtaining.

I entertain the hope that this step may prove of great advantage to the industrious part of the population, by restoring life and animation to the provinces which have languished since the use of this magnificent highway has been denied to them. It is difficult to calculate what strength the revival of commerce may give to the orderly and respectable Chinese who have suffered so long from the ruthless and blind ferocity which has characterised the proceedings of both parties in this protracted civil contest. Increased wealth and industry will create a stronger desire for tranquillity and order; and whichever of the two parties is wise enough to enlist this feeling in its favour will have made a great step towards securing its ascendancy in the country. Moreover, whatever be the political mutations and divisions of China in future, it is of the highest importance that the Government recognised exclusively by foreign Powers should have given us an indisputed right to push our navigation into its very centre. The Earl of Elgin has undertaken to concert with Mr. Lay, at Shanghai, the measures in detail necessary to give effect to this privilege.

INCLOSURE.—MR. BRUCE TO THE PRINCE OF KUNG.

Tien tsin, Nov. 21, 1860.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has the honour to acquaint his Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung that, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, he is about to station consular officers at the following ports:—New-chwang in Tung-tien-fu, Tien-tsin in Chih-li, Tang-chau in Shantung, Ching-kiang in Kiang-su, Tai-wau (Formosa) in Fuh-kien, and Kiung-chau (Hainan) in Kwang-tung.

The undersigned has to request his Imperial Highness will instruct the Governors general and Governors of the jurisdictions above enumerated to give such directions to the local authorities of the ports in question as will ensure the consular officers a proper reception upon their arrival, and facilitate the opening of the ports to the British trade.

With reference to the Yang-tze-Kiang, up which river British vessels are, by Article X. of the Treaty of 1858, authorised to trade, the undersigned regards it as expedient that for the present but two ports should be opened; namely, Han-kau and Kiu-kiang; and in order to the prevention of abuses in the present disturbed state of the river, he would propose that the trade with these be carried on under the following regulations:—All duties leviable under the new Tariff upon import or export cargoes on board British vessels proceeding up or down the river, will be payable at Shanghae or Ching-kiang-fu, and the Customs authorities will take such steps as seem to them necessary for the enforcement of this rule.

Every British vessel proceeding up or down the river shall be permitted to carry for her protection such an amount of arms and ammunition as shall appear to the Chinese Customs to be reasonable, and this amount of arms and ammunition shall be entered in a certificate to be called the "Arms' Certificate," which shall be delivered by the Customs to any master of a British vessel applying for it. Any vessel trafficking in arms or ammunition, or carrying an amount of either in excess of that specified in her arms' certificate, shall be liable to have her cargo confiscated, and to be prohibited from farther trading on the river. The undersigned will be obliged to his Imperial Highness to issue the necessary instructions to the high authorities of Kiang-si and Hu-peh.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

SECOND INCLOSURE.—THE PRINCE OF KUNG TO MR. BRUCE.

The Prince of Kung, Imperial Commissioner, makes a communication in reply. His Imperial Highness received yesterday (or recently) his Excellency the British Minister's despatch of the 9th of the 10th moon (21st November). He has acquainted himself with its contents, and it will, of course, be his duty to make all arrangements in conformity with the Treaty.

His Excellency states that it is his intention, as British vessels are by Article X (of the Treaty of 1858), authorised to trade up the Great River, in the first instance to open the two ports of Han-kau and Kiu-kiang under certain regulations which he details. Duties leviable upon the cargoes of British vessels ascending or descending the river are to be paid under the new tariff either at Shanghai or at Chin-kiang; the Customs authorities taking such steps as may insure observance of this rule. Upon this the Prince would remark, that whether the passage up and down the Long River be open or not, it is not in his power to divine, as there is still war in the Southern provinces. If his Excellency is resolved to station consuls at different places along it, such a step being in entire accordance with the Treaty, the Prince is in reason bound to take such action as shall in every respect correspond with that taken by his Excellency the British Minister, to whom he must leave it to manage matters as upon consideration he shall find it expedient (1).

As to what course it may be found most advisable to pursue in regard to the regulations under which duty on import and export cargoes will have to be collected at the ports of Kiu-kiang, Chin kiang, and Han-kau, the Prince trusts that his Excellency will deliberate upon the new regulations and all the conditions essential to the collection of duties with the Customs authorities at Shanghai, as these are easily within his reach, and arrive with them at whatever decision is fair to both parties; which done the Shanghai Customs can give notice with all speed to those of the ports of Kiu-kiang, Chin-kiang, and Han-kau, so that these may make satisfactory arrangements. If, however, after the new regulations shall have come into play, it shall appear that there is a falling off in the revenue, it will of course be right that, notice having been given of such deficits as they present themselves, by the Superintendents of Customs to the Imperial Commissioners, the two Governments should consult together, and decide on the adoption of whatever measures they shall find calculated, consistent with principle and with the circumstances, to convert this deficiency into increase: that they should with equal fairness on the part of either towards the other, pursue such a course as may be expected most to advantage the Customs revenue.

The further proposal in the letter under acknowledgment, that British vessels should give notice to the Customs of the arms and ammunition required for their safety, and should apply for a certificate before they enter the river (*lit.* port), being liable if they carry any in excess of the amount certified, to have their cargo confiscated, and to be sent out of port, and refused further permission to trade, is ample evidence of his Excellency's forethought and complete preparation for all contingencies; this course of procedure is most fair and equitable. The Prince is writing, as the letter under acknowledgment requests, to the high authorities of Hu-peh and Kiang-si; he will also explain the arrangements made to the Imperial Commissioners (2) in charge of the commerce of the different ports, in order that they may duly consider what course will be most secure (what will most satisfactorily protect revenue) and pursue it.—A necessary communication addressed to his Excellency the Honourable F. W. A. Bruce, C.B. Hien-fung, 10th year, 10th moon, 13th day. (Received November 27, 1860.)

NOTES.

(1.) The Prince means that his Government is not to be held responsible should we come to harm by ascending the river.

(2.) The Governor-General of Two Kiang is still Imperial Commissioner for the Superintendence of Trade; the Governor-General of Hukwang is an Imperial Commissioner of War.

(Signed) T. F. WADE, Interpreter.

THE EARL OF ELGIN TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Shanghae, December 6, 1860.

I am now engaged in considering with the officers of the Imperial Customs in this place, and with some of the leading merchants, the conditions under which it may be practical and expedient to open up the Yang tze river at once to trade. The right to navigate it beyond Chin-kiang-fu does not in strictness arise under the Treaty of Tien-tsin until the civil war, which now rages on its banks, shall have been suppressed. The Prince of Kung has, however, as your lordship will perceive from the correspondence of which a copy is herewith inclosed,* met in a liberal spirit Mr. Bruce's proposal to anticipate that period by a provisional arrangement. If a legitimate trade can be established on this river I believe that great advantage will accrue from it both to the people of China and to the foreigners who engage in it; more especially at present when the communication between the producing districts and the ports on the seaboard are obstructed by the rebellion.

It will go some way towards affording to the inhabitants of the interior a market and security, which are all that a Chinaman requires to render him one of the most valuable of customers. But very different consequences will, I fear, ensue from this measure if smugglers and filibusters, under the protection of terror and exterritoriality, are enabled to avail themselves of this channel of communication to introduce foreign arms and recruits into the disturbed districts, and thereby to extend and perpetuate the reign of anarchy which threatens to convert one of the most fertile regions of the earth and its industrious population into a wilderness haunted by a band of ruffians.

Irregular profits on consignments of guns and gunpowder will be dearly purchased if they are obtained by processes which will dry up the sources of the production in the tea and silk-growing provinces of China. Your lordship can well understand the anxiety which I feel to frame such regulations for the trade on the Yang-tze as shall keep in some check, if they do not altogether prevent, this great mischief.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Account of Four Excursions in the Japanese Island of Jesso. By Pemberton Hodgson, Esq., F.R.G.S., H.M.'s Consul at Hakodadi.

Mr. Pemberton Hodgson and his party made four journeys in the Island of Jesso, during the months of June, July, and August, last year. These journeys were principally along the coast in various directions, but on the last he ascended the great volcano, about 4,000 feet high. The country passed was described as exceedingly rich and beautiful, abounding in forest and flowers; chesnut, oak, pine, beech, elm, cherry, sycamore, magnolia, roses, honeysuckle, convallarias, orchids, vines, clematis, and numerous others, as yet unknown varieties. They were received everywhere with the greatest attention and civility during the excursions. He visited, likewise, the celebrated mines of lead and iron. Jesso he believed to be inhabited along the coast only; the interior being full of bears and other animals, the forests containing "all the woods necessary for the fleets of any country." The natives of this island, consisting principally of the "Amos," a servile race conquered by the Japanese, and amounting to about 80,000 souls, appear to live chiefly upon fish and vegetables. Large quantities of sea-weed and Bêche de Mer are collected. Quail, pigeon, partridge, woodcock, and snipe abound. Gold was also found. Mr. Hodgson concludes by giving his opinion that "Jesso is not known, even to the natives; it is still a nut, of which, with the exception of the shell, they are entirely ignorant."

The Chairman, in returning the thanks of the Society to Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, adduced this as an instance of the great utility of the ociety, without which this interesting and instructive paper, relating to a country never explored by an Englishman before, and pointing out new channels of commerce, would probably have been lost to the public.

* See Inclosures 1 and 2 in No. 1.

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Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, F.R.G.S.—who is about to proceed to Yedo as Secretary of Legation—hoped to be able to send to the Society any information he might collect. By the conditions of the treaty the right of travelling into the interior was confined to the members of the mission at Jeddo. He alluded to the wrecks on the coast in the vicinity of Yesso, and thought it a reflection upon us that we should know so little respecting it; and referring to the favourable disposition of the Japanese towards the Europeans, remarked that he was quite sure it rested with the English merchants there so far to conciliate the ruling classes, as to render the task of conducting our relations with that country every day more easy.

Sir Frederick Nicolson, R.N., F.R.G.S., had visited Hakodadi, and had found the survey most accurate. He corroborated the statements with regard to the kindness evinced by the natives, and agreed with Mr. Hodgson in comparing the country to Switzerland, citing many points of similarity. With respect to the importance of Hakodadi as a port, he stated that there were vegetables in abundance, including potatoes. He thought that generally the Japanese ports would be of the greatest possible advantage to our ships in the Chinese seas. Referring to the change in the boundary of Russia, which included a net of magnificent harbours, he thought that it was of great importance that we should have harbours also.

Mr. P. Hodgson said that Hakodadi was one of the largest ports in Japan. The exports chiefly consisted of fish for the Chinese market. The mineral productions of the country were sulphur and lead. There was also a good deal of tea. While he was there several Russian men-of-war had visited that place. Mr. Hodgson had travelled in the country, accompanied by his wife, and eulogised the behaviour of the inhabitants.

The Rev. Mr. Wylie said he might be wrong, but his opinion was that the Japanese were inferior both physically and mentally to the Chinese. They were accomplished in the art of deception, but he must observe that there was a great deal to be said in their favour. They were very energetic, and desirous of improving their position. He remarked that now that the country had been thrown open, if we did not make allowances for their ideas and habits, we should inevitably get into trouble. A great many Japanese are well acquainted with the Dutch language, and they now evince an earnest desire to understand English, not only for the sake of commerce, but also in order to be enabled to read the books published in Europe, an evidence of which they had in the fact that Dr. Hobson's anatomical works had been largely distributed in Japan. The tea trade was still increasing, and there was an immense store of mineral productions.

Travels in Siam. By Sir R. H. Schomburgk, Cor. F.R.G.S., H.M.'s Consul at Bankok, which was read by Mr. F. Galton.

Sir Robert, accompanied by an interpreter and two nephews of the King of Siam, started from Bankok in December 1859, visited Aguthia, the old capital, thence ascended the Menam and reached Lahaing, the most southern of the Lao States, on the 23rd of January. Continuing the journey on elephants, the river being too low to admit of his doing so in boats, he reached, after a journey of eleven days, Lakong, and proceeded onwards to Lampun and Zimay, the largest city of the Lao States. Leaving this and following the River Pingfoo, he struck across the great mountains which divide Siam from her Majesty's Burmah and Tenasserim possessions. Sir Robert concludes his communication by fearing "that this is his last exploring expedition. He is now in his fifty-seventh year, and suffered so intensely from rheumatism during his last journey as to have need of the assistance of two persons when walking."

Mr. Crawfurd, F.R.G.S., after having made some remarks upon the nature of the country through which Sir Robert had passed, alluded to the belief which the natives have, that the white elephant contains the soul of a being on his way to heaven. He also informed the meeting that the exports had increased half a million, and the imports the same amount, and hat the best fruit grew in that country.

Literature.

A Seaman's Narrative of his Adventures during a Captivity among Chinese Pirates on the Coast of Cochin China, and afterwards during a Journey on Foot across that Country. By EDWARD BROWN, of Amoy. Charles Westerton, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner.

Mr. Edward Brown has played some strange freaks with the English language, but he has nevertheless produced a most interesting book. It fell to his lot, as he tells us, to be "hard up" on the beach at Hong Kong in October, 1856; and, as he disapproved of the system of flogging in her Majesty's navy, he sought and obtained the not very enviable post of a police-constable, in what he is pleased to term that "inhospitable colony." We are not surprised that Mr. Brown soon grew weary of capturing Chinese delinquents and tying them together "by their tails," or that in defiance of the warnings of his superintendent he should have been willing to take the command of a registered lorcha "bound for Wai-how, on the west coast." He invested his spare cash in opium, and with an inoffensive, but excessively stupid, Chinese crew, set sail on the 18th of February, 1857. After a narrow escape of becoming a wreck, the lorcha was chased and ultimately captured by a *fleet* of seven large "Canton-built vessels," which Mr. Brown rightly judged to be pirates. They were, indeed, in a dangerous neighbourhood "off the coast of Cochin China, and in sight of the pirate-haunted Cape 'Verela.'" Our hero was treated with more courtesy than his Chinese crew, and was even honoured by Ching Ah'ling, the pirate chief, with an invitation to dinner. The fact was that he had worked the guns of the lorcha with such effect during the chase that the chief thought his services would be worth more than his carcase. He was, therefore, posted as gunner to the "second tymung," and for some time he laboured with laudable (?) zeal to teach the pirates the art of gunnery. Mr. Brown's conscience interfered, however, with his promotion, and he was glad to make his escape to the coast of Cochin China. The narrative which follows of his detention during eighteen months in that country, with the incidental sketches of the manners and customs of the people, will be found full of interest. The detention on the part of the authorities was alleged to be, and probably was, to ensure Mr. Brown's safety; and he records, as his deliberate opinion, that "the Cochinese gen erally are a kind and liberal people, much superior in every respect to their neighbours, the Chinese."

Having said thus much in commendation of the book under our notice, we are bound to add that its literary merits are of the very lowest order. We are aware that a finished style of composition is scarcely to be expected in a "Seaman's Narrative;" but we submit to the publisher (who is himself a gentleman of taste and talent) that, in the event of another edition being called for, some of the coarseness should be expunged, and a few, at least, of the blunders rectified. We would rather not read in print of a man keeping *his weather eye open*, or of his being on his *beam ends*, or that he makes attempts which are *no go*. And there are other vulgarities worse than these which we are compelled to refrain from quoting. Moreover, the writer does not always say what he evidently means to say. Why, for example, when he dresses in a new suit of clothes, does he tell us that he feels comfortable *by the transition?* It is saying no little for the interest of the book when we affirm that, in spite of elegancies such as these, it will be found well worthy perusal.

The Straits Calendar and Directory for 1861. Singapore: S. Bateman and Son.

This is a useful publication, but it might be greatly improved, with advantage, at least for European reference, by the addition of some statistical and descriptive information respecting the trade, shipping, and products of the settlements. It comprises, firstly, a list of all the principal inhabitants of the three settlements, their occupations or possessions, and residences of the Government *employés*. The other contents are lists of the consuls and consular agents, of whom there are 19—10 life insurance agents; 9 fire insurance ditto; 41 marine insurance ditto; 3 London bank agencies.

In province Wellesley there are 11 sugar estates and 1 tapioca estate. There is now a District Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the Eastern Archipelago, established by patent from the Earl of Zetland, dated 4th of March, 1858. at Singapore, the R. W. W. H. Read being Provincial Grand Master. There are two English lodges and a chapter.

The *Wooghly* steamer belongs to the Straits, and the gunboat *Singapore*. There are 2 gunboats, employed by the Marine Police, at Singapore, with 2 tindals and 20 peons. The land police force consists of 3 inspectors, 2 sergeants, 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 11 havildars, and 34 duffadars, with 326 peons of different classes. There are 134 vessels registered at Singapore, 15 of which are above 500 tons.

The periodical press of the Straits numbers 2 daily papers at Singapore, 1 bi-weekly, 3 weekly, 2 bi-monthly, 3 monthly, and 2 annual directories. At Penang—2 weekly. The "Straits Calendar and Directory" is remarkably well printed for an Eastern publication.

TRADE OF THE FAR EAST.

We have given a notice in previous issues of the commerce of some of the principal ports and countries of the East coming within the sphere of the trade supervision of our journal, and we now follow up those details with notices of the trade of China generally, and Manila. The details are given in our Export Supplement to the present issue.

The exports from all the China ports for the half-year ending Dec. 1860, have been

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Aniseed and cassia oils, 436 boxes; camphor, 69 piculs; canes, 693 milles; cassia, 1,230 piculs; cocoons, 691 piculs; galangal, 670 piculs; Japan wax, 232 piculs; matting, 3,786 rolls; nankeens, 2,000 piculs; rhubarb, 206 piculs; silk piece goods, 97 cases; waste silk, 269 piculs; soy, 671 packages; sugar, 7,070 piculs; sweetmeats, 4,587 boxes. Tea, 54,157,521 lbs.; silk, 54,718 bales.

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TO THE CONTINENT.

Tea, 1,112,500 lbs.; silk, 5,019 bales; canes, 20 mils; Cassia, 1,680 piculs; buds, 15 boxes; rice, 11,000 piculs; silk piece goods, 26 cases; sugar, 6,000 piculs; sweetmeats, 2,000 piculs; vermillion, 30 boxes.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Aniseed, 20 boxes; cassia, &c., oils, 600 boxes; camphor, 200 piculs; cassia, 6,887 piculs; China ware, 51 boxes; crape shawls and scarfs, 74,625 pieces; fans, 5,558 boxes; fire crackers, 170,281 boxes; Japan ware, 40 boxes; levantines, 875 pieces; matting, 26,592 rolls; pongees, 23,805; rhubarb, 147 piculs; sapanwood, 350 piculs; sarsnet, 2,628 pieces; sewing silk, 2 piculs; silk handkerchiefs, 350 pieces; split rattans, 820 piculs; sugar, 40,650 piculs; straw braid, 52 boxes; sweetmeats, 9,600 boxes; vermillion, 114 boxes; wool, 630 piculs. Tea, 18,893,890 lbs.; silk, 1,474 piculs.

TO AUSTRALIA.

Chinese sundries, 27,807 packages; matting, 1,150 rolls; tea, oil, and cocoa nut oil, 7,635 piculs; prepared opium, 167,600 lbs.; sugar, 650 piculs; tea, 7,855,290 lbs.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Chinese sundries, 22,496; fire crackers, 5,572 boxes; matting, 1,100 rolls; cocoa nut oil, 2,960 piculs; prepared opium, 352,930 lbs.; rice, 59,333 piculs; sugar, 8,916 piculs; tea, 19,728 packages.

TRADE OF MANILA.

We give the export commerce for 1860, showing by comparison the fluctuations with the previous year.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM MANILA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

		1860.	1859.
Sugar	piculs...	392,500	350,200
Hemp	„ ...	120,000	130,700
Coffee	„ ...	680	1,300
Cigars	mille...	11,550	12,550
Hides	piculs...	520	200
Horns	„ ...	450	400
Sapanwood	„ ...	113,500	27,200
Indigo	quintals...	110	10
Cocoa nut oil	galls...	230	—
Gum almaciga	piculs...	500	60
Mother-o'-pearl	shells,,	2.050	1,450
Cowries	„ ...	1,200	3,200
Tortoise shell,	catties ...	2,230	850
TO THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE (EXCLUSIVE OF SPAIN.)			
Sugar	piculs...	9,700	8,000
Hemp	„ ...	550	3,900
Coffee	„ ...	3,010	12,250
Cigars	mille...	15	500
Hides	piculs...	160	—
Sapanwood	„ ...	920	250
Indigo	quintals...	120	50
Gum almaciga	piculs...	520	700
Mother-o'-pearl	shells piculs...	50	800
TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Sugar	piculs...	211,260	109,500
Hemp	„ ...	281,500	284,600
Coffee	„ ...	16	2,250
Cigars	mille...	10,600	10,200
Hides	piculs...	350	2,025
Hide cuttings	„ ...	4,350	3,600
Sapanwood	„ ...	13,800	15,150
Indigo	quintals...	2,200	2,400
Mother-o'-pearl	shells piculs ...	430	120
Grass cloth	pieces...	18,600	27,500
Tortoise shell	catties...	274	—
TO THE PACIFIC.			
Sugar	piculs...	69,500	44,200
Hemp	„ ...	8,500	5,000
Coffee	„ ...	9,450	320
Rice and paddy	„ ...	13,000	—
Cigars	mille...	5,300	5,750
Grass cloth	pieces...	500	300
TO AUSTRALIA.			
Sugar	piculs...	175,500	260,000
Rope and cordage	[illegible]...	14,640	12,800
Coffee	piculs...	2,500	2,930
Cigars	mille...	18,330	26,625

Monetary and Commercial.

It is now very generally believed that the late Indian loan of Three Millions was not for the purpose of railways, but for expenses incurred by the Indian Government for the China expedition, and in order to save an immediate application to Parliament for the outlay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer operated through his colleague the Indian Minister.

A petition to Parliament has been prepared against the double Income-tax on Indian securities, the claim to which, although abandoned in one form, is liable to be raised in another. It will be presented by Mr. Crawford, and lies for signature at the Oriental Bank and the Agra and United Service Bank.

At the Court of Bankruptcy judgment has been delivered in the case of Streatfeild, Laurence, and Co. The Court ordered that the certificate of Laurence should be refused, that that of Mortimore should be suspended for one year, and that of Schrader for two years.

It is understood that Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co., the contractors for the Turkish Loan of 1858, are adopting all the steps in their power, by protest and otherwise, to prevent any future breach of agreement by the Turkish Government as regards the mode of collecting and remitting the funds specially hypothecated for the dividends on that stock.

The bar silver brought by the Mexican steamer has been disposed of at 59¼d. per ounce. Business to some extent has, however, been effected at 61d.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, the committee have agreed to introduce a clause into the Bill declaring the unconditional nature of the Government guarantee, so as to leave no opportunity of question as to its validity by any future Government.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of January show a falling off of £1,021,796 in the declared value of our exportations compared with the corresponding month of last year. This, however, is believed to be principally attributable to the severe frost, the effects of which were temporarily manifested in a like degree on the railway traffic of the United Kingdom. The chief items showing a decrease are cotton and wollen yarns —articles of less importance than those involving more extensive manufacturing labour. In the shipments of the higher descriptions both of cotton and woollen goods there has been an augmentation.

The quantity of the cotton goods supplied to China and Hong Kong in the month was—31,320,356 yards, against 27,269,222 yards, in January, 1860. To Java there has been a smaller shipment, 5,146,028 yards, against 7,519,332; to the Phillipine Islands 9,019,498 yards were shipped, none having been shipped in the corresponding period of the two previous years; to the Straits Settlements the shipments were 4,403,795 yards; the shipments of cotton yarn were to China and Hong Kong but 361,620 yards, against 1,933,162 lbs.; to Singapore, &c., 914,625 lbs. Of lead the shipments to China were 285 tons, against 400 tons; in woollen goods the exports have been 11,604 pieces, against 8,230 pieces; and of worsted stuffs 7,992 pieces, against 16,056 in January, 1860.

The amount of bullion by the steamer of the 4th inst. was: to Ceylon, gold, £3,700; Madras, gold, £2,371; silver, £9,900; Calcutta, gold, £1,190; silver, £105,400; Singapore, £485; Hong Kong, £30,123; Foo-chow-Foo, £845; Shanghai, £13,403, all in silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50		...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20½ to 21	20⅝
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	33 to 35	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	29½
100	London and Westminster	20	61½ to 62½	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	47 to 49	...
50	Union of London	12	24 to 25	24⅝
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to ⅝	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	68 to 70	68½
50	Do. new	25	10 to 11pm	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18 to 19	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—There has been some inquiry for low and fair common Congous for export at a slight improvement on the prices quoted last month, whilst the last few days there has also been a moderate demand for good common, which is now quoted at 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. Fair to good Sinchune Kai kinds show a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb.; fair Kaisow kinds, under 1s. 7d. per lb., have been in over-supply, and are difficult of sale at lower ates. In Ho-How and Ning-Chow kinds there is but little alteration to notice, the quantity on offer being moderate. Good and fine Moning and Wopaks have met with a steady demand at about former prices. Good and fine Kaisows may be quoted at ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer. Tayshans have been offered freely; the lower qualities have been taken for export: fair to good descriptions have been saleable for home consumption, the prices being moderate relatively with black-leaf Congous. Souchongs have not been readily saleable; but there is no material alteration to notice in prices. Oolongs of common to medium qualities are heavy of sale, fine have been better supported. Flowery pekoes are without inquiry, and prices must be considered altogether nominal. Scented teas have been again freely offered, and common capers sold at rather lower prices; a few good and fine are still in moderate request. Orange pekoes remain much as last month, difficult of sale, except in small quantities. In Foo-Chow kinds of orange pekoe sales made show a reduction of about 1d. to 2d. per lb. Capers remaining much as before. Some parcels of Japanese Oolong have found buyers, but at lower prices. In green teas there has been a fair amount of business, both at public auction "without

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reserve" and also privately. The supply on the market at one time has been considerable, but consisting chiefly of Japan kinds and Ping Sueys, the former of which are not popular with the trade, owing to the *face* being too bright, and they are only saleable at low rates, quality considered. The few Taiping, Fychow, and Moyune kinds still on offer have been saleable at full prices for the two former kinds, and at former prices for the latter. Ping Sueys have in some cases sold rather lower for the finer descriptions, those up to 2s. per lb. commanding full rates. Canton gunpowders of fair to good quality have been saleable, but the low descriptions are neglected. The stock on the 1st of March on all descriptions of black was, in London, 52,362,310 lbs., and 5,717,380 of green. The total delivery was 11,823,443 lbs. of black, and 1,695,830 lbs. of green. The stock at Liverpool was 2,349,911 lbs. of black, and 58,786 lbs. of green. The total delivery was 1,151,849 lbs. of black, and 109,433 lbs. of green. The imports in London to the 1st of March have been 17,416,577 lbs. of black, and 1,273,945 lbs. of green; and at Liverpool, 1,380,720 lbs. of black, and 121,635 lbs. of green.

SILK.—The silk market is in a most unsatisfactory condition—large stocks with a very limited quantity of the better classes, and a very limited demand for manufactured goods. All was going well during the first fortnight of February, but the advance in the rate of interest checked the demand for silk, and from that moment we have had no regular business—for a week all waited for the public sales but, these concluded without any result, we have had a continual repetition of forced sales at continually drooping prices. In China Silk the arrivals have been very large, fully 14,000 bales—these have now all been opened and afford, what it was difficult to believe, scarcely any of the better classes, and much that is lower than almost any that came forward last year, for which low prices only will find a vent. In Japan Silk about 500 bales were sold at the public sales, but nothing has since been done except an occasional forced sale. Consumers are very reluctant buyers of this silk—as in China silk the proportion of good is very limited, and the "breaks" of all classes are so small as to cause great trouble. Chinese thrown silk continues to be completely neglected.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior. s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 0 to	23 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	21 0		
„ No. 5	16 0	17 0		
Taysaam	11 6	14 0	16 0 to	18 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Canton	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese thrown	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	20 0	27 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES IN LONDON, ENDING FEB. 1860 AND 1861.

	Sold Stock. March 1, 1861.	March 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. March 1, 1861.	March 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Mar. 8, 1861.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 8, 1860.
Bengal	2,671	2,548	3,377	2,564	1,058	2,716
China	9,205	6,994	16,145	6,106	10,197	10,465
Japan	1,505	760	2,170	350	1,091	662
Canton	846	912	1,312	1,277	575	481
Chinese Thrown	1,022	878	2,140	2,416	229	547

SUGAR.—The market has lost the improvement lately shown. Of 2,137 bags of China, about one-half sold at 35s. to 36s. for low yellow; 700 baskets of Java, at 35s. to 36s. 3d.; 3,093 bags of Penang sold at, for middling to fine brown, 33s. to 35s. 6d.; low and mid. yellow, 36s to 38s. 6d.; good mid., 39s. 6d. to 41s.; 4,000 bags of clayed Manila, sold at 34s. to 34s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Prices are fairly maintained. Of Ceylon only 67 casks, 81 barrels and bags plantation have been brought to auction, which went at previous rates; middling to good middling, 70s. to 72s. 6d. Native has been in only moderate request, and no sales of consequence have taken place; 200 bags (pickings), at public sale, realised 35s. to 41s. 6d.

RICE.—The market has remained in a languid condition, and where transactions have resulted, they have been at easier prices. Very little is reported privately beyond some sales previously effected on cheaper terms, viz., of Bassein and Rangoon 10s. to 10s. 3d., and a small parcel of Ballam at 10s. 3d. 12,480 bags old weevily Moulmein, brought to auction, were disposed of afterwards at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d., which is also moderate.

PEPPER must be reported on the whole rather lower. Only 963 bags Penang brought to auction, and sold at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d. per lb. ordinary to fair. Moderate business in Penang upon similar terms, and in Singapore at 3¾d.

SAGO.—No public sales have been held, and privately transactions have been trifling. FLOUR.—Dull, and of 327 bags offered at auction one-third only found buyers at 15s. 6d. per cwt. for middling quality repacked. TAPIOCA.—49 bags of Penang, fine white, were partly taken at auction at 5½d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: transactions small, and no change in quotations. Cassia Lignea: Of 142 chests at auction about one-fourth sold at 90s. to 91s. for fair first pile. Cassia Buds: Prices have advanced, but no sales are reported. Cloves small sales at previous rates. Mace has had a slight change for the better; and 53 cases Penang and 3 cases Singapore brought to auction chiefly sold at 1s. 4s. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for middling palish, and 8d. to 1s. 2d. for low dark to very good reddish. Nutmegs: some little increase of demand visible; and of 279 cases Penang at auction, the greater portion sold at 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 11d. for ordinary small and shrivelled to fine medium.

HEMP.—Market dull, and of 2,200 bales offered, a few lots sold at £23 to £23. 10s. for good roping.

COTTON.—Sales more active, at an advance of ⅛d.

JAPAN WAX.—Market quiet; of 232 boxes at auction, only part sold. Good block, 50s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—Large imports of Java have been made, and sales at 8½ to 9¼ for good and dry parcels. No further sale of Manila.

TIN.—Market is again depressed. Banca, 124s. Straits, 118s.

GAMBIER.—Of 737 bales at auction, about one-half sold at 17s. to 17s. 3d. Cutch: Of 3,700 bags at auction about one-third sold at 25s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: market remains dull, at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., and scarcely any transactions to record. Camphor may be quoted about 20s. higher. Sapanwood: 115 tons of Manila sold at £5. 17s. 6d. to £6. 5s. for sound. Soy: sales of a portion of 115 tubs of Japan at 1s. 4d.; 182 casks of China were all retired. Rhubarb: of 192 chests, part sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for round and flat. Mother-o'-pearl shells: 170 cases of Manila retired at 107s. 6d.; Singapore shells are scarce. Star Anniseed: 52 cases at auction retired. Sticlac: 75 bags at auction all retired. Gum Benjamin: small sales at previous quotations. Damai: 80 boxes at auction all retired. Gamboge: no sales reported. Rattans: 7,140 bundles of Penang, and 319 of Singapore, sold at 2s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. Elephants' teeth: no sales. Vermillion: 10 cases at auction sold at 2s. 9d. for good genuine. Galangal root: no sales. Cubebs: 92 bags chiefly sold at £6. 17s. 6d. to £7, for fair quality. Dragon's blood: of 42 chests, half sold at £14. 10s. for superior lump. Galls: 22 cases of Japan are in the market. Rum: nominal, at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7. to £7 15s; hoops, £9. to £9. 6s; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. to £8. 7s. 6d.; rails, £5. 5s. to £7.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11¼d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—124s. for block; 125s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21 to £22. 15s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22. to £22 5s.; spelter, £18 to £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals to China up to the 1st of March has been as follows. Pig Iron, 55 tons; bar and nail rods, 826; hoops and sheets, 78; steel (English), 5; foreign, 20; copper, 1; yellow metal, 53; lead in jugs, 1,145; sheets and pipe, 11; spelter, 75; tin plates, 310 boxes; quicksilver, 50 bottles.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£116,112
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	1848
Hong Kong	—	65,573
Manila	—	—
Singapore	4,000	60,592
Penang	—	384

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Messrs. Du Fay and Co., in their Circular, state the course the raw material has taken has disappointed many who speculated on a rise in consequence of the disturbed state of America and the difficulty of bringing the cotton to this country. Short time, turns out, and unremunerating prices of textile fabrics lessened the demand, and for the present, prices are not likely to experience a rise; but, on the contrary, to sympathise with the downward tendency of our market.

Mr. Mendels' Circular says the prospects of an ample supply of cotton for the present year, at least, have put a check on the excitement in Liverpool; stocks are increasing at the ports, and the imports are coming forward on a liberal scale. If a peaceable dissolution of the United States confederacy take place, there appears to be no likelihood of a suspension of cotton cultivation, so that the late panic seems to have been, at least, premature.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Jan. 22, off St. Helena, from Batavia for Rotterdam, Wilhelmine; March 9, at London from Bassein, Von Berg; 8, at Queenstown from Manila, Recorder; 11, in the Clyde, from Manila, Veturia; 8, at Cuxhaven from Akyab, Martha; 9, at Brouwershaven from Batavia, Maria Anna; at Flushing from Akyab, Gustaf; 11, at Waterford from Java, Esther; 14, at Deal from Canton, Capriolani; 6, at Santander from Manila, Paz; 13, at Weymouth from Manila, Clifton; 15, at Deal from China, Millbrook; off Dungeness from Batavia, Jeddo; at Liverpool from Singapore, John Bibby; 16, at Cowes from China, Hermann.

DEPARTURES.—March 9, from London for Cardiff and Singapore, Calliope; for Hong Kong and Canton, Chaa-sze, Prince Alfred; from Liverpool for Shanghai, Mallard; Jan. 14, from Buenos Ayres for Batavia, Hendrika; March 12, from London for Cardiff and Singapore, Thames; from Hartlepool for Shanghai, Carausius; 13, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Jessie Beazley; 14, from Swansea for Hong Kong, Judge Shaw.

SPOKEN.—Veloz, ship, of Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Dec. 8, 18 S., 36 W.; Mensagaro, Balley, to Hamburg, 19 Dec., 22 S., 92 E.; Sourabaya, packet, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Jan. 20, 1 N., 25 W.; President van Ryckevorsel, Dutch barque, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, Jan. 12, 1 N., 23 W.; Clifton, Manila to Falmouth, Feb. 21, 27 N., 37 W.; Sandale (?), Siam to Falmouth, Dec. 22, 35 S., 19 E.; John Bibby, Singapore to Liverpool, Feb. 22, 29 N., 38 W.; Delft, Dutch barque, for Batavia, Feb. 3, 21 S., 28 W.; Johanna Wagner, Batavia to Falmouth, Feb. 21, 36 N., 39 W.

LAID ON.—At London: for Bankok, Nil Desperandum; for Shanghai, Anglo-Saxon and Solent. At Glasgow: for Singapore and Penang, British Queen. At Liverpool: for Hong Kong, Friar Tuck; for Batavia and Sourabaya, D. F. Weber, sen.

CASUALTIES.—The Granger, from Queenstown, for Hong Kong, put back March 9.—New York, Feb. 25: The steamer Hankow, Sands, hence to Hong Kong, returned in a disabled state on the 24th Feb. She had experienced most violent gales from N.W. in the Gulf Stream, 19th and 20th Feb., and had both paddle-boxes and houses on deck stove, connecting-rod damaged, and hull strained. She is making some water. —The Charmer (ship), Lucas, from Manila, Nov. 12, for New York, which passed Anjer Dec. 4, is reported to have been on shore off Banca, but got off after throwing a quantity of hemp overboard.—The Maria Anna, Van Monnom, which arrived at Helvoet March 11, from Batavia, had sustained damage, having been in collision.

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Shipping Intelligence.

(*The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.*)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Feb.28	Deal	Kanagawa	Heilige Liduina	Brink.
Jan.	Do.	Nagasaki	Excelsior	Robinson.
— 23	Callao	Shanghai	Pleiades	Winslow.
Mar. 7	Deal	Do.	Palmerston	Peters.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Solent	Passmore.
— 8	Do.	Foo-chow-Foo	Anglo-Saxon	Graham.
Feb.27	London	Do.	Foam	Innes.
— 25	Deal	Do.	Wagoola	Parrott.
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Koh-i-Noor	Summerson.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Do.	Balnaguith	Cundy.
— 23	Off Falmouth	Amoy	Juno	Fell.
— 21	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Jupiter	Fokkes.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Prinz Regent	
— 28	Deal	Macao	Xulla	Black.
Jan.31	Havana	Do.	Live Yankee	
Feb.23	Off Falmouth	Do.	Gristar Ernest	Fell.
— 9	Havana	Do.	Wakefield	Young.
Mar. 1	Liverpool	Canton	Caroline Chisholm	
— 4	Deal	Do.	Fort George	Patson.
— 2	Queenstown	Manila	Matilda	Galindez.
— 6	Falmouth	Do.	Rosina	Wright.
Feb.27	Liverpool	Do.	Idas	
— 27	Falmouth	Do.	Veturia	Rickaby.
— 2	Queenstown	Do.	Arizona	De Balparda.
— 18	Cadiz	Do.	Luisita	
Mar. 6	Liverpool	Do.	Matilda	Ages.
Feb.26	Off St.Alban's Hd.	Singapore	Capt. Cook	Cole.
Mar. 1	Deal	Sarawak & Singapore	Anglia	Beer.
— 4	Texel	Batavia	Maria Catharina	Bertraud.
— 4	Do.	Do.	Zwaar	Hemert.
— 1	Do.	Do.	Maria Elise	V. d. Putte.
— 1	Brouwershaven	Do.	Tollens	V. Rossen.
Feb.26	Off Torbay	Do.	Vooruitzarts	Vierkeita.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Do.	Griurtze and Maria	Kruyh.
— 28	Do	Do.	Johanna Maria	Dam.
Mar.25	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Electric	Johannsen.
Feb.26	Hamburg	Do.	Hindostan	Bendixen.
— 27	Off Dungeness	Do.	Henrietta	Van Loonen.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Theodore Machthilda	Boelhoeven.
— 27	Do.	Do.	America	Zeeman.
— 23	Portsmouth	Do.	Albert Borsij	Wegner.
— 22	Hamburgh	Do.	Dorothea	
— 24	Falmouth	Do.	Maria Charlotta	Schmidt.
— 26	Dover	Do.	Top Smit	Hovelma.
— 25	Off Rye	Do.	Argo	Van Tentem.
— 24	Hamburg	Do.	Heros	Hartmeyt.
— 25	Off Dungeness	Do.	Eugenie	Bargman.
Mar. 1	London	Do.	Rd. Thornton	Sinclair.
— 1	Do.	Penang	Beucleugh	Thompson.
— 5	Deal	Do.	Germania	Tiedman.
Feb.24	Texel	Zjila'jap	Kykdum	Kloffenburg.
— 23	St. Nazaire	Java	Celeste	Irasque.
— 28	Texel	Padang	Anna M. Wilhelmina	Winkler.
Mar 1	Brouwer-haven	Banjservanjie	Patriarch Sarohiri	Lion.
— 3	Falmouth	Akyab	Gristava	Klase.
Feb.27	Gravesend	Rangoon	Abdul Medjid	Wikie.
— 27	Falmouth	Bassein	Von Berg	Muller.
Mar. 6	Clyde	Java	Ulidia	Logan.
— 6	Queenstown	Akyab	Beta	Hamilton.
— 4	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Vanolden Varneveld	Denvel.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Hendrik Ido Ambacht	Bye.

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Feb.23	Liverpool	Shanghai	Romeo	
Mar. 2	Greenock	Ditto	Britannia	Pearot.
Feb.25	Shields	Ditto	Queen of the Ocean	Ellerson.
Mar. 1	London	Ditto	Peterborough	Orchard.
— 2	Ditto	Ditto	Raleigh	Sadler.
Feb.23	Falmouth	Hong Kong	Morge (Russ. War Str.)	
— 25	Cardiff	Ditto	Resolute	M'Gilvery.
— 1	Queenstown	Ditto	Granger	
— 4	Liverpool	Manila	Glorias de Maria	
Feb.13	Gibraltar	Singapore	Charlemagne	
— 27	London	Batavia	Wm. Simpson	Splatt.
Mar. 5	Ramsgate	Ditto	Metalen Kruis	Zumdeeg.
— 5	Liverpool	Ditto	Emma Mathilde	Behrens.
— 6	Deal	Ditto	Quatre Bras	
Feb.28	Off Dover	Ditto	S. V. Heel	Dietz.

LOADING.

At LONDON:—For Hong Kong and Canton: Falcon, Prince Alfred, Chaa Sze, Lord of the Isles, Hero, Westminster, Foam. For Shanghai: Assyrian, Ocean Mail, Wynaud, Julia, Wagoola. For Batavia: Cecrops. For Singapore and Penang: Victor, Gwalior, Xulla. For Penang: Mary Ann. For Cape of Good Hope, Rangoon, Penang, Savoy, and Menquie: Rangoon. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang, and Singapore: Malacca.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Clementina Cassis, Perla. For Shanghai: Pegasus. Little Edith, Spirit of the Deep. For Hong Kong and Canton: Sea Snake, Finzel. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Germania, Kronprinz, Ernest August. For Batavia and Singapore: Lizzie Aisbitt. For Singapore: Beatrice, Antilla, Electric, Johanna Stoll.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Majestic.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and Hong Kong: Octava, Pudel, Amaranth, Wilhelmine Marie. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Richard. For Manila: Voladora, Maria Louisa. For Honolulu (Sandwich Islands): Schwinge.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Dina. For Decima (Japan): Jacob en Anna. For Samarang and Sourabaya: Christian Huygens. For Samarang: Koophandel, Henrietta. For Samarang, Pekalongan, and Pamanoekan: Estafette.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Mary and Hildegonda, Rotterdam, Nederland. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Commissary van der Heim, Hugo Grotius, Harlequin, Fortuna, Graaf Dirk III., Madura, Luconia. For Decima (Japan): Governor van Swieten. For Macassar: Vincentius de Paulo. For Samarang: Euterpe, Vief Vrienden. For Sourabaya: Eerstellung. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Bantam.

SPOKEN.

PRESIDENT V. RYCKEVORSEL, Rottdm. to Sourabaya. Dec. 25, 31 N., 16 W.
CORTGENE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 15, 6 N., 27 W.
CANTON, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 11, 5 N., 25 W.
CHRISTINA MARIA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Jan. 14, 15 S., 7 W.
MARIA ANNA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Dec. 14, 28 S., 66 E.
MAASTROOM, Brouwershaven to Batavia, Jan. 23, 2 N., 21 W.
ALICE THOMPSON, Manila to Falmouth, Dec. 30, 22 S., 1 E.
HENRY MILLER, Cardiff to Shanghai, Jan. 19, 2 N., 20 W.
TYNEMOUTH CASTLE, from Japan, Feb. 27, 49 N., 7 W.
ANNA HELENA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 22, 15 S., 7 E. (?)
ALEXANDER, Amsterdam to Macassar, Jan. 14, 7 S., 26 W.
KODIAC, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Sept. 27, 13 N.. 112 E.
MARIA (Dutch brigantine), Penang to Amsterdam, Dec. 30, 23 S., 1 E.
CERES (Danish brig), Hamburg to Singapore, Jan. 19, 2 N., 20 W.
DELFT (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 26, 11 N., 30 W.
ARRACAN OF HAMBURG, Cardiff to Singapore, Jan. 13, 32 S., 19 W.
SALILEI (Dutch ship), Amstm. to Sourabaya, Jan. 20, on the line, 24 W.
VELOCIDADE, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Feb. 24, 48 N., 10 W.
JUBILANT (Spanish barque), Manila to Santander, Dec. 23, 31 S., 40 E.
KRIMFENERWAARD, Rotterdam to Batavia, Feb. 3, on the line.
MANILA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 17, 1 S., 25 W.
DELHI, Liverpool to Singapore, Nov. 23, 39 S., 31 E.
BURGH. v. MIDDELBURG, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 24, 25 S., 59 E.
COLEROON, Sunderland to Hong Kong, Nov. 13, 36 S., 13 W.
CEYLON, Penang to New York, Dec. 27.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The advices from India as to manufactured goods continue very unfavourable, so that the Manchester shippers are operating to a very limited extent for those markets; the rates for fine goods from London continue low in consequence. For Shanghai, however, shipments have been active, the regular China traders loading up with despatch. The development of this trade, to which we have previously referred, seems to make satisfactory progress. Little business has been done in home charters from the East Indies, it being rather early yet to operate for the next cool season's trade, but some vessels are wanted from Java and Moulmein.

Coal freights to the East Indies and China remain firm at our quotations; but as the stock at almost all the ports is considerable, there is at present very little inquiry for vessels, except by the contractors. A further supply of 6,000 tons Bombay, and 1,600 Mauritius has to be tendered for next week.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s., weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Wellington, Couper, from London for Shanghai, put into Scilly Feb. 19, with loss of boats, galley, bulwarks, &c.

The Energie, Meyer, from London for Batavia, put into Falmouth Feb. 24, with loss of bulwarks.

The Friar Tuck, Darlington, which vessel arrived at London from Canton Feb. 22, reports that when four miles from Whampoa, with a pilot in charge, she struck heavily on a rock, or a sunken junk full of stones, knocked off part of false keel, and damaged rudder, but proceeded, the vessel not making water. She experienced a very heavy gale—Feb. 11, 12—in lat. 44 N., long. 29 W., and was thrown on her beam-ends; had her decks swept, lost head-rails, knees, &c. She encountered very stormy weather till Feb. 18, when in lat. 50 N., lon. 9 W., it blew a hurricane, which commenced at S., veered to S.W., fell nearly calm, and veered to W., the ship being on her beam-ends, and the sea making a clean sweep over all.

The Boston, Potter, which arrived at New York, 13th Feb., from Manila, had carried away starboard cathead and sustained other damage during the gale on the 8th February.

The Maury, from Amoy to New York, was on shore on Long Island on the 9th Feb., but got off and proceeded in tow of a steamer.

The Brederode, Dutch ship, from Java to Holland, got on shore on Hompelvoet Bank, near Brouwershaven, 2nd March, but has been got afloat after discharging part of her cargo.

The Saturnus, Piening, for Singapore and China, put back to Hamburg March 1st.

The Pauline Constance Eleonore, Pybes, from Batavia to Amsterdam, which put into Table Bay, 3rd Jan., was leaky.

At TABLE BAY, Jan. 3.—From Tagal, Pauline Constance Eleanore. 18, from Manila, Carmencita, and sailed Dec. 30 for Batavia. Tweeling Ysters, for Shanghai, Lewes. 31, for Batavia, Christina Jeannetta. Jan. 6, for Singapore, Torrefors. 20, Elizabeth.

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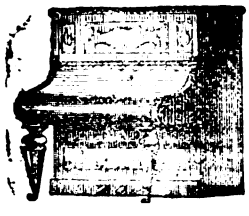

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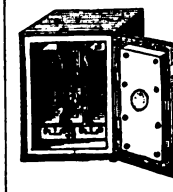

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The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 57. | LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861. | [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Feb. 7
Nagasaki			Jan. 29
CHINA—			
Peking			Jan. 2
Tien-tsin			„ 21
Shanghai	Dec. 10	Jan. 29	Feb. 13
Ningpo			„ 8
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 9
Amoy			„ 11
Swatow			„ 10
Hong Kong	„ 26	Feb. 12	„ 15
Canton			„ 14
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Nov. 27	„ 15	Jan. 25
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			Feb. 18
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 9
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Jan. 27
Sarawak			„ 19
JAVA—			
Batavia			Feb. 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 10	„ 15	„ 23
Penang	„ „	„ 13	„ 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, for Southampton —Captain Dunne, 99th Regt.; Lieut. H. M. Moorson; Col. MacKenzie, D.Q.M.G.; Capt. Williams, D.A.Q.M.G.; Dr. Muir, D.I.G.; Col. Reeves, 99th Regt.; Capt. Rogers; Ensign Prvor, 60th Rifles; Capt. Meredith, 87th Regt.; Mrs. C. M. Jones, and Mrs. Johnson and child. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Fergusson, and Mr. W. P. Kup. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith and family.

Per Mary Lee, from Macao to London, Feb. 23.—Rev. A. Taylor.

Per Captain Cook, from Singapore to London, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Cuppage and two children, Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Wright, Miss Clark.

Lord Elgin had visited Manila and Batavia, and left Galle for Alexandria, where he would embark on board H.M.S. *Terrible*, specially ordered there to convey his lordship to Trieste or Marseilles.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Massilia, 20th March.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Com. J. E. Montgomerie, R.N., Lieut. W. M. Cornewall, R.N., Lieut. Bainbridge, Mr. Petit, Mr. A. Williamson, Mr. J. Laing. To Singapore: Mr. Greig, Mr. Dryer. To Shanghai: Mr. Spence, Mr. Eaton. From Marseilles, 28th March, to Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Jerdein, Mr. Pye. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Voermans.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 4th April. From Southampton to Singapore: Miss M. Holtins. To Penang: Miss Vermont. To Hong Kong: Messrs. J. P. Duncanson, Weston, F. F. Williams, W. R. Brown, and F. Forckler. To Shanghai: Mr. W. W. Ripley, Mr. Ringer. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Welstead and Miss Welstead, Messrs. J. H. Reid, and W. Luttenberg. To Hong Kong Mr. F. A. Rangel. To Shanghai: Mr. L. Oliphant. From Alexandria to Singapore: Messrs. T. J. Leeuwen, Kolff, and A. Driessen.

Per P. and O str. Ceylon, 20th April. — From Southampton to Singapore: Capt. Colyer and three ladies, Rev. Mr. Matheson. To Penang: Mrs. Waller and two daughters. To Hong Kong: Ens. Pollard, Lieut. Symons, R.A., Mr. J. Vutt. From Marseilles, 28th April, to Penang: Mr. and Mrs. L. Chasserain. To Singapore: Mr. Stricker. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Elzinger and infant, Hon. A. Marsham.

Per Wynaud, from London, March 26 to Shanghai: Mr. E. Major.

Per Assyrian, from London, March 23, to Shanghai: Eight French Missionaries.

Per Ocean Mail, from London to Shanghai: Mr. Yule, Mr. Glover, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Jacquemont, lady and two children.

Per Hero, From London, March 22, to Hong Kong: Mr. Hart, Mrs. MacFarlane, Miss Carr.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O str. 4th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. D. Earnshawe, Mr. F. H. Green. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Elzinger and infant.

Transferred from 28th.—Per P. and O. str 20th April.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. F. Forth and daughter. To Shanghai (for Japan): Mr. Enslie and Mr. Flowers, Mr. W. Skeggs.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Lancefield, from Calcutta.—Mr. Ryrie, Mr. Munday, Mr. and Mrs. Greig. Per Messenger, from New York.—Messrs. Smith, Johnson, Perkins, and Stead. Per Southern Cross, from San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. Breck, Messrs. C. Baker, J. R. Skiddy, H. A Bafler, Dufficed, and four hundred Chinese. Per Ganges, from England and Bombay.—Messrs. Rickett, Hudson, Dr. Winstone, Mr. Gordon, Messrs. H. G. Howlett, J. McIntyre, J. McLintock, D. Smeaton, Baldwin, A. F. Campbell, McFarlane, J. J. Morem, Cailade, Dupontes and servant.

THE TROOPS AT TIEN-TSIN.

Dates from Tien-tsin have been received *via* Chefoo and Shanghai to the 21st January, or fourteen days later than our last.

The small pox prevailed, but our troops were not suffering to any considerable extent. Communication with Taku was impracticable, owing to the ice blockade, and the latest dates received by the garrison, &c., from England, was 10th October.

There is no news from Peking, nor any special notice of Mr. Bruce or Mr. Wade subsequent to the last mail's dates.

General Collineau, of the French army, died on the 15th January, from the effects of small-pox primarily, but the immediate cause was palsy. Dr. Gordon, C.B., principal medical officer, and Dr. Rennie, staff surgeon of the English army, were called in consultation, and they concurred with Doctors Gerrier and La Riviere, the *medecins-en-chef* of French troops, in viewing the case as one beyond the scope of human art.

A subscription had been raised by Mr. McGhee, chaplain to the British forces, of $800, for distribution to the poor, which appears to have been done in a scramble, the result being that in the rush nine women and one child were killed, and several severely injured.

The weather was comparatively fine, the thermometer ranging between 4 deg. and 20 deg.

The following letters from our correspondent should have reached us by last mail:—

TIEN-TSIN, December 28, 1860.

The winter has fairly set in here, the frosts having been very severe during the last twelve days, so much so, as to cut off all communication with the vessels in the anchorage off the Peiho; a field of ice extending out to sea several miles from the Taku forts. The thermometer has been down to twenty-seven degrees below freezing. The Peiho was frozen over in one night, and the following day the inhabitants were crossing from one bank to the other, and the soldiers amusing themselves on the ice. Taken altogether the health of the troops continues good, though a considerable number of deaths have taken place. Report says that the barrack accommodation of the men is not as good as it ought to be, and that if the weather was warmer, serious results would be the consequence of the manner in which they are over-crowded.

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The English mail of the 26th of October has arrived in the anchorage at Taku, but has not yet been able to communicate with the shore, owing to the ice. The *White Star* transport arrived about fourteen days ago with drafts from England, and the depots from Hong Kong, of the 31st, 60th, and 67th Regiments, in all about 600 men. Only 200 of them were got on shore, and the remainder, including Colonel and Mrs. Muter, of the 60th Rifles, are frozen out: 105 men of the 31st, and 96 of the 67th Regiment composed the 200 landed. The detachment, after a week's detention at Taku, marched up to Tien-tsin, and arrived there on the 23rd inst., after a very severe march, with the thermometer down as low as 10 deg. One man, private Holt, of the 31st, was found dead in his bed the morning after arriving at Tien-tsin, and he is supposed to have died from the effects of cold.

Admiral Hope has made arrangements for the conveyance of the mail every fortnight from Shanghae to the Peiho, and from thence back again, but from appearances, it is doubtful that they can be landed. Vessels for this service have been detailed by the Admiral, and winter at Maitau, a small group of islands near Cheefoo.

Mr. Bruce will, in all probability, proceed with the Legation, and take up his residence at Peking about the end of February. This is an event which is looked forward to with much interest, as it constitutes the last grand act in the drama which has been performing for the last three years in China, and on the mode of his reception may be said to depend the final termination of the war. As far as appearances enable one to judge, everything at present is progressing favourably. Hang-Chi, formerly Happo of Canton, is now residing at Tien-tsin as commissioner from Prince Kungs, for the interchange of communications. The Emperor has not yet returned to Peking, still residing at his winter palace of Je-ho, about forty miles from Peking.

Two thousand French troops, under the command of General Calinot, remain at Tien-tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, 7th Jan., 1861.

My last communication was dated the 28th of December and contained the news of the English mail of the 26th of October having arrived in the anchorage off the Peiho, but that from the field of ice extending out for several miles it had been up to that date impracticable to land it at Taku. When the letter referred to is likely to reach you is, of course, problematical, as, from last accounts, the mail in which it is contained remains at Taku, no opportunity having occurred of communicating with the anchorage. On the 29th ult. a Chinese courier was despatched to Cheefoo with the English and French embassy mails, from whence they would be taken by a French steamer to Maitau, thirty miles off, where the English fleet is lying, and thence to Shanghai.

As there is no prospect of communications being re-established with the anchorage off Taku until the winter is over, the troops (with the exception of two hundred men belonging to the 31st and 67th Regiments, that were fortunate enough to get on shore) that came up in the *White Star* have been transferred to H.M.S. *Urgent*, and which has gone down to the anchorage at Maitau, where she will have to remain until the winter is over, and the landing at Taku practicable, which, it is supposed, will not be until the middle of March, or, possibly, later, owing to the dangerous masses of loose ice which will be then constantly passing down the river out to sea.

This letter will go *viâ* Cheefoo by Chinese couriers, a limited mail having been authorised by that route for the army; but whether we are to be favoured with fortnightly opportunities is, of course, not known, the present being a special occurrence. Some hopes are entertained that at least the latter portion of English mails may be landed at Cheefoo, and sent up overland by the couriers on their return to this place.

There is no political news of importance to communicate. Reports are current amongst the Chinese that San-ko-lin-sin has met with a serious defeat in an engagement with the rebels near Shantung—but the details are somewhat contradictory, and the news is not altogether reliable.

The Allied legations will proceed to Peking, it is believed, about the end of February. Mr. Wade, Chinese Secretary of Legation, started for Peking a few days ago, and will remain there until the arrival of the envoys and their official reception is over, when it is stated he will proceed on leave of absence to England, his health being a good deal impaired by a prolonged residence in China.

Notwithstanding the frozen condition of the river, trade is busily carried on by sleighs, and proves how unnecessary were the fears entertained by the military authorities, that the army could not winter at Peking, owing to the difficulty of getting up supplies from Tien-tsin during the frost, when the opposite is the case, the ice actually affording greater facility for communication and transport by the Peiho than existed during the summer, the strong tides that impeded the progress of the boats being avoided while the river is frozen. Lord Elgin wished the army to winter in Peking, but, for the reason stated, his wish was overruled by the Commander-in-Chief—a caution that in the absence of specific information he was fully justified in exercising—but at the same time it seems strange that with a number of able interpreters attached to the army, this very important fact was not ascertained by them, for the information and guidance of the Commander-in-Chief. The sleighs in common use are small and exceedingly ingeniously propelled, namely, by a man standing at the back of the sleigh with a sharp pointed pole, which he places between his legs and thus propels himself and heavy loads at the rate of from six to ten miles per hour, according to the weight on the sleigh. The thermometer has been down as low as 20 or 30 degrees below freezing. There are about 250 sick in the military hospitals, but the general character of the sickness is not considered serious.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The steamer *Carthage* has brought us some important news from Kanagawa, showing that when the last mail left affairs in Japan were in a most dangerous state. Mr. Husken, the Secretary of the United States Legation, had been murdered at Yedo, and, in consequence of the commotions that existed, all the foreign ministers, excepting Mr. Harris, of the United States, had fled to Yokuhama, having first hauled down the flags of their respective nations. With a resolution worthy of all praise, the American Minister, who seemed most in danger, if regard be had to the murder of his Secretary, alone remained, determined to perform his duty, and to defend himself to the utmost if attacked, for which purpose he at once caused the houses belonging to his Embassy to be barricaded. The contrast between such conduct, and that adopted by Mr. Alcock, who, frightened out of all propriety, lowered his country's flag, and fled, cannot but be as great a source of regret to us, as it certainly will be one of pleasure to our cousins in America. Mr. Alcock appears to be in the right place, only so long as he has the safe *rôle* of a despotic Minister to play, and can indulge his propensities in fining and imprisoning his own countrymen for actions in which he himself, and his subordinates, have been in the habit of indulging: but the moment his own personal safety is concerned, his firmness, it seems, forsakes him, and he thinks less of his duty than he does of himself. This is not the sort of character which we require in a new country where so many circumstances calculated to try a firm and courageous man may arise. If Mr. Alcock had had a couple of ships-of-war to fall back upon, he would doubtless have acted otherwise, but such support is not always, at every hour in the day, to be relied upon, while it *is* expected that an officer in our CONSUL-GENERAL'S position, should always have a little more reliance upon himself.

At the time the mail left there were only two Prussian men-of-war at Yedo, the *Thetis* and *Arcona*, and their presence seems to have been not a little required. The Prussians had fortified the temple in which their Embassy was located, and no foreigner thought it prudent to leave his house. The details received are it is true, as meagre as they are unsatisfactory, in their nature, and it were to be wished that further particulars had reached us; but it must strike everyone as remarkably strange that our Minister should, in a moment of panic, have timidly deserted his post and duty, while so many Europeans, as well as the Prussian and American Embassies, remained at Yedo. We hope that further accounts will throw a more dignified light around the actions of our CONSUL-GENERAL, who, as at present represented, appears to have acted in a manner altogether unworthy of his high position.

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CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

We promised in our last to notice the *North China Herald's* review of the course of events in China during the year 1860, and now proceed to redeem our promise. We shall not follow our contemporary through his summary of the chief events of the war, which are so well known, nor dwell upon those points connected therewith, to which he takes exception, but will at once proceed to the results which are likely to flow from the late contest. Upon this point our contemporary observes :—

"We reasonably expect soon to have new ports open, and to be able to travel where we list into the bosom of this vast land. We hope to be able to buy teas in the most favoured plantations, and by placing them at once in foreign ships to avoid the iniquitous exactions of rapacious officials through whose hands each chest has hitherto passed. We shall be able to offer our woollens in the cold North to people who before could only get them after paying the enormous charge for land carriage over several provinces. If nothing prevents the operation of the Treaty, our commerce will receive an enormous impetus. All these disputes which the obstinacy and ignorance of the Mandarins at the five treaty ports have made of such common occurrence, will be at once referred to the highest officers of the realm, and we shall get justice done, as we sincerely hope, without the further use of the Enfield Rifle. But although the residence of our Minister at Pekingwill obtain for us, some new arrangement must be made by which the Superintendent of Trade will be enabled to reside during the winter at some approachable place. We find it impossible for whole weeks together, to hold communication with the shore at the Peiho during the winter; and while this lasts, all questions, however important, sent for final decision, must wait the breaking-up of the ice. Perhaps a Consulate-General will be established at Shanghai, and the difficulty thus solved.

The latter suggestion is worthy of notice, and will, no doubt, have to be carried out before long. The next point deserving attention is the opinion of our contemporary regarding the much talked-of poverty of the Chinese Empire, with reference to the smallness of the indemnity demanded to cover the expenses of the war :—

"The idea that China is ridiculously poor, and only hangs together by chance, pervades Downing-street, and it was feared that any handling rougher than ordinary might break down the Government, and give the Celestial Empire over to the most frightful anarchy. There is some truth in all this, and at one time, on the flight of the Emperor, the condition of affairs was perplexing enough. It would be bad for all parties were the last few threads that bind the Manchoo Government to the Chinese Empire loosened and destroyed, for we are not prepared or capable of building up any rule in China to take the place of the present one; the rebel power is so utterly objectionable that no hope could be built on it, and the British Empire is large enough already without making any addition to its territory. And yet we would assert that the idea of the poverty of the Empire is a mistake. We care but little whether no more than nine millions of taels reach the Emperor; it is not the poverty of the land, but the corruption of the mandarins that causes the scarcity of revenue. Had twenty millions been demanded instead of eight, it would easily, with a little longer allowance of time, have been paid without injury to the resources of the country. The framers of the Treaty looked with mercy on the Chinese; they forgot altogether that the overtaxed people of England must pay whatever is left unpaid by their enemies."

Our contemporary's review of the progress made by the insurgents during the year is as full of details as it is replete with interest; but our space will only permit us to notice briefly his estimate of the insurgents' conduct. Their claims to be considered as Christians are treated with deserved contempt, and he sums up his opinions with the following telling sentence :—

"Ruined cities, deserted villages, and flaming homesteads mark their track, and show how active must be their vaunted faith; mangled corpses, and water-ways choked with dead, show what regard the Taipings pay for the feelings and lives of mortals; and the emblem of the Great Peace dynasty may be fairly represented by that touching picture seen by a foreigner, near Ping-wang, of the little girl sitting and crying most bitterly over the smoking and deserted ruins of the city that once contained her home."

In addition to the new Consular appointments noticed in our last, the following are rumoured :—Mr. Raymond Gingell, to be Consul at Hankow; Mr. W. E. King, to be assistant at ditto; Mr. P. J. Hughes, to be acting vice-consul at Kiu-kiang; Mr. J. Phillips, to be assistant at ditto; Mr. J. C. Browne, to be assistant at Formosa; Mr W. H. Pedder, to be removed from Swatow to Shanghai, vice Meadows, resigned.

Mr. Wade will proceed home on sick leave, and Mr. Parkes, it is said, will take his place. Mr. Hart leaves the Customs and joins the Diplomatic.

There is a talk of a steam communication between this port and San Francisco *via* Japan. It is stated that the saving of time in the conveyance of the mails would be twenty days. As matters now work the United States' trade with Shanghai and Japan cannot afford a line of steamers. As the Japan trade increases, and British Columbia progresses, we think there will be a steam communication that way when some safe, speedy, and commodious means of overland transit shall be established from San Francisco to the Atlantic States.

The three Americans who left Shanghai to proceed up the Yang-tse-Kiang, and whose probable fate we noticed in our last issue, are supposed to have been murdered by their boats' crew, who are not forthcoming. It is suspected that they were engaged in an illegal traffic with the rebels at Soochow, and that they met with their deaths through jealousy on the part of the Chinese engaged in the same occupation.

The *North China Herald* has a very good article on Mr. Moss's case, in which it is stated that the Consular officers themselves in Japan were accustomed to go out shooting game even up to a few days before Mr. Moss was arrested. On the day of that gentleman's capture, Mr. Alcock's secretary arrived at Kanagawa for that very purpose, with Mr. Alcock's sanction. So much for "wilfully violating Japanese laws by shooting game."

Mr. Robert Fortune has brought to Shanghai a magnificent collection of plants from Japan. He will probably return there again in spring, and go from thence to the North of China, perhaps as far as to the Great Wall.

Several explorers have recently arrived, and among them is Mr. Simon, agent of the French Government, sent out on a special mission, with sole reference to the products of China Proper.

The French Admiral has sailed for Cochin-China, taking with him six vessels with as many troops as could be accommodated.

The *North China Herald* notices with disfavour Lord Elgin's opinion that the Foreign Customs Inspectorate should cease as soon as practicable. His lordship, it seems, left without vouchsafing a reply to the communication addressed to him by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the subject.

The Chinese authorities at Shanghai are extorting money from the native traders on the plea of defraying the expenses of the foreign troops and Imperial soldiers kept in that city under the pretence of opposing the rebels. Two wealthy natives, under the severe pressure exercised, had consented to pay 40,000 taels each. The practice has been laid before the Consul, as tending seriously to injure the trade and commerce of the city.

A correspondence of considerable importance has been published regarding the extra imposts levied by the Taoutai of Shanghai on opium, to provide for the Emperor's necessities. Messrs. P. and D. N. Camjee and Co., a first-class Parsee firm, have, in consequence of such proceedings, commenced an action in the Consular Court of Shanghai, against the *Cong-so* people implicated in the matter. The Chinese are not satisfied with the duty payable by the tariff, and therefore levy "squeezes," in addition to the regular duty. While engaged in one of these operations, they sold up one of Messrs. Camajee's constituents, and posted their hong, whereby they estimate the loss which they have suffered at taels 18,300, about £6,000.

NINGPO.

The rebels have advanced to within sixty li of Hang-chow-foo, and are at a place called Hiu-hong. The Footai of Hang-chow has issued a proclamation, to the effect that all the Hang-chow people must lay in a stock of provisions, as he intends to keep the gates closed from the 7th to the 17th of February. The authorities of Ningpo caught a rebel the other night, who, on being promised a pardon, confessed that he had been sent down by the Tong Wong, or Eastern King, with nine others (seven men and two women), to find out what chance there was of being able to take Ningpo; also to ascertain how many soldiers the Taoutai had, &c. He says that ten of them came down from Nanking in a boat, and that the other nine were over on the foreign settlement

AMOY AND FOO-CHOW-FOO.

There is nothing of any moment to record from either of these places.

A Prussian subject named Anders, a storekeeper at Amoy, had absconded, leaving debts to a considerable amount, including $1,700 belonging to the Dutch ship *Jacoba Martena*.

SWATOW.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* at Swatow states that on the 15th January, the master of the *Kent* was on his way from Swatow to Double Island in the ship's boat with four men, when a gust caught the sail, and before sheets could be let go the boat, with about twenty fathoms of chain which served for ballast, sunk from under them. After nearly an hour's interval, the master and two of the men were picked up by a

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Chinese passage-boat; of the other two (H. Milligan and W. Bugg) nothing has since been heard. On the 6th the master of the *Earl of Chester* when going on shore at Swatow, was knocked down with a large stone, thrown into the water, and otherwise ill-treated. He was rescued by some respectable Chinese. He is a quiet man, of about fifty years of age, and gave his aggressors no annoyance whatever. Though known, they have not yet been apprehended.

HONG KONG.

The races for the present year were fixed for the 19th Feb., and two following days. Each day is apportioned seven races. The Governor's Cup, which in former years formed one of the prizes, is not in the present programme.

The *China Mail* says:—"Mr. Caldwell, in the face of what is considered here as unfair treatment, has protested against the way in which the inquiry is being conducted. His remonstrance, which is to be found in the reports, was ordered to be returned to him as not sufficiently respectful in its language. A second which he sent in shared the same fate. The council *have* treated him unfairly, and they are exceedingly angry a being told so. His resignation of office—that of Registrar-General and Protector of Chinese—was sent in and not accepted. The members of Council do not want to deprive themselves of the power and pleasure of dismissing him. In the meantime he has withdrawn from his duties. The Council meet in a month to receive any written defence he may furnish them with, reserving to themselves the right of cancelling whatever displeases them.

The expedition up the Yang-tze-Kiang was to start on 12th Feb. The vessels composing the exploring fleet include the *Snake, Coromandel, Cowper,* and *Atalante.* The *Centaur* and *Roebuck* will probably be taken up near Nanking, where they have lain for some time back. At Chin-kiang and Kin-kiang, gun-boats will be stationed. The Admiral is said to have expressed an opinion that a point about eleven hundred miles above Hankow may be reached by vessels of a light draught. The expedition will return about the end of March. By invitation of the Admiral, several Shanghae merchants accompany him on behalf of the public. Mr. H. S. Parkes has proceeded from Hong Kong to join the expedition under Admiral Hope.

A public meeting was held in the Club-house, the Rev. J. J. Irwin in the chair, for the purpose of establishing a "Sailor's House" in the colony, and which was attended by the senior partners of the principal mercantile firms, and by a considerable number of the other residents. The Chairman informed the meeting that already the amount subscribed had reached the large sum of $40,000, towards which Messrs. Joseph and Robert Jardine had each, before departure, presented the handsome donation of $10,000. After a motion made by the Hon. Mr. Percival, seconded by the Hon. John Dent, that such an institution should be formed; it was proposed to, and approved by those present, the trust be vested in the senior partners for the time being of the firms, Jardine, Matheson and Co., Dent and Co., and Russell and Co., with the Harbour Master—while the heads of the other chief mercantile houses in the colony were appointed directors for the current year. It was likewise moved and carried, that a donation of $100 shall constitute a life membership, and entitle the donor to a vote at the annual meetings. Besides the chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Legge, Mr. MacAndrew, Captain Caldbeck, and Mr. Pollard. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, and a special vote to the Messrs. Jardine, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Dent, seconded by Dr. Legge, and heartily responded to by all present, the meeting dissolved.

Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamer *Lye-ee-moon*, Capt. Hill, has proved herself one of the fastest in the world, having made the passage from Hong Kong to Shanghae against the north-east monsoon in the unprecedentedly short space of 68½ hours, and the return passage from Shanghae in 62 hours.

On the 2nd February, Lieut.-General Sir Hope Grant reviewed the troops on the new territory of Kowloong; the day was rather wet, but the appearance made by the various regiments was most satisfactory.

The *China Mail* informs us that Mr. Moss was still at Hong Kong when the mail left, but that he intended shortly to proceed to England, to bring his case before a higher tribunal. Our contemporary observes that "Mr. Moss has been made to atone vicariously for the faults of the whole community, and in that respect is a victim to the looseness of the Consular administration." While in jail at Hong Kong, this gentleman's daily fare was "a loaf of bread and a tin of tea water."

The *Daily Press* takes Admiral Jones strongly to task for culpable negligence of the inhabitants' health and lives, in having anchored his flag-ship *Imperieuse* in the midst of the shipping in the harbour, and communicated freely with the shore, when he had 150 cases of small-pox on board. The ship could have anchored in safety in many places without being a source of danger to the inhabitants, and there were half-a-dozen unemployed gunboats to attend upon her; but the commonest precautions were disregarded, and officers and men have been landed from her, and her boats pulled everywhere about the harbour. All the severe cases were put on board the condemned hulk *Minden*, which lies close in shore, the worst possible place for the sick, as well as for the healthy inhabitants in the town. Altogether, great carelessness, if not recklessness, appears to have been displayed in this matter.

CANTON.

The following items we glean from the *Friend of China*:—The British ship *Chapman* is lying off Shameen, under contract to convey emigrants to Demerara, and the *Leonidas* for Havana with coolies.

Whampoa is remarkable now for the number of its graving docks. Formerly, Couper was the only proprietor of such establishments. Now, there are Hunt's Docks, and Hall's Docks, and Badenoch's Docks, and Thomas's Docks, and I can't tell how many besides, and for months past nearly all these docks have been continually in use. Last week I counted no less than eight hulls under repair. The shipchandlers there are Hunt and Co., Talbot, Devine and Co., and Blackhead and Co., and there is a most useful floating establishment, viz., Kenward's Dispensary; Dr. Lewer, the only resident surgeon, occupying a shop close by. Of hotels there are three, viz., the Oriental, the Excelsior, and the Mercantile; attached to each being very good billiard tables and bowling alleys.

The Americans and other foreigners manage to do without a Consul at Whampoa; but her Britannic Majesty finds it necessary to keep the old hulk *Alligator* as a residence for the Vice-Consul, Dr. Hance, and, what with one thing and another, he has enough to do, it is said.

But the greatest institution of all is the Custom-house, located in a hulk near the spur end of New Town. Mr. Matheson, erst of the Ningpo firm of C. S. Matheson and Company, is the principal at present; Messrs. Smith and Johnston being deputies, with some dozen tide-waiters, at salaries ranging from $40 to $80 per month. Masters of ships and others engaged in transhipments make sad complaints of the way business goes on here; it being hardly possible, I believe, to get a package over a ship's side till about an hour or so before noon.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

It is said that the French expedition to this place will be composed of 4,000 men, under the command of General Montauban. Hue, the capital of Aunam, is to be the principal object of attack. Some Spanish troops will be simultaneously despatched from Manila. The combined force is to rendezvous off Saigon, whence it is to proceed to Turon, and make a dash on Hue. When the expedition sails, Shanghai and Canton will be well nigh denuded of French troops.

At the latest date the state of political affairs was said to be improving.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

Advices from Bankok are up to the 9th February. As the Siamese steamer *Chow Phya* was leaving, a large French transport steamer, name unknown, passed up the Menam, with the object, it was expected, of conveying the Siamese Embassy to France. The well-known interpreter Achune, and some French missionaries, will accompany the Embassy. The American frigate *John Adams* was in the harbonr when the mail left.

BORNEO.

H.M.S. *Nimrod*, whose arrival at Sarawak we noticed in our last issue, had returned to Singapore, but brought no news of importance.

It was hoped that the trade of the west coast of Borneo would soon be perfectly free.

The latest advices state that some of the petty native chieftains had laid an embargo on exports, and that commerce had to a considerable extent, suffered thereby.

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Sir James Brooke left Singapore on the 8th of February for Sarawak in his new steamer *Rainbow*. In our next we shall, no doubt, be able to announce his arrival there and his preliminary steps, as also those of the Consul-General, Mr. St. John.

The actions of Mr. Edwardes, Governor of Labuan, and Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Borneo, have given rise to strong expressions of disapproval amongst all parties in the East acquainted with that settlement, although his proceedings have been disapproved of by the Home Government, and he has by this time been superseded in the post which he showed himself so incompetent to hold, yet the mischief which he has caused cannot be so easily repaired.

We find the following comments in a long article in the *Bombay Times and Standard*:—"To understand the full extent of mischief caused by his diplomacy, it must be borne in mind that he has so weakened and humbled the Sarawak Government, as to render it doubtful whether it will be able to keep in check the wild and piratical population under its flag. Whether the whole of Mr. Edwards's proceedings are to be ascribed to incompetence, or not, we shall not disguise the fact that darker motives are plainly attributed to him by our informants. He is said to have been jealous of the sago trade of Sarawak, and to have wished to divert it to Labuan. He was commonly believed to be hostile to Sarawak, and to be only awaiting an opportunity to deal a blow to its prosperity. The most inexplicable part of Mr. Edwards's conduct is the protection he has extended to the chief, Sheriff Musahore, the murderer of Messrs. Fox and Steele. Mr. Consul St. John was so satisfied of this man's guilt, and of his dangerous character that he wrote to the Sultan of Bruni, demanding his surrender to take his trial before the Sarawak courts. This letter of his predecessor Mr. Edwardes took upon himself to suppress, subsequently declaring his belief in the sheriff's innocence, and restoring him to his former position. This is the very man who figures as the leader of the hostile movement that now threatens Sarawak, the man who has already begun a cruel war against native tribes friendly to that settlement, and who boasts of the friendship and alliance of the Governor of Labuan.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The Dutch war steamer *Claeszen*, has at length succeeded in capturing the desperate gang of pirates who formerly drove off her crew from one of the Sailoe groupe. The news from Banjermassing is more cheering than by last accounts. The officers and men were becoming inured to jungle fighting. The rebel chief had called for new levies.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the intention of the new Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Van Hall, to appoint a new Governor-General for Netherlands India. The Procureur-General has been succeeded by Mr. Rappard, late officer of justice.

Lord Elgin and suite had been hospitably received in Batavia. His Excellency was lodged in the palace of the Governor-General.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

It is whispered that Colonel Cavanagh will be removed to India, and that Sir James Brooke will be the first governor under the new *regime*. We sincerely trust that the health of the latter gentleman will be sufficiently restored to enable him to govern the Straits Settlements with the vigour and sagacity that distinguished his career in Borneo.

From Singapore papers we learn that on the opening of the Criminal Session on the 3rd January last, a prosecution on the part of Government against an European police-officer for receiving bribes from gambling-houses, came to an unexpected termination by the Recorder, Sir Richard M'Causland, declaring that the course pursued by the prosecutors was illegal, unconstitutional, harsh, and oppressive, and that a bill of indictment could not be sent to the grand jury in the case alluded to, as the preliminary investigation of the charges had been conducted before an irregularly-constituted Court, that if the Government had determined on prosecuting the offender, the inquiry should have been made by a magistrate, and the witnesses should have been examined on oath. We are sure that our readers in Singapore will regret the unfortunate issue of the affair, for it is a matter of the greatest importance that our police in the East should be kept as pure as possible; and this result can only be attained by punishing numbers of the police most severely when convicted of dishonest practices. It is to be hoped that the authorities have commenced proceedings before a magistrate in compliance with the Recorder's opinion.

The termination of the same session on the 17th January was marked by the presentment of the Grand Jury, which is characterised by the local press as a most judicious production, fully setting forth the various matters in which reform is needed. As we cannot enter fully into minor details we will merely allude to the subject affecting our mercantile community in all parts of the world; we allude to the necessity of Government appointing a second professional judge and an assistant magistrate to the present establishment of functionaries. When we state that the subject is of world-wide interest, we must remind our readers that probably more civil cases, actions for damages caused by collisions at sea, breaches of contract between shippers of goods and ship owners in all parts of our dominions, besides other interesting cases, including those between shipmasters and seamen, come before the judicial authorities of Singapore than in most of our foreign ports; it is absolutely necessary, therefore, that ample provision should be made for the administration of justice in such an important place as Singapore.

A monthly magazine has been started at Singapore, of which our contemporary, the *Straits Times*, speaks with high praise. The gem of the number is said to be a paper on "The Mercantile Year, 1860."

It is proposed by the Government to erect a new market on the bank of the Singapore River. The site is an admirable one, and if well designed and constructed, the market will be one of the cleanest and healthiest in the world.

House property is becoming very valuable, if we may judge from the fact that rentals in the business part of the town have been in many cases doubled.

A movement is going on among the semi-barbarous people of the southern end of the Malayan Peninsula, which, if successful, will have the effect of consolidating under one government all the petty states not tributary to Siam. The nobility of that portion of the Peninsula are about to restore to power Tunku Alee, the ex-Sultan of Tohore, and for this purpose the chieftains of Moar, Rainbow, Jehole, Pahang, and many influential Orang-Kaya of Tohore, have prepared a force of 30,000 men, fully armed, to carry out their intention. Sultan Alee has consented to put himself at the head of this force, to carry into effect the wishes of the chieftains, and it was expected that the army would be in the field by the 5th March, to carry out, by force, if necessary, the plans that had been determined upon. The consolidation of these petty states would probably have the effect of developing on a more extended scale the mineral, agricultural, and commercial resources of the southern portion of the Malayan Peninsula.

The *Nimrod* was about to leave Singapore for England, the gun-boat *Beagle*, from China, taking her place.

Famine prevails even in the Straits. The people in the interior of Malacca and Nanning are said to be starving, owing to the failure of their paddy crop. They have also suffered from a buffalo murrain. Subscriptions to alleviate their distress are solicited by the Straits journals.

The Siam steamer *Viscount Canning*, sold at — on the 6th inst. for 74,500 dols.

A rumour has obtained currency that the Local Government intends to buy the *Young Queen* and turn her into a State yacht.

The improvements now commenced in the shape of a sea-wall from Johnson's Pier to New Harbour, will, it is estimated, cost $100,000. When the wall is completed as far as Mr. Guthrie's property at Tanjong Paggar, Mr. Guthrie undertakes its construction to Bain's Hill; at this point Mr. Bain takes up the work, and continues it to Mr. Purvis' property at New Harbour. Mr. Purvis completes it to his wharf. When this is accomplished, it is proposed to construct a tramway the whole length, so that goods may be landed at the wharves at New Harbour, and brought to the square in trucks.

According to a statement in the *Hong Kong Register*, the troops in China were stationed as follows:—At Taku, 75; at Tien-tsin, 3,080; at Shanghai, 1,875; at Canton, 2,820; at Kowloong, 688; at Hong Kong, 1,837; at Stanley, 79.—Total, 10,454.

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Another shock of an earthquake was felt at Singapore at 7.25 P.M on the 16th of February. So severe was it that the natives rushed terrified in large numbers in o the street. The same shock was felt at Malacca at the same time as in Singapore.

Three Russian war vessels arrived at Singapore on the 12th of February, namely, the steamer *Dzjiget*, the *Woencord*, and the *Boerine, en route* to Europe, *via* the Mauritius and the Cape.

PENANG.

The *Penang Argus* publishes the following letter from the Home Government on the subject of the Income-tax :—

"I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th of August last, and to acquaint you in reply, that it appears from a despatch which has been received from the Government of India, that you have been informed that the Indian Income-tax would not at present be brought into operation in the Straits Settlements; and I am further directed to state, that Sir Charles Wood has approved of the communication made to you by that Government.

"(Signed) "HERMAN MERIVALE."

"To. L. Nairne, Esq."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BRAND—On the 19th inst, at Bedford-hill House, Balham, Surrey, the wife of James Brand. Esq., of a son.

COSTERTON On the 19th inst., the wife of John Costerton, Esq., of Hong Kong. China, of a son.

COUTTS—At Hong Kong, on the 11th Jan., the wife of James C. Coutts, Esq., of a son.

DAUELSBERG—At Sanssaussi, on the 7th Feb., Mrs. H. Dauelsberg, of a daughter.

FRANKS—On the 22nd inst., at Lynmouth Cottage, Streatham-common, the wife of Mr. J. F. Franks, of a son.

PARFITT—On the 19th inst., at 2, Stanhope-place, Mornington-road, N.W., the wife of William Parfitt, Esq., of a son.

PHILLOWHOSKY—At Hong Kong, on the 27th Jan., the wife of Mr. J. Davies Phillowhosky, of a son.

PURDON—At Spring Gardens, Hong Kong, on the 3rd Feb., Mrs. James Purdon, of a son.

STILL—At Canton, on the 3rd Feb., the wife of E. A. Still, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACHADO—MARQUES—On the 3rd Feb., at Macao, Francisco Guilhermo Machado, Esq., to Margarida Barbara, daughter of Jose Martinha Marques, Esq.

MELDRUM—KEASBERRY—On the 6th Feb. at Singapore, by the Rev. A. D. Nicolson, Residency Chaplain, Mr. James Meldrum to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. P. J. Keasberry, Protestant Malay Mission. Singapore.

THORBURN—JAMIESON—On the 19th inst., at 6, Park-gardens, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Caird, William Thorburn, Esq., of Shanghai, to Barbara, daughter of James Jamieson, Esq.

DEATHS.

EE—At Hong Kong, on the 24th Jan., Mary Elizabeth Gee, infant.

HAY—On the 19th inst., at Dunragit, N.B., Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., in the 72nd year of his age.

KATE—On board the P. and O. steamer *Madras*, on the 5th Jan., at sea, Annie Kate, youngest daughter of Henry Evans.

MATTHEWS—In Hong Kong harbour, 14th Feb., on board the British ship *Mystery*, Edward Matthews, Master, aged 51 years.

TURNER—At Shanghai, on the 2nd Feb., George Cooper Turner, Esq. Crown Solicitor, Hong Kong.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai the amount of business transacted in this article during the past fortnight has been very small. Settlements are 1,450 chests, making 6,420 chests for the month, and 61,940 chests for the season to date against 213,300 chests at corresponding period last year. The stock on the market amounts to 8,900 chests, of which 4,600 are fair to common Hohows, 2,400 common Congous and Hoochow kinds, and 1,900 Flowery Pekoes. In Greens, purchases for the fortnight are 3,134 half-chests of China and 1,016 half-chests Japan Teas, making to date 67,300 half-chests of the former and 29,650 of the latter kinds. These purchases have been effected at about former rates. At Foo-chow-Foo the transactions comprise—Congou: 7,500 chests and 8,500 half-chests, at 9 to 12 taels for trashy and ordinary, 12½ to 16 taels for ordinary to good common, 15½ to 19 taels for but middling to middling. Oolong: 700 half-chests inferior to fair cargo, at 16 to 18 taels. Flowery Pekoe: 350 chests at 25 to 30 taels for interior to medium. Leaving a stock unsold upon the market of 24,000 chests Congou, 1,700 half-chests Oolong, 1,500 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 2,500 boxes Scented Teas. At Canton and Macao the transactions are next to nothing.

RAW SILK.—After the departure of last mail the holders seemed more anxious to realise medium and inferior grades. The subsequent arrival of further unfavourable news from Europe caused purchasers for a time to hesitate, but this was not followed by any fall in prices. The belief in the future small supply of good silks for the remainder of the season made the dealers very firm, and they now demand fully last mail's rates; indeed, on some few parcels of rather better classes an advance of 5 to 10 taels per picul has been paid. The purchases of the fortnight amount to 3,000 bales, making the total settlement to date for Europe (Japan and China silk), 70,000 bales, against 48,500 bales for 1859-60; America (Japan and China silk), 1,400 bales, against 1,100 bales for 1859 60. Present unsold stock, 8,000 bales, against 3 500 bales for 1859-60. Prices very firm at last quotations. This steamer takes about 2,200 bales silk for Europe, and the Bacchante and Glencoe, loading for London, have about 1,200 bales on board. Quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 450 taels; 2, 420 to 430 taels; 3, 385 to 410 taels. Yuenfas, 280 to 370 taels. Sewhings, 260 to 320 taels. Taysaams, No. 1, 355 to 370 taels; 2, 320 to 335 taels; 3, 275 to 295 taels; 4 and 5, 250 to 270 taels. At Canton and Macao the transactions have been too trifling to report.

DRUGS, &c.—CASSIA LIGNEA.—Canton, no stock and no settlements. Macao, sales of the remaining stock are reported at 16 dols. 75 c. to 17 dols. Supplies are shortly expected. There is a good demand for the article. Cassia oil is quoted 280 dols. at Canton, and 260 dols. to 265 dols. at Macao—the supply is very ample. No settlements are reported. Cassia Buds, no settlement—the stock consists of 50 piculs at Canton, which is held at the extreme price of 40 dols. per picul. Star Anniseed, no settlements. The stock for sale is comprised of 400 piculs at Macao, for which 14 dols. 50 c. to 15 dols. is demanded. The stock of Anniseed Oil is all at Macao likewise. There is little on the market, the quotation is 160 dols. to 165 dols. Galangal can be had both at Canton and Macao. The price is 3 dols. 75 c. to 4 dols. 25 c. Rhubarb, neither supplies nor settlements. Galls are scarce and wanted—the stock consists of 100 piculs at Canton, for which 19 dols. is asked. Vermillion is 38 dols.

CHINA—IMPORTS

The New Year festivities have materially checked the import trade. The transactions of the fortnight are not only small, but made, as many of them are, under peculiar circumstances, they form no criterion of value. The feeling generally is good—the stock in the hands of dealers is known to be small—supplies have lately been trifling, and hopes are entertained that upon the resumption of business a good trade will be done, especially if the opening up of the Yang-tse and of the Peiho, lead to the results which are generally looked forward to.

PROVISIONS, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.—Without a single exception, the market is glutted to a degree with every article under this heading. Sales can hardly be made—the expense of storing being heavy. The following quotations are those which late sales have been made at:—Flour, best galego, 7 dols. to 8 dols.; beef and pork, Am., per bl., 9 dols. to 10 dols. for the best; navy bread, 3c. per lb.; canvas, 25 per cent. below cost.—Coals have still to be sold at auction afloat owing to the scarcity of storage. English steam fetch 10 dols. to 11 dols; Sydney, 6 dols 50c.; Am. Anthracite, 8 dols. At Shanghai, the quotations are: English Tls. 14 to 14·5; Japan, Tls. 5·6.

JAPAN.—The markets at Nagasaki are in much the same state as previously given. The *Juanpore* was loading for London, and several vessels for China. At Kanagawa business was quite suspended.

MANILA.—The mails had not reached Hong Kong in time to come forward.

SINGAPORE.—Business had hardly been resumed since the Chinese holidays.

PENANG.—Since date of our last report the *Isabella Harnett* has arrived from Liverpool, and the *America* and *Barracouta* are expected with considerable imports of Manchester staples. Demand for piece goods is still dull, and as importers have been meeting the market freely, prices are, if anything, rather lower than they were previously. Exchange, too, has given way, and will likely go lower, and this tends to render results of Manchester adventures still more unprofitable.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 4d⅛.	6s. 5d. to 6s. 5⅛d
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 10	4 10
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 8	4 8⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 7⅞	4 8 to 4 8⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 2	4 2
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	11⅞

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 303 to 305 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 217 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17⅛ dwts. B.; 11 to 11¼ taels, and at Hong Kong 9 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75.3c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25½ to 25¾ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861	7,120,149	24,722,860	31,501 [illegible]	63,594,491	60,070
Comparative period last season	21,962,007	15,254,166	[illegible]17,680	57,933 853	45,096

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TO UNITED STATES.

From July 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861	...	...	...	21,635,403	Piculs. 1,544
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	25,392,869	1,530

TO THE CONTINENT.

From July 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861	...	...	...	1,355,600	Bales. 5,681
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,391,331	3,765

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 20,000	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	16,086	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1, 1860, to Jan 31, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 9,798,790	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,606,898	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Tungyu, from Shanghai, Jan. 31, to London: Tea, 998,760 lbs.; silk, 1,802 bales.

Per Moneka, from Foo-chow-foo, Jan. 25, to London: Tea, 543,100 lbs.

Per Spray of the Ocean, from Foo-chow-foo, Feb. 1, to London: Tea. 994 000 lbs.

Per Adelaide, from Foo chow-foo, Jan. 4, to Melbourne: Tea, 449,100 lbs.

Per James Paton, from Canton, Jan. 31, to London: Tea, 502,200 lbs.; sundries. 291 packages.

Per Dawston, from Canton, Feb. 3, to London: Tea, 579,000 lbs.

Per Orissa, from Canton, Feb. 6, to London: Tea, 527,100 lbs.; matting. 350 rolls; sundries, 73 packages,

Per Berengaria, from Canton, Jan. 9, to Sydney and Melbourne: Tea, 400,000 lbs; sugar, 1,000 piculs.

Per Flying Scud, from Canton, Feb. 2, to New York: Tea, 95,139 lbs.; pongees, 4 360 pieces; sarsnets, 546; crape shawls and scarfs, 500; raw silk, 75; strawbraid, 220 boxes; sweetmeats, 1,410; China ware, 17; fire crackers, 22.327; fans, 145; cassia buds, 53; matting, 10,211 rolls; split rattans, 22 piculs.

Per China (mail str.), from Hong Kong, Feb. 1, to London: silk, 2,244 bales. To the Continent, 575.

Per Rapid. from Hong Kong, Feb. 4, to San Francisco: Tea, 850 packages; sugar, 1,000 piculs; rice, 6,400; oil, 75; opium, 3,200 taels; China goods, 5 041 packages.

Per Madras (mail str.), Feb. 15, to England and Continent: silk, 2,200 bales.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per John Hermann, to Falmouth, for orders, Feb. 12: Gambier. 4,005 piculs; black pepper, 2,088; white do., 316; pearl sago, 1,601; tapioca, 42; horns, 50; rattans, 142; sapanwood, 91; gutta percha, 15; cigars, 15 cases; canes, 9,500; tea, 104 chests; 2 boxes transhipped.

Per Ferdinand and Louis, to New York, Feb. 16: Tin, 711 piculs; black pepper, 2,509; gambier, 2,115; India rubber, 99; rattans, 1,008; cassia, 5.

Per Sourabaya, to Falmouth, Feb. 5: Rattans, 415 piculs.

Per Maleyer, to Holland, Feb. 12. Rattans, 100 piculs; pearl sago, 785.

Per Lincelles, to London, Feb. 20: Gambier, 7,252 piculs; sago flour, 440; pearl sago, 988; white pepper, 1,034; black pepper, 4,116; buffalo hides, 384; rattans, 231; sapanwood, 397; tin, 1,973; tin ore, 27; vegetable tallow, 22; tapioca, 16; sticklac, 216; coffee, 359; gum damar, 91; India rubber, 20; gutta percha, 1,340; essential oil, 134 boxes; specimens, 4; shells, 44 cases; spices, 5; 22,400 malacca canes; 30,000 janete canes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At NAGASAKI.—From New York: Jan. 22. New York.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: Jan. 27, Francisco. Feb. 1, George West; 5, Connecticut. From Cardiff: 4, Aalotar. From Hamburg: 4, Franz.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: Feb. 4, Constance. From Newcastle: 4, Osprey. From New York: 9, Messenger.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Feb. 9, Isis, Crisis. From Cardiff: 8, Canrobert; 12, Alblasserdam.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Jan. 29, St. Theodosius (steamer).

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London; Jan. 30, Spartan; 31, Spray of the Ocean.

From HONG KONG, MACAG, and CANTON.—For London: Jan. 31, James Paton. Feb. 1, Dawstone; 2, Orissa. For England: 8, Khersonese (steamer), H.M.S. Highflyer. For Hamburg: 8, Siwa. For New York: 2, Flying Scud. For Havana: 7, Maria Clotilde; 8, Forest Eagle; 12, Kate Hooper. For Demerara: 3, Saldanha. For Australia: 2, Berengaria.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Feb. 20, Lincelles. For New York: 14, Game Cock; 16, Ferdinand and Louis. For Falmouth: 12. John Hermann, Maleyer; 21, Carl and Auguste. For England: 5, delaide (steamer; 10, Esk (steamer); 11, Powerful (steamer); 17, Khersonese (steamer).

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Barchante Glencoe. For Liverpool: Sir Isaac Newton. For New York: Eliza and Ella, Onward, Sportsman.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Morayshire, Yaratilda. For Melbourne Adelicia, Water Witch.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Shantung, Vanguard, Corea, Merchantmen, Wolverine. For Liverpool: Chevy Chase (str.). For Cowes; Caroline. Rostock, Dr. Juris Iantzen. For New York: Comet. For Havana Fides, Independence, Leonidas. For Demerara: Montmorency, Mystery, Chapman, Sea Park. For Sydney and Melbourne: Arabia. For San Francisco: Bald Eagle, Willy, Challenge, Imperial.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: Boverine (str.), Dgiget (str.), Nimrod (str). For Liverpool: Jacatra. For Hamburg: J. H. Becher.

At PENANG.—For London: Isabella Harnett.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: tea £2. 10s.; silk, £4. 10s. To New York: tea, 9 dols.; silk, 20 dols There is very little business doing both for Great Britain and the United States, rates to the latter being quoted lower. The coast trade is interrupted by the new year festivities. The settlements reported are – Marco Polo to load at Foo-chow-Foo for Australia at £4; A. Hermann to Ningpo and Singapore, thirty lay days, 2,000 dols.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London: £3. 10s. All the vessels in port have been taken up either for Australia, London, or the coast. In New York there is nothing doing, the season being over. The Whirlwind is reported for London at current rates.

At AMOY. Freights still continue at remunerative rates. and vessels of small and moderate tonnage find active employment on the coast, there being scarcely a disengaged vessel in port. The charters are—President Furrer, to Singapore and Samarang, fifty days, 3,450 dols; Welcome, to Ningpo and back forty days, 4,900 dols.; Asia to Shanghai and back, 4,000 dols.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £2. 10s. to £3. Very little business is doing for Great Britain and the United States, all suitable craft being exhausted; the disengaged vessels are considerably too large for the general requirements of the trade. Small vessels to carry tea to Australia are much wanted. To San Francisco a good business is being done, and also in the emigration to Havana and Demerara, owing to the anarchy and distress prevailing among the coolies. The amount of disengaged tonnage is very trifling in comparison to former years, caused by the small arrivals and large departures. The settlements reported are Merchantmen to London, at £2 10s. per ton. Dr. Jurius Jantzen, Cawline, and Rostock for Cowes for orders, at £3. Arabia to Sydney and Melbourne £3,250, and a few small craft to Saigon and back at 60c. to 65c. per picul, and also to Bangkok and back, at 55c. to 60c. and owners account.

At SINGAPORE.—To London: £2 15s. to £3 10s. The demand still continues for vessels for the rice ports, and the above rates would be given freely for suitable craft. The only charters reported are Dakotah to load from Rangoon to the United Kingdom at £5 per ton for timber, or £3 10s for rice to Great Britain or Continent. Lady Hobart at £4 5s. for timber from Maulmein to the United Kingdom.

At PENANG.—To London, £3 to £3 15s. Tonnage is scarce and very much wanted, a few vessels would find ready employment to London at advanced rates, as also to China.

CASUALTIES.

The captain of the Elizabeth, from Manila, has arrived at Hong Kong with his wife, and the rest of the crew, they having saved nothing but the clothes they stood in.

The Fearnought, from Hong Kong bound to Singapore, struck on a rock on the 7th of February during very thick weather. The steamer Yangtsze was engaged to tow her off, but could not move the ship, and had to leave her there where she now lays, and is considered a total wreck.

The Spartan, from Foo-chow-Foo, to London, struck on the South Bank in coming down the Min, and broke her back. She remained on one side, and was towed up the river. Though completely out of shape she does not leak.

The Weser, bound for Saigon, with stores for the army, run into a small river about the 16th Jan., in very thick weather, which is full of mud banks and rocks, and struck. She is expected to become a total wreck, but the greater part of her cargo will be saved.

The Captain of the Myrtle, which left Hong Kong in June last for Siam, has arrived in Singapore in a China junk. and reports that the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Cochin on the 8th June during a typhoon, and that he and the crew reached the shore in the long boats but were driven to sea again, it being well provisioned. Nothing has since been heard of either the crew, boat, or treasure that she had on board.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to Singapore: Feb. 2, Seabelle; 5, Jan de Witt. To Manila: 8, Jan Daniel. From China to England and Continent: Jan. 28, Anthony; 31, Heroes of Alma. Feb. 4, Mathilde; 5, Pruth; 7, Witch of the Seas. To New York: 5, Florence. To Sydney: Jan. 27, Shakespeare. To Havana: 27, Encarnacion; 30, Alice Thorndike; Feb. 2, Francis, P. Sage. To Melbourne: 2, Aurifera. From Singapore to London: Jan. 30, H.M.'s S. Cruiser; Feb. 5, Robert Small. From Batavia to Continent: Jan. 29, Johannes Christiaan. From Manila to Queenstown: Feb. 6, Glendoveer.

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Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 22.

The Emperor's pet project for the emancipation of the serfs is at length ripe for execution, and the official communication is published in the shape of an Imperial manifesto, dated on the 19th of February, but only printed and sent out three days ago. In this proclamation the Emperor says:—"Providence has reserved to me the satisfaction of fulfilling the testamentary intentions bequeathed to me by my ancestors for improving the condition of the serfs throughout the empire. I commenced this great national work with the most implicit confidence in the co-operation of the nobles, and my expectations have been perfectly realised. The new law ensures to the serfs the most complete liberty and freedom, and guarantees the aristocracy their full rights of property in landed estates, but they are bound to leave the peasants in their present occupation of the farms they hold, and other lands provided by the new law, in consideration of certain regular payments of rent. During the period of transition, the serfs will be called 'provisionally bound peasants.' At the same time, the peasants shall enjoy the right of purchasing the farms and lands they occupy, and even other estates, with the consent of their present proprietors, in which case the peasants will become free landholders. This new order of things must be carried out within two years, till the expiration of which period the peasants will remain in their present state of dependence on the landed proprietors, and have to fulfil their duties without any opposition. I rely with confidence on the good sense of my subjects."

As might be expected, the publication of this important document, involving, as it does, such a complete revolution in the hereditary system of this empire, has not failed to make everywhere the most intense sensation, which, of course, finds its full expression in the daily press. The *Northern Bee* is amongst the foremost in greeting the measure with the most enthusiastic welcome in an article which commences in this way:—"Down on your knees, oh! Russians—down on your knees and thank the Almighty for this supreme and incomparable happiness vouchsafed to us, for this extraordinary event without a parallel in the annals of history, for this golden page which adorns the national records of this country!" The article then proceeds to dispel any fears that may be entertained of tumultuous excesses produced by the publication of the Imperial manifesto, adding that those who have such misgivings on the subject have a very unjust and imperfect knowledge of the national character of the Russian people, which in such important events is always shown by the most philosophical equanimity and composure, in proof of which the writer of the article quotes the patient demeanour of the Russians during the serious famine in 1840, as well as when the country was visited by the dire infliction of the cholera morbus and other national calamaties, and feels assured that the good sense of the people will teach them to bear with dignified composure and self respect this immeasurable happiness as they evinced when they had to submit to the above misfortunes. At the end of the article the writer—who signs himself "Michael Pogodie"—proposes to form a capital, "contributed from the first copecks earned by free labour," for the purpose of erecting a new church at Moscow, to be dedicated to the national patron saint (St. Alexander Newsky), in which an eternal lamp shall burn, and where public prayers and thanksgivings be for evermore offered up for the welfare and happiness of the magnanimous Czar, "in commemoration of this public act, which immortalises his name, and will glorify his reign to the end of time."

General Count Murawieff-Amoorsky, Governor-General of Siberia, has arrived here from his seat of government, for the purpose of again imploring the Emperor to accept his resignation, on account of ill-health. It will be remembered that the General wished to lay down his appointment last year, and was only induced to go out again to Siberia at the personal request of the Czar. Since then, however, his health has again declined so much as to make it imperative on him to remove to a more genial climate than that of Irkutzk. The Emperor has now granted his request, and accepted his resignation, nominating him at the same time to be Member of the Imperial Council of State. His functions as Governor-General of Siberia will be performed provisionally by his second in command, Major-General Korsakoff.

From Siberia we learn that a further extension of the telegraph is on the point of being completed. It is the section between Tjumen and Omsk, a distance of 632 wersts, or more than 400 miles, at an expense of 39,120 silver roubles, being just 100 roubles, or £15 per English mile, which is, no doubt, much cheaper than a similar work would cost in England. It is thought here extremely probable that the overland telegraph through Siberia to America will be completed before the projected line by the North Atlantic between Great Britain and the Western Hemisphere via Iceland and Greenland.

Sir J. Crampton, hitherto H.B.M.'s Ambassador at this court, has had an audience of the Emperor, to deliver his letters of recall, and at the same time Lord Napier, his successor, who has arrived here with his family from the Hague, had an audience of the Czar to present his credentials.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Stanton has received his exequatur as British Consul-General at Warsaw.

The following is a summary of the Imperial Manifesto proclaiming the emancipation of the serfs, dated the 3rd of March:—

"The proprietors of landed property preserve the right attached to the same.

"The landed proprietors are, however, to cede to the peasants for their permanent use the dwellings with the ground, which will be allotted to them anew by law, in consideration of the payment of dues.

"During this state of things, which will form a transitory period, the peasants are to be designated 'tributary peasants.'

"The peasants are permitted by law to purchase their dwellings, and with the consent of the landlords, the land also.

"The peasants will then become free landed proprietors.

"This new order of things is to be carried out throughout the Empire, within two years, and until then the peasants remain in their former state of dependence upon the landlords."

A committee has been appointed for the uniform regulation of the affairs of the serfs. It will be presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine. The Imperial manifesto has produced a good impression at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The *Nord* announces that Colonel Baluzek, one of the Emperor Alexander's aides de-camp, who took an active part in General Ignatieff's negotiation with the Chinese Government, has just been appointed Resident Minister from Russia to the Court of Peking.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

The most important political news I have to communicate to-day is the formation of the new Ministry. In my last letter I informed you that the King had sent for Mr. Thorbecke, and charged him with the responsible task of forming a Cabinet, but that gentleman, meeting with unexpected difficulties, gave up the attempt. Equally fruitless were the endeavours of Mynheer Rochussen, the late Colonial Minister; and it was not without surmounting numerous obstacles that Baron van Heemstra has succeeded in forming the Ministry, which is now finally composed, as follows:—

Baron J. P. P. van Zuylen van Nyefelt, to be Minister for Foreign Affairs (formerly at the head of the same department), vice Baron van der Goes van Dirksland, resigned (not to be confounded with his distant relative the Count of that name, whose initials, moreover, are different, being J. P. J. A.). The Baron was Minister for Foreign Affairs from October, 1852, to April, 1853.

Mr. J. A. Jolles, late Advocate-General of the Provincial Court of North Holland, to be Minister for the Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Reformed Church, vice Mr. J. Bosscha, resigned.

Mr. M. P. H. Strens, member of the Second Chamber of the States General, to be Minister for the Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Catholic Church, vice Mr. J. A. Mutsaers, resigned.

Baron Huyssen van Kattendyke, Captain R.N., to be Minister of Marine, vice Mr. J. S. Lotsy, resigned.

Mr. M. H. Godefroi, to be Minister of Justice (was head of the same department in the late Cabinet).

Baron S. van Heemstra, to be Minister of the Interior (head of the same department in the late Cabinet).

Mr. J. Loudon, hitherto Secretary-General of the Colonial Department, to be Minister for the Colonies, vice Mr. J. P. Cornets de Groot van Krayenburg, resigned.

Mr. J. G. H. van Tets van Goudriaan, formerly Minister of the Interior, to be Minister for Finances, vice Baron S. van Hall, resigned.

Major-General E. A. O. de Casembroot, to be Minister of War (head of same department in the late Cabinet).

It will thus be seen that only three members of the late Administration have seats at the new Ministerial Council table.

In accordance with the principles of the Constitution, fresh elections will take place for seats in the Second Chamber of the States General, in consequence of their occupants having accepted office, as follows:—At Zwolle, vacant by the appoint-

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ment of Baron van Zuylen, van Nyevelt to be Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at Roermond to elect a successor to Mynheer Strens, or re-elect that gentleman, should he come forward again as candidate.

At the same time an election must be held to appoint a successor for the responsible office of Advocate-General of the Provincial Court of North Holland, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Jolles to be Minister.

In consequence of the above Ministerial arrangements, Mr. J. P. Feith, hitherto Referendary of the Colonial Department, is appointed Secretary-General of that Ministry, vice Loudon, promoted to be Minister for the Colonies, and Baron van der Goes van Dirksland is to receive a high appointment at Court—report says Grand Master of the Ceremonies—to console him for the loss of his office as Minister.

An interesting legal question has been mooted whether Mr. Loudon, the new Colonial Minister, is a Dutch subject or not. It appears that his father was an Englishman, settled at Java, who continued to reside there for some time after that island was restored, in 1811, to the Dutch sovereignty, and eventually removed to Holland. According to the law of the 28th of July, 1850, he is not a natural born subject of the King of the Netherlands, his father not having been domiciled in this country for a longer period than three years, when Mr. Loudon was born, which event is said to have happened whilst his father resided in Java. If this account is correct, Mr. Loudon is, to all intents and purposes, a British subject, and, consequently, cannot be appointed Minister in this country or even hold the office of Secretary-General, which he has held for some years, it being a well-known fact that a natural born Englishman cannot lose his nationality under any circumstances whatever; whilst the fundamental law of 1815 expressly restricts the office of Minister of State to Dutch subjects "born within the limits of this kingdom, or its dependencies."

In answer to the above objections, the *New Rotterdam Courant* states that Mr. Loudon was born in Holland in 1824, long after his father had resided here three years and become naturalised; so that, if the above-named journal makes this statement from authority, there can be no doubt of his being a natural born Dutch subject, and, therefore, perfectly eligible to hold the high office conferred on him by the confidence of his sovereign.

The Netherlands Trading Company has issued the following notice concerning the reduction of freights on shipping chartered by them for voyages to India and back:—

"The Netherlands Trading Company hereby gives notice to shipowners that, commencing with the charters signed from the beginning of March, the hitherto usual freight on Government return cargoes will be paid, but with a reduction in the primage hitherto added, which will be in future 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent.

"The reductions in freight, on account of the size of the ships and number of voyages they have made, remain in undisturbed force.

"It is further ordered that in future all vessels having sailed from a port in Holland direct to Java previous to the end of December, 1859, and wishing to be offered to the Netherlands Trading Company for charter, as well as ships not yet freighted, shall be bound to place the whole of their tonnage at the disposal of the company.

"The Netherlands Trading Company reserves to itself the right of making whole, or partial, or no use of the tonnage offered, at the freight of 90 florins per last in full for the usual goods, with the usual reduction for heavy articles."

From the above it appears that the return freights are reduced 5 per cent. These freights, however, still amount to one hundred and ten florins per last of two tons, with the usual reductions for vessels that have made more than nine voyages, or are of the inconvenient size of more than 800 tons measurement, which for the year 1859 were subject to a reduction that left a profit to the company of four florins thirty centimes per last. The favoured shipowners who charter their vessels to the Government—or the company, which is much the same thing, as it is all one concern—have, however, no reason to complain, when we learn by the most recent advices from Java that vessels were offering to load produce at the different ports of that island at eighty to eighty-five florins for coffee and sugar to this country, whilst not long ago vessels might have been secured at as low a freight as thirty-five florins! And yet the shipowners make a great cry out against this trifling reduction as an innovation that must infalliably lead to the utter ruination of the national shipping interests, forgetting, however, the protection they enjoy from the countervailing duties in their favour, and the other important advantages reserved exclusively for the Netherlands flag, both in the mother country and the colonies. Holland may be considered an essentially maritime country—perhaps, in respect to its size and population, quite as much so as England. Shipping is a favourite investment for capital. Children are accustomed to the sea from their earliest youth—the interest taken in the different yacht clubs and regattas are quite national; whilst the country to which Peter the Great came to learn practical shipbuilding has always been famed for the solidity of construction and the general safety and seaworthiness of their vessels. And yet fears are entertained that the above-named reduction in the primage will open the door to parsimonious economy in fitting out vessels in future, and the supply of second-rate materials, such as cordage, sails, and chain cables, and tend to lower the standard and reputation hitherto enjoyed by Netherlands vessels in the estimation of the rest of the maritime world.

In the meantime, the noisy opposition of the shipowners appears not to have been totally disregarded, for the Netherlands Trading Company are again making inquiry for further tonnage for India, at the usual freight, but with the former primage of 10 per cent. The vessels tendered must be ready for sea by the 10th of April, and those on their passage out must be placed at the disposal of the company's factory at Batavia on or before the 10th of August next. The clause relating to the obligation for the outward cargo is totally abolished. The company further advertises for tenders for a vessel of about four hundred tons to take a cargo of light measurement goods and fifty lasts of heavy commodities from Holland to Sumatra, and bring back a return cargo of colonial produce. To be ready to load on the 9th of April, either at Rotterdam or Amsterdam, as may be required. Offers open till the end of this month.

H.R.H. the Prince of Orange is appointed Inspector-General of the Cavalry.

The steam corvette *Amsterdam*, Capt.-Lieut. J. P. Muller, sailed from Nieuwe Deep on the day appointed for her departure to the East India Station, under the usual salutes from the batteries. The three Malays, Siding Serang, Kasiderie, and Pa Suno, who were lately convicted of piracy in this country, and were sentenced to death, but received a pardon from the King, were sent home in the *Amsterdam*, and not in the troopship *Hercules*, as stated in my last, counter orders having been received by telegraph just as the latter vessel was getting under way.

Captain J. Bouten, commander of the merchant ship *Kosmopoliet*, lately arrived from the East, has had conferred on him the insignia of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Oak.

The Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen has appointed Mr. Rudolph Heinsen, merchant at Shanghai, and Mr. George Wilhelm Schwemann, merchant at Foo-chow-Foo, to be Consuls for that republic at the above-mentioned ports respectively.

The Danish Government has appointed Mr. T. C. Heuck, merchant at Honolulu, to be Consul for the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Hirschfeld, lately appointed Danish Consul at Swatow, having died on his passage, the Consulate is again vacant.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, March 10, 1861.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Since the inauguration of Lincoln as President of the United States, on the 4th inst., the public mind has become more quiet, though, so far as can be seen, political troubles look as unpromising as ever, especially the hopes of the re-union of the States, which have become divided. Contrary to expectations, the New Tariff Bill before Congress passed both Houses within a few days of its close; it was modified in some respects. The tax on tea and coffee was struck out; still it is a very objectionable and oppressive measure; although it will act strongly against many descriptions of English and French manufactures; it fails to give satisfaction to the commercial classes, as its main features look to the protection of manufacturers at their expense. It was considered unwise and impolitic to adopt such a measure in the present divided condition of the States, especially as the policy of the Confederated States of the South looks to a policy of free-trade. It will also fail, as all high or prohibitory tariffs do, to yield a revenue.

Since my last letter the money market has been without material alteration, the rates in the main ruling pretty steady, at 6 to 7 per cent. on call, and first-class paper, at 7c., 8c., and 9c.

The new (8 millions) United States Loan, which was taken at 90¼c., has since been sold at 91c. to 91⅜c. for those with coupons annexed, and at 93c. to 93¼c. for the registered description.

The previous Bank statement exhibited the enormous balance of $38,000,000 in specie, about $121,000,000 loans, and $89,000,000 deposits. The returns this week show $34,000,000 in specie, $119,000,000 in loans, while the deposits remained about the same. Sterling exchange rules steady, at 105⅜c. to 106c. for Bankers' Bills, and at 105¼c. for Merchants' Bills.

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The previous buoyancy in East India and China goods, previously noticed, has been sustained. The enhanced duties on spices has improved prices for many descriptions, as also the value of linseed, &c.

TEA has been in more general demand, and prices for both green and black have become quite firm. Sales of oolongs and low grades of green have been made at an advance of two cents per lb. within the past week or ten days. The market closed with a buoyant feeling. We also report 2,000 short oolong, and 2,500 ditto green at full prices.

TIN is in better demand, and higher prices are paid for both Banca and Straits; 600 and 700 pigs of the former were sold at 26c. to 27c. each, now held at higher rates, and 900 ditto Straits at 26c. cash. The imports during February embraced 12,000 pigs, against 8,000 last month.

INDIGO is in some better inquiry, though sales have been limited; about 25 to 30 of Manila, and a small lot of Bengal on private terms. Imports for February were 261 cases and 751 ceroons of all kinds, against 71 cases and 824 ceroons for the same time last year. Small sales of opium were making at $5 62½c. to $5 35c.; 200 bales gambier at 2¾. Small lots of ginsing at 45c. for Northern, and at 55c. to 56c. for Southern.

COPPER.—The market has been sustained with a good demand from the trade, while sales of Java have been pretty freely made in mats at 16½c. time, and 2,000 pockets Singapore sold at Boston at 16c. 6 months. The stock here on March 1st embraced Ceylon, none; Manila, none; Singapore, 200 bags; Java, 500 bags.

SUGARS have been active, and prices better, as a general thing. The sales of Manila and China have not been reported to any material extent. The stock of East India and China on the 1st inst. was as follows:—China bags, 42,374; Manila, 77,675; Siam, 11,661; Penang, 3,357; Batavia, 188 baskets.

RAW SILKS.—The transactions were high, comprising about 60 bales Taysaams, and 50 cases Canton, within quotations, which are lower; there is, however, more inquiry for fine silk lately. Imports, Jan. 1 to date, 500 bales China, 925 cases Canton. Deliveries, Jan. 1, to date, 800 bales China, 200 cases Canton. Stock, March 1, 1,350 bales and cases unsold.

HEMP.—Manila continues in good request, with sales of 3,200 bales at 5½c. eight months, and 6,000 to arrive at 5c. six months. Total imports, foreign, January 1 to February 28, 1861, 19,658 bales. The stock of Manila embraces 28,379 bales.

FIRE CRACKERS.—A sale of 1,000 boxes No. 1 Canton has been made at private terms, and 4,000 do. No. 1 40 packs on private terms.

SPICES.—The market was firm, though not very active. The sales have embraced 2,300 bags pepper at $8 8½c. to 8¾c. cash, nine and six months time; about 17,000 mats cassia at 18c. to 18½c.; 25 bales cloves at 8½c. now held at 9c.; 70 cases mace; 10,000lbs. nutmegs, No. 1, at 42½c. to 45c. six months; 1,900 bags Singapore pepper at 8c. in bond and cash. Imports: pepper from January 1 to February 28, 18,265lbs., foreign and coastwise.

SALTPETRE.—Sales in Boston: 500 bags crude at 8½c. to 9c. per cwt., six months.

The following table gives the total exports for the week, and since January 1, 1861, at this port.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,484,214	$2,089,372	$2,497,058
Previously reported	7,451,401	11,541,967	21,421,537
Since January 1	$8,935,615	$13,631,339	$23,918,595

ARRIVALS.—Kathay, Stoddard, at New York, March 5, from Amoy.

DEPARTURES.—Penguin, Butler, from New York, Feb. 27, for Hong Kong; Daylight, Sanger, from New York, March 5, for Hong Kong.

CASUALTY.—Hankow, Sands, which cleared Feb. 18, for Hong Kong, returned 24, having experienced some damage in the Gulf Stream.

LOADING.—At NEW YORK and SINGAPORE.—For Batavia: Surprise, Ranlett. For Hong Kong: Hotspur, Johnson; N. B. Palmer, Low; Lark, Mary.

At BOSTON.—For Batavia: Cromwell, Symmes.

JAPAN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

[From the *New York Herald.*]

Our last news from Japan was not of a very satisfactory character. There was a great stagnation of foreign trade, owing chiefly to American gold being rated by the Japanese at sixty-five cents per dollar, and silver itzabus, which are really worth only thirty-three cents, being estimated at forty cents. Such an inequitable arrangement with regard to the currency is in itself an insurmountable drawback on the purchase of Japanese wares, and the foreign merchants out there have consequently to rely more upon their imports than their exports. We, however, trust that very soon we shall hear of an adjustment of this vexed question, by the agency of the late Embassy to this country, the leading members of which devoted considerable attention to the subject, particularly at the Mint in Philadelphia, where they spent two entire days in witnessing the process of assaying their various coins. There is no doubt but that a strong party exists in Japan hostile to foreign intercourse, and that at present the country is passing through a revolutionary ordeal in respect of opening the empire to intercourse with the Western nations. That the Liberal party will triumph in this age of the world is certain, but we are sorry to see that the conduct of the English Consuls at Yeddo and Kanagawa has been such, both public and private, as to give the Conservatives fair ground for a good argument. In their official capacity these gentlemen have been extremely arbitrary and obnoxious, and in private life they have displayed a libertinism which cannot be other than a reproach to the British nation. One of these has recently distinguished himself, not only by the crime of seduction, but of murder, for he shot the father of the woman he had wronged.

The recent exploits of the British and French in the East are, however, working such a prodigious effect upon the native mind that the Japanese stand in awe, and are afraid to say even bah to the British goose. In this impression the visit of their countrymen to the United States cannot but confirm them, for the Japanese had here afforded them a good idea of the powerful machinery which may be brought to play in modern warfare, and of the small chance of deceiving or frightening us their canvass fortifications would possess. It it is quite possible, however, for foreign nations to gain all the advantages of trade with Japan without resorting to a threatening policy, or invading the sanctity of Japanese homes, and it is very discreditable to do either, and will tend more to prejudice the entire Japanese community, but particularly the conservatives, against us than anything else. It is but a poor victory if the West takes advantage of the weakness of the East to commit uncalled-for offences against Government and society there. It is a good thing to have power, but it is a still better thing not to abuse it.

The Japanese, we observe, are contemplating sending an Embassy to England in the ensuing summer, but they are for the moment at a loss for a vessel and a crew to make the required voyage. They have asked Mr. Townsend Harris if they can get either or both from the United States Navy, but Mr. Harris was unable to answer so unexpected a question. That, by hook or by crook, the Japanese will send an Embassy to England, we, nevertheless, feel convinced, and that they will extend the compliment to France and the other nations with which they have executed treaties is no less probable. They may perhaps adopt the plan of killing two birds, or more, with the one stone, and allow the Embassy alluded to to make the round of the courts of Europe. Such a diplomatic excursion would make the realm of the Rising Sun something more than a nine days' wonder, and very likely set an example which would be followed by the Celestials of the great tea land. The capture of Peking has elevated Asiatic opinion of "outer barbarians," and increased the prestige of all the Western Powers. Russia would not have been able to negotiate the treaty she did at the close of last year only for British and French arms. It is the national failing of England, however to be aggressive rather than conciliatory. John Bull is easily put into a high state of dudgeon, and then he will listen to nothing but the beat of the drum and the cannon's roar. England and France have paid the bill which has bought Russia her tract of what was a few weeks ago Chinese territory, and her advantages of communication with all China; and, omitting the cost of entertaining the shaven headed Japanese, we shall gain more in the East by the arts of peace than the allies have by resorting to war. We look with no jealous eye to this proposed Embassy to Great Britain. The bamboo-complexioned gentlemen will doubtless be a source of intense curiosity, and an ample fund of amusement wherever they go; and it is to be hoped that both the visitors and the visited will be the better for the arrangement.

Correspondence.

PROPOSED CHINESE COLLEGE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Mr. Godwin, of Newbury, who does me the favour of transmitting his letter to Mr. Stebbing, formerly resident here, was the first to suggest the establishment of a Chinese professorship at King's College, London, and the first to encourage it by giving twenty guineas towards it.

The late Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P. for the southern division, who was thoroughly conversant with Chinese matters, and had been presented to the Emperor at Peking, in Lord Macartney's embassy of 1793, assisted this project, on my application, by a donation of 100 guineas, and by his extensive influence effectually promoted it. Upwards of £2,000 was raised. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with his intuitive foresight, and uniform appreciation of everything important and consequential, gave his £100. The East India Company and the Right Hon. the late Lord Bexley, £200 each; Mr. Lancelot Dent, Messrs. Coutts, and the late Duke of Portland, £100 each; his grace having subsequently sent me £50 for Chun di Quang, a Chinese Christian convert, who the Bishop of Victoria took back to Hong Kong with him. After a while the principal of King's College informed me Lord Clarendon had then appointed sixteen of the Chinese students to place in China. Dr. Stace's son, returned from Hong Kong, told me he "knew them all." Mr. Forrest and Mr. Edkins (mentioned by Lord John Russell in the Commons' debate, last night, on Colonel Sykes's motion), student interpreters in the British embassy, are of the number. I remember Sir George Staunton saying—"Those young men may rise up to stipends of £2,000 a-year."

As far as pecuniary impulse goes, this may stimulate some of our "rising generation" to acquire a language spoken by upwards of three hundred millions of our fellow-creatures, and which might be infinitely more useful to themselves and others than the study of dead and obsolete languages; and, with reference to the higher aim—Protestant missionary motive—I cannot better describe it than in Mr. Godwin's words, "The bare contemplation of a civilised but unchristianised population embracing one-third of the whole human species, born to the same immortal destinies as ourselves, but strangers to the same glorious hopes, almost bewilders the mind with conflicting emotions; but, amidst the alternation of hope and anxiety, one conclusion is certain, that such a harvest of souls now presents itself to the spiritual husbandman as never before has courted and never again will court the sickle until that day when the angels shall be the reapers; and cold, indeed, must be that heart which does not thrill with trembling exultation at the thought of being allowed to assist, however humbly, in gathering these precious sheaves into the heavenly garner."

A gentleman who accompanied Lord Elgin to Japan leads me to hope the most accomplished Anglo-Chinese scholar, Mr. Wade, the secretary to the British Legation at Peking, on his return, and with the aid of native literati, might undertake the object Mr. Godwin's letter propounds. I am not sure Cambridge Alma Mater may not be competing with her juvenile sister at Southampton for the "Professor." A "chair" might very well be instituted at each of these "Universities." I have written to Mr. Wade. Some may infer from Mr. Godwin's letter the Hartley Institute has funds for effecting it. Had not the original legacy, by law expenses, &c., been reduced from £103,000 to £40,000, subject to a further abstraction of £8,000 legacy duty, all the objects the will specified might have been carried out. It can now only be done by the supplemental aid of contributions. If anyone is disposed to imitate those illustrious and eminent persons whose names I have mentioned (more or less), I shall be happy to be a medium in placing their deposits in the hands of the Hampshire

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Banking Company, to the credit of the Mayor and Corporation, for the time being, as permanent trustees of the Hartley Fund.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH TOOMER.

Southampton, March 13th, 1861.

MR. GODWIN, F.S.A., TO MR. J. R. STEBBING, OF SOUTHAMPTON, (ABRIDGED.)

SIR,—As a former inhabitant of Southampton, still retaining a grateful remembrance of much kindness received there from all classes, I have never ceased to watch the progress of your town with interest, and to hail her prosperity with pleasure. Of course the munificent bequest of Mr. Hartley has not been regarded by me with indifference, and the opportunity which it appears to present, of promoting, not only the interest of science and literature, but of raising the position, and augmenting the influence and resources of your town, has induced me to trouble you with the following remarks.

Among the many excellent purposes to which the fund bequeathed and the institution so happily inaugurated by our noble Premier may be made subservient, I know of none more consonant with the design of the bene factor—more beneficial to the town—or more extensively useful, than the appropriation of a portion of the building, and a part of the income to the cultivation of Oriental literature; more particularly to the diffusion of a practical acquaintance with the Chinese language.

A very small contribution would suffice for this purpose, all that is at present required being a class-room, one or two private rooms, a portion of the library, and an allowance of £250 per annum for the salary of the professor or teacher, and for incidental expenses.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company, having selected Southampton for their great English port, it is important for your town to maintain this enviable distinction She should at once arise and show herself worthy of her high destiny of being the grand emporium of the East. She should provide and render as accessible as possible all that can be required by those who seek communication with that quarter of the globe, especially information o every kind, both commercial and statistical. As Govern ment Commissioners, merchants, missionaries, and travellers would embark from her port, they would naturally feel disposed to sojourn where they could be supplied with that knowledge which would conduce to the success of their future plans, and Southampton should place herself in a position to offer them this advantage, and to render it more available by means of resident consuls, interpreters, and agents. Nothing would so effectually enable her to fulfil this, her proper mission, as the establishment of a good chool, where the language should be taught by a native Chinese, or a person familiarly acquainted with it by residence in that country. This would, I doubt not, be the commencement of an Oriental College; mercantile establishments, Government institutions, and possibly missionary schools, would follow.

I am happy, in conclusion, to state that should the town of Southampton be disposed to adopt my proposal, I have reason to believe that one of the first Chinese scholars of the day, now resident in China, and holding a very important office in the British Legation there, with the assistance of native linguists, would not be indisposed to place his invaluable services at your command.

A letter has been sent us from Mr. Edward K. Stace, of Hong Kong, now in England, addressed to Mr. Toomer, from which we extract the following:—

"I perceive that in a paragraph in the *Ham shire Advertiser* of the 16th inst. I am mentioned as informing you that I was acquainted with the student interpreters of China. I feel quite pleased at being an acquaintance of these estimable, intelligent young men, who, by their industry, ability, and integrity, are acquiring for England a noble name in China. Without the aid of these young men the treaty with China would have been almost useless, since without a proper representative its conditions could not have been carried out at the different posts. Now, however, thanks to the foresight and patriotism of the persons named by you in your communication to the above paper, we shall find the treaty to work satisfactorily. I dare say the efforts of these praiseworthy persons made little or no stir at the time, yet those who have lived in China, and where the necessity for a high-toned class of interpreters is so clearly seen, can scarcely exaggerate the importance of the system of student interpretership to England's commerce, and to what some may deem of more value—her honour as a nation.

"I refer to the Chinaman you mention, Chun ki Kwang, as an instance of the slight dependence to be placed generally on Chinese educated in the English language for the object of promoting the better or Christian intercourse of the two nations. In the absence of the Bishop, Mr. Chun quarrelled with the Colonial Chaplain, and quitted the roof of St. Paul's College, betaking himself to the trading part of Hong Kong. Here he got quite entangled in merchandise, in the traffic of sugar-candy, dried fish, and opium.

"I am convinced that if there were more mutual knowledge of each other's language, wars with China would be more difficult to get up. As with individuals, angry words and the argument *ad hominem* spring oftenest from misunderstanding."

CHINESE PIRATES.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The author of "Twelve Years in China" has lately favoured the public with a pamphlet, "Is Our War with the Tartars or the Chinese?" and Lord John Russell with a letter on the same subject.

It is not my purpose now to show that Mr. Scarth's advocacy of the Chinese rebels, is in a great measure unwarranted, and based on what I believe to be imperfect information, although I admit that Mr. Scarth has had opportunities to acquire more knowledge of some rebels than others could, still he must excuse me from believing that he rather outsteps the limits of modesty when he expresses himself as he did in a letter which appeared some time ago in the *Globe*, that he is possessed of "a knowledge of it (the Chinese question) that must be far in advance of that of most people in this country." Nothing like boldness and assurance to ensure fame and success; still a little prudence is recommendable, and arguments advanced should be founded on facts. My attention has lately been drawn to several cases of piracy committed against foreign shipping on the coast of China, and this induces me to notice Mr. Scarth's pamphlet, at page 14 of which he says, "and the only instances known of their (pirates) attacking vessels under a foreign flag were when these vessels were employed in convoying native junks." The best answer to this is Art. LIII. of the recent Treaty, viz., "In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression." It is here admitted that piracy is injurious to foreign as well as native commerce, and no one acquainted with the recent history of China can doubt that such is the fact.

Within a "twelve years' residence" piracies have occurred on foreign shipping, causing loss of property and lives. I have no means at hand to ascertain every case, but recollect some cases, viz., on the *Celestial, Margaret, Emma, Privateer, Torrington, Petrel, Polly, Omega, Caroline, Zephyr*, when in search of the *Nymph*, which in 1853 had a narrow escape, and is supposed to have finally fallen into the hands of pirates and every one on board murdered by them, at or near, I believe, Wangchew, and numerous other cases, to say nothing of vessels never heard of, the fate of which is very doubtful.

You, Mr. Editor, may perhaps recollect the murder of the Rev. Messrs. Lowrie and Fast, Mr. Vaucher's attack, and narrow escapes of others, such as Messrs. Pages, Orense, Evans, and Dumayne. The case of a French lady detained for some time by pirates, and other cases, might be stated if I could refer to old Chinese newspapers: be it enough for to-day to remind you of the case of a Dutch vessel, loaded with coals, boarded by Chinese pirates, who, on finding the cargo not tempting enough, congratulated the captain on not being an Englishman, as, in that case, they would have murdered him and his crew.

As the coasting trade of China will fall more and more into the hands of foreign shipping, and thus displace a number of native sailors of their employment, it is not unnatural to suppose (considering also the natural propensity of the Chinese) that piracy may increase to a great extent; and it is, therefore, necessary that the public should know the actual facts about it. As to those pirates who assume the Taiping war-flag, and call themselves patriots, they undoubtedly deserve great credit for having, even in China, discovered the standard of international law now applied in some other parts of the old and new world—a sure indication of the progress of civilisation!

I enclose my card, and remain, sir, yours respectfully, J. F. W.

London, March 8th, 1861.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*).

Sir,—In one of the last numbers of your valuable paper I met with a correspondency from Hamburgh, in which it was reported that very unfavourable news about the Prussian Expedition to Japan was received from Singapore, especially that besides malignant fevers, scurvy and small-pox, &c., had done great injury to the crew of the *Elbe*. As physician of this vessel, I consider it my duty to contradict those reports, which are wholly unfounded. During our stay at Singapore there was the best state of health on board of all vessels in the harbour. Only in the last days, after a stay of twenty-two days, when the *Elb* was at New Harbour in dock, the crew was affected by climatic fever, that common prowess of acclimitisation to which almost everybody is subjected in tro pical climates. Not a single soul died on board, and even in Hong Kong harbour, where the epidemical Hong Kong fever was prevalent in September and October, not a single loss has been undergone. You will favour everybody who is interested in our fate, sir, if you would kindly admit these lines into your highly-estimated paper, and even more still, if you would state that the report of the loss of the *Thetis* with nearly almost all hands, given by the *North China Herald* (October 21) is a mere fiction of some idle talker. Allow me, sir, to sign myself,

Yours very obediently,

C. FRIEDEL, D.M. & C.

Yokuhama Roads, Jan. 1.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel George Everest, C.B., and F.R.S., on the retired list of the Bengal Artillery, formerly Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and Surveyor-General of India.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colley Harman Scotland, Esq., Chief Justice of Madras.

Mr. J. J. Enslie and Mr. Marcus O. Flowe s have been appointed interpreters at Japan, and passed their examinations.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE HAY, BART.—This respected baronet died on the 19th instant at his seat at Wigtonshire. The late Sir James was son of the first baronet, Sir John Dalrymple, by the only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hay, Bart., of Park, who, on inheriting whose estates in right of his wife, in 1794, assumed the name of Hay. The deceased was born July 26, 1789, and married, first, September 1, 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., by whom, who died in February, 1821, he had an only son, Captain John Charles Dalrymple Hay, R.N. The late Sir James married, secondly, in March, 1823, Anne, daughter of Mr. George Hathorn, which lady died in July, 1838. The late baronet is succeeded by his son above named, who married, in 1847, the third daughter of the late Lord Napier. As flag lieutenant to Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane he participated in the operations in Maluday Bay, and on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He was commander of the *Columbine* and senior officer at the destruction of piratical vessels in Bias Bay, China, and in Tonquin river in 1849, for which he was promoted to captain, and received a service of plate from the merchants in China.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

T. S.—When the New Tariff came into operation.

G. E.—The Chief Justice was quite right in our opinion.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., *via* Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1861.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON MR. MOSS'S CASE.

OFFICIAL people all the world over, so far as their own actions are concerned, have rarely been wanting in the effrontery to maintain that "What is, is Right." It is a pleasing doctrine, no doubt, but to extend it to its legitimate results, it is necessary that officials, with reference to the actions of those who differ from them, should declare its converse to be equally true, and, consequently, when required to do so, they never hesitate also to affirm that "What is, is Wrong." To accomplish this effectually, their will is not greater than their power. They can generally have things their own way; they can colour and represent them just as they please; and when called upon to show that they are in the right, they take especial care to produce only so much regarding the points in dispute as to prove their opponents to be entirely in the wrong. Nay, more, they will even go the length, as Mr. DUNLOP has lately shown us, when the other side are not to be silenced, of "cutting and "garbling" their statements, and presenting extracts to establish a case which they were originally intended to disprove. To contend against men possessing such great advantages is, it must be confessed, a hopeless task. But, although what has been said and done may remain unaltered, truth is great, and it will prevail; and, therefore, with a view to brush away from a plain subject the dust by which it has been obscured, a few remarks may not be deemed out of place with reference to Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S statement in the House of Commons on the case of Mr. Moss.

We are happy to observe that his Lordship does not directly defend Mr. ALCOCK'S conduct. He merely tells us what that official thought and did in this matter, without expressing any opinion as to the legality of his having added three months' imprisonment to a sentence already decreed. Few are deemed so learned in constitutional law as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and we should therefore like to hear whether, in his opinion, Mr. ALCOCK did not in this case take upon himself to exercise a power which is denied even to Majesty in this country. If any one in England were sentenced by a magistrate for any offence to pay a fine, and such were considered insufficient as a punishment, could even the highest authority in this kingdom add to that sentence a term of imprisonment? And can what is illegal here be said to be legal when performed by a subordinate authority in Japan? It is evidently to be understood that what the FOREIGN SECRETARY advanced on this head is to be regarded simply as Mr. ALCOCK'S statement, which can easily be shown to be as inconsistent and illogical as his conduct was undoubtedly contrary to all law. To do this, the plain facts only are needed. Three merchants sat on Mr. Moss's trial, in conjunction with Captain VYSE. A finding was arrived at by the latter official, in the justice of which those merchants could not agree, and, consequently, as assessors, they refused to award either fine or punishment of any kind. Captain VYSE alone found Mr. Moss guilty, and, contrary to the opinion of the assessors, delivered the sentence, acting, it is generally believed, under instructions from his immediate superior in authority; and because the assessors could not concur in the sentence, Mr. ALCOCK, his Lordship is reported to have said, declared that "they were not competent to give an opinion on the innocence "or guilt of the accused," and was highly indignant that they did not blindly punish Mr. Moss whether he was guilty or not. This, according to the FOREIGN SECRETARY, is Mr. ALCOCK'S statement, and it appears to have passed unchallenged in the House of Commons. But it will be clear to all people, whose faculties are not obscured by pride or passion, that those merchants, sitting as assessors, must have been appointed to assess something; that the mere fact of their being assessors implied that they were to form their own opinion as to the innocence or guilt of the accused; and that to tell them that they were placed there to concur in a sentence, whether it were right or wrong, and in the justice of which they were not competent to decide, was nothing but a piece of supercilious ignorance or presumption.

Well may Lord JOHN RUSSELL decline to offer any opinion of his own as to the legality of such proceedings as these. From the beginning to the end of them, officialdom in Japan, with persistent folly and wrongheadedness, resolutely refused to go right. Even when they had everything their own way, and they desired to go right, they went wrong. Captain VYSE sets aside the opinions of the assessors; Mr. ALCOCK disregards the opinions both of the assessors and of Captain VYSE; and when the victim is fast in their power, the warrant for his imprisonment is informal in three different ways. It is dated ten months before the sentence was passed; it is founded on the authority of an Order in Council which had been repealed; and it directed the Chief Justice at Hong Kong to deport Mr. Moss to England, after the term of his imprisonment had expired. After this we should be prepared for anything coming from Japan. The wonder is that these Japanese Dracos, in the garb of English Consuls, did not order the Chief Justice to decapitate their prisoner first, and deport him afterwards, for he had just as much authority to execute the one sentence as the other. Luckily for Mr. Moss, the seat of judgment at Hong Kong was not occupied by an ALCOCK, but by a magistrate who knew and respected the extent of his power and jurisdiction. When every step in these proceedings is, as we have shown, marked either by the grossest folly, error, ignorance, or contempt of law, it is hardly surprising that the FOREIGN SECRETARY should refuse to give the papers connected with them until he had first submitted them to the law officers of the Crown. The inference to be deduced from this is certainly open to doubt, for it may be supposed the papers will not be given at all, if the opinion of the law officers should prove unfavourable to Consular authority in Japan. That, however, remains to be seen; but it is impossible not to remark that the mere fact of their having been so submitted points directly to the conclusion that Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself entertains serious doubts on the question.

It is not difficult to raise a cheer in the House of Commons when a pompous philanthropical platitude is uttered there regarding overbearing and offensive conduct on the part of the strong towards the weak. Mr. ALCOCK knew what he was about when he deliberately charged the English residents with "thinking themselves entitled to set at defiance the laws and customs "of Japan." He was furnishing the FOREIGN SECRETARY with an argument which he knew would prevail over every other consideration in Parliament. Mr. ALCOCK is, of course, considered to be right, and his countrymen to be wrong. He charges them, be it observed, not with defiant acts; he accuses them only of "thoughts." But even here we can meet him on his own ground, and prove that he has utterly misrepresented the thoughts as well as the feelings of his countrymen in Japan. The protest which the merchants at Yokuhama addressed on the 10th of last December to Captain VYSE clearly demonstrates the desire of the English residents in Japan to live peacefully and amicably among the Japanese, and far from thinking themselves entitled to infringe their laws, or to set their customs at defiance, they manifestly evinced in that document the liveliest desire to avoid offending even the minor prejudices of the people. All that Englishmen wish for in Japan is to be as free from illegal arrest as they are in their own country, and not to be denied permission to exercise the first and highest privilege of mankind in defending their lives when endangered. It is easy for an officer like Mr. ALCOCK, when he finds himself in an unpleasant predicament, to get up in his own defence a general and indefinite case of calumniation against those who disapprove of his proceedings; but before that case is believed, the other side of the question should in justice be heard. We would, therefore, again express our hope, as we did in our last issue, that our countrymen in Japan may have an impartial hearing, and that they may not, by the national predisposition to decide in favor of the weaker party, be pushed unmeritedly to the wall.

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THE DUTCH IN TIMOR.

FOR many years past the Portuguese and Dutch have had settlements on Timor—the most easternly of the group of Sunda Islands, and within two hundred miles of the north-west coast of Australia—and been rivals in their several endeavours to subjugate the native tribes and extend their own separate territory. This state of continual antagonism naturally ended in disputes about their boundary line, which, however, have lately been amicably settled by a State treaty between Portugal and Holland. Though this treaty was agreed to and signed by the two Governments as far back as 1855, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the needful ratification on the part of the representatives of the nations severally, as the States-General of Holland refused in more than one session to sanction it, so that the Bill was only passed last year. Our correspondent at Amsterdam, in his letter of the 22nd of August, 1860, in the *London and China Express*, No. 43, communicated the intelligence that the treaty had been ratified after receiving the sanction of the Portuguese Cortes, "which, however, was not obtained without a series of long and fiery debates, and a considerable show of opposition." The publication of the treaty in the Dutch official gazette, the *Staats Courant*, did not, however, take place before the 4th of October last.

According to the stipulations of that treaty the frontier line runs between the provinces of Cova and Juanilo on the north coast, and Suai and Lakecune in the southern part of the island. Holland evacuates Pulo Cambing, a little fortified island opposite Dilly, the most populous place of the Portuguese settlement, and of great strategical importance, as it commands the sea approaches to that town. On the other hand Portugal cedes her claims to the islands of Flores, Adenara, Solor, Lomblen, Pantare, and Ombai, as well as the group of islands constituting the so-called Archipelago of Solor; as a set-off to which Holland remunerates Portugal with an indemnity of 200,000 florins.

Timor may fairly be called the most thoroughly neglected of all the Dutch possessions in the East, though it contains all the natural elements of becoming at some future time a valuable and flourishing colony. How little is known in Europe of the population of the island may be gathered from the fact that in an *official* paper on Timor in a late number of the *Tydschrift voor Nederl Indië*, the number of inhabitants is stated on authority "to range between 95,256 and 2,757,119." We have, however, reason to believe that the population is somewhere about 700,000, of whom some 300,000, or nearly one-half, are subject to Holland, not quite so many are claimed by Portugal, and the rest are governed by their own native rajahs, some of whom are suzerains of Holland, and others of Portugal. Some of these rajahs are "black Portuguese," a local appellation signifying their descent from half-caste Portuguese. They are styled Rajah or Fettor, and in some instances even Emperor. Thus the Emperor of Great Sonnebait is one of the most powerful vassals of Holland.

In the year 1852 the Dutch had a dispute with the Rajah of Lidak, a neighbouring chieftain, and an expedition was sent to Atapupu to chastise him, in which they took his son-in-law—a Chinese—prisoner. But as the Rajah did not take this lesson to heart, and the Dutch longed to possess his territory, on which some very valuable copper mines had lately been discovered, a larger military expedition was fitted out in 1857 at Kupang, the chief town of the Dutch settlement, situated near the south-western point of the island. The expedition embarked on the 26th of July, and was composed of a battalion of infantry with some artillery and engineers, the whole under the command of Col. L. J. Kroll. Before attacking the Rajah of Lidak they made a detour to chastise Bakikooi, the Fettor of Takaip, another neighbouring chieftain, who had formerly been a fief of the Emperor of Great Sonnebait, but thrown off his allegiance, asserted his independence, and to prove it, had undertaken a predatory expedition, and exacted tribute from the natives under the protection of the Dutch flag. On the 26th of August they came up with the enemy, ensconced behind their bamboo palisades, who received them with a sharp fire. Judging from the comparatively large number of Dutch officers killed and wounded, they appear to have been good shots, but were soon driven from one position to another till they had retreated to Soni Leo, the capital of Bakikooi. This kampong was also soon taken and burnt, but the victory cost the attacking party more than twenty men killed and wounded. The inhabitants sued for mercy, but the chieftain had retired to the mountains with a handful of his light troops, and determined to harass the Dutch in their flank, as his wife confessed, who was made prisoner. After destroying several kampongs and laying waste the country, the troops eventually retreated after a campaign of fifteen days, but the Fettor continued to assert his independence, and it was only last year that he sent in his adhesion to the Dutch from his inability to vanquish Oppohava, who claimed to be the legitimate Fettor of Takaip.

After this somewhat doubtful success the greater part of the troops were sent back to Java, and there only remained two companies of the 10th battalion of Javanese, a detachment of Europeans, twenty-one in number, thirty negroes, and the armed band of music, with two small mortars, and these were embarked in September under Col. Kroll, and reached Atapupu the next day. After a weary march among the mountains they nearly fell into an ambuscade, but perceiving the danger in time, a peloton under the command of Lieut. Timmermans was sent to dislodge the enemy, which that officer not only effectually did, but followed them in their retreat for more than two hours, when he found they took refuge in a fortified kampong on a steep rock 200 feet high. Finding it inaccessible in front, he proceeded round to the other side, and attacked it with such briskness that the besieged surrendered themselves prisoners after a short defence, when the kampong was burned.

Early the following morning Col. Kroll continued his march over very rugged and broken ground till he came to the range of mountains, on the summit of which was situated the chief kampong of the Rajah of Lidak. Here he found the ascent most dangerous and difficult. In many places the soldiers had to sling their muskets to climb up the rocks on all fours, exposed all the while to a galling fire from the enemy, well sheltered behind breastworks, and concealed in caverns, from which they could take a good aim as the attacking party slowly toiled up the mountain. It was here that Capt. Hamers and two Europeans were wounded, and three native soldiers killed. When they arrived at length at the kampong, the Rajah and his men abandoned it for a still more elevated position, which the colonel twice attempted to take by storm, but without success. He then set fire to the kampong and destroyed the enemy's stores of provisions and water, ultimately making good his retreat, though with a loss of thirty men. The withdrawal of this column without accomplishing the object of its mission may be considered as something very like a defeat, and the Dutch accounts of the affair acknowledge their want of success and loudly praise the great bravery exhibited by their opponents. In the afternoon they reached their camp. The troops were drawn up in a square, and the tents for the wounded, the baggage, and ammunition, were placed on the left wing. A guard of five-and-twenty men was placed over the camp, and sentries posted near the well. Close to the camp was a bamboo jungle which seemed impenetrable. Just before dusk, when the troops were reposing quietly after their hard day's work, they were suddenly alarmed by the cries of the sentinel on duty at the well, and found themselves surprised by a band of four hundred natives, who had approached them unperceived by creeping noiselessly through the jungle. Lieut. Timmermans repaired immediately with his section to the post of danger, but most of his men, having never yet been under fire, fairly ran away, leaving him with but a very few soldiers to bear the brunt of the attack, till the colonel had time to form his men and proceed to his relief, in which he did not succeed without further very serious loss; and indeed the number of their killed and wounded was so great, that after ultimately routing the natives, it was found expedient to retreat immediately further towards the coast, destroying their ammunition stores and baggage in order to move more quickly, and after a very difficult march all night arrived at Atapupu the next day without further adventure. The official despatches glossed over the real discomfiture of the expedition, and spoke only of victory and inflicting summary chastisement on the Rajah.

Of the real state of the case the public in Holland were long kept in the dark, and it was only by chance that the true character of this episode, which gives a lively picture of military life in Netherlands India, leaked out from a comrade of Lieut. Timmermans, whose description of the affair differed greatly from the official bulletins. The reason that induced him to publish a truthful statement of the events of the expedition throws further instructive light on the military operations of the Dutch in the East. After the return of the expedition against the Rajah of Lidak, the whole of the officers—with the

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single exception of Lieut. Timmermans—received the decoration of the Military Order of William. As all the comrades of this officer protested against his exclusion from the distinction they had all fairly earned, he sent in a remonstrance on the subject. Col. Kroll then sent for him and advised him to withdraw his complaint, or else he should be compelled to charge him with cowardice, as he had with his section run away when the natives surprised the camp at the well. Lieut. Timmermans was of course indignant at this accusation, as it was well known he had stood the brunt of the attack with but few followers, after the greater part of his men had been panic-struck, and continued to make head against the enemy till the troops had formed and come to his relief. So far from retracting his remonstrance, Lieut. Timmermans now insisted on being tried by a court-martial, which was granted him, and he was, after a long and patient investigation, most honourably acquitted. In consequence of this Col. Kroll quitted the service, and Timmermans, who in the meanwhile had been promoted to the rank of captain, was not only decorated with the Order of William, but received the insignia of the Order of the Crown of Oak also. Whilst it is our pleasant duty to record that subaltern officers have the means of obtaining redress when wronged, on the other hand it is lamentable to contemplate the moral condition of a service where such acts of petty jealousy are practised by superior officers on their juniors.

Though the above particulars—which we have derived from what we consider reliable authority, and have every reason to believe strictly correct—relate to an expedition in itself but of secondary importance, they serve to throw a peculiar light on the elements on which the Dutch supremacy in the East Indies is based. We see here a few Europeans, with a handful of negroes and native troops composed of Javanese sepoys, subjugate one after the other native rajahs of the same religion and the same origin as themselves. In this description of desultory mountain warfare the original lords of the soil appear to be a match for their foreign subjugators, who act upon the somewhat doubtful principle of *divide et impera*. As it is in small things so it is in more important ones. Were the Javanese, Malays, and other inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago to combine together for their mutual security and defence, or should ever some principle be discovered—such as the Mahomedan religion or some fixed political dogma—to awaken among them the necessity of a union of their joint resources, the Dutch supremacy in the East would be found to totter and be far more weak and untenable, as well as less prepared to go through such a fiery ordeal as that which Great Britain experienced, and from which she came out so thoroughly triumphant in the late memorable mutiny in India.

BANKS CONNECTED WITH CHINA AND THE FAR EAST.

No. III.

In previous numbers we have given detailed accounts of the Oriental Bank Corporation and the Agra and United Service Bank; we now have to notice a Bank which originated in Western India, but has since established itself in London, and struck out for itself a more extensive field of banking operations than was afforded by the original location in the presidency of Bombay.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

This Bank was originally formed in Bombay in Oct., 1853, under the auspices of the present Chairman, William Howard, Esq., then Advocate-General. Its subscribed capital of Rs. 5,000,000 or £500,000 sterling, was paid up during the first twelve months of its existence.

At the end of the first half-year, with a small paid-up capital and heavy preliminary expenses, it realised a net profit of £3,769, which amount was carried forward towards the formation of a reserve fund. For the second half-year, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. was declared, and the sum of £41,032 carried to the reserve fund. Without going more ully into the early details, it may be stated that the Bank continued steadily to prosper, paying regularly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. until the half-year ending 30th June, 1857, when a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. was paid, after completing the reserve fund to £50,000, the amount to which it was limited by the deed of settlement.

It is true that at that time, and subsequently in January, 1858, the directors took upon themselves the responsibility of a departure from the strict letter of the deed of settlement, in so far as they did not divide the whole of the surplus profits, but they felt that, were the Mercantile Bank to continue, it would be prudent, considering the very extensive scale of its business, to ask the sanction of the shareholders to their eventually increasing the limit of the reserve fund from 10 per cent. to 20 or 25 per cent. upon the capital. Having completed the reserve fund, they commenced the plan of carrying forward large amounts of unappropriated profit to the account of the next half-year; and the prudence of the step was fully demonstrated by subsequent events. For the half-year ending December, 1857, a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. was declared, and £38,860 carried forward.

During the four and a-half years the business of this Institution was carried on in the name of the Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, a return was made to the shareholders in the shape of dividends of 42 per cent. on their capital.

A Royal Charter of Incorporation having been obtained on 22nd May, 1858, necessitated the withdrawal of the head office of the Bank from Bombay to London, where it is now established, under the title of the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China," with a Court of Directors, consisting of seven members, including the Chairman and Manager, who holds office *ex officio*.

We now come to the great commercial crisis which occurred at the end of 1857, and from the effects of which it would be unreasonable to expect that the Mercantile Bank, with its large business, could have escaped entirely uninjured. The losses sustained, however, were far exceeded by the profits, and were less than might have been anticipated from the largeness of its transactions and the severity of the crisis. For a short time numberless and most exaggerated rumours were circulated on this subject, which had the effect of sending the price of the shares at one time below par. They soon rallied, however, and regained their former position, and with but slight fluctuations have since always stood at a good premium.

By the Charter, the new Bank was precluded from commencing business until one-half of its capital (£250,000) had been paid up to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Treasury, the same to be evidenced by a certificate under the hands of any two of them for the time being. This certificate was granted to the Corporation on the 22nd day of May, 1858, and the Bank then opened in London for the transaction of business.

The following are the dates on which the capital of the Bank was paid in London:—1858: 11th May, £250,000; 26th July, £60,000; 21st October, £50,000; 19th November, £40,000; total, £400,000. The remainder of the capital, making a total of £500,000, was paid up early in 1859.

The Bombay Agency opened on the 1st July, 1858; the Calcutta Agency, 1st August; the Madras Agency, 1st July; the Ceylon Branch, 1st July; the Singapore Agency, 1st August; the Hong Kong Branch, 1st July; the Shanghai Branch, 14th July, 1858; the Mauritius Branch, 1st April, 1859; and the Penang Agency, on the 1st Feb., 1860.

The first ordinary general meeting was held in London on the 30th May, 1859. The profits then shown for the portion of the half-year during which the Bank had been at work, after paying its charges, and all preliminary expenses connected with obtaining the charter, amounted to £15,109, which was appropriated among the shareholders, being a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the capital, but £9. 15s. per cent. on the amount actually employed during the half-year. Mr. G. P. Robinson, who had been manager of the old Bank in Bombay, was elected a director. In their second annual report at the meeting held on the 22nd May, 1860, the accounts submitted showed a net profit (after providing for all bad and doubtful debts) of £74,650, which was appropriated as follows:—£50,000 for a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., £20,000 carried to a reserve fund, and £4,670 to the next account.

The premises hitherto occupied by the Bank in Old Broad-street having been found too small for the increasing business of the Company, a lease of a portion of the building in 52, Threadneedle-street, formerly known as the Hall of Commerce, was taken on favourable terms.

The accounts of this Bank are audited half-yearly by professional auditors, which affords greater security to the shareholders and the public than an annual examination.

The third ordinary annual meeting will be held in May next, to receive the report of the directors and the financial statement for the year 1860, which is not yet published, but a dividend

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of 10 per cent. per annum has been paid for that year, the directors having the power of declaring the dividends. The allowance for the six directors is £1,800 per annum.

The chief manager, Mr. Alexander Anderson, was engaged at its formation, and is now abroad on a tour of inspection; his seat being filled by the Inspector and General Manager, Mr. D. T. Robertson, who was also engaged in the Bank at its formation in Bombay as chief accountant.

The balance sheet for 1860 is not yet published; but at the close of 1859 it was as follows:—

General Balance for the half-year, ending 31st December, 1859.

LIABILITIES.			
Proprietors capital		£500,000	0 0
Current accounts, fixed deposits, drafts, and notes in circulation, &c.		3,238,038	2 4
Profit and loss balance from last half-year	12,898 12 2		
Profits for half-year	36,771 11 10		
		49,670	4 0
		£3,787,708	6 4
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand at head office and branches ..		431,479	17 3
Government securities ..	£25,352 15 6		
Bullion at head office and branches	498,027 12 1		
		523,380	7 7
Bills of exchange, Bills discounted, loans, &c...		2,824,966	15 7
Office furniture at head office and branches ..		7,881	5 11
		£3,787,708	6 4

1859 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Sept. 15 To dividend on 20,000 shares at 10 per cent. per annum	£25,000 0 0		
Dec. 31. To balance carried down	49,670 4 0		
		£74,670	4 0
1859			
Jan. 1. By balance brought forward from last year		£109	14 4
Dec. 31. Nett profits for the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, after deducting all charges, rebates, Income-tax, and bad and doubtful debts &c.			
Half-year to June 30 ..	£37,788 17 10		
Ditto, Dec. 31	36,771 11 10		
		74,560	9 8
		£74,670	4 0
1859			
Dec. 31. By balance brought down		£49,670	4 0
Out of which there has been paid subsequent to Dec. 31, 1859.			
Dividend of 10 per cent..	£25,000 0 0		
And a reserve set aside of ..	20,000 0 0		
	£45,000 0 0		
Leaving a balance to be carried to next half-year	£4,670 4 0		
		£49,670	4 0

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, the new Secretary of Legation at Yedo, who proceeds by the next mail, will, we understand, discharge the duties of Consul-General during the absence of Mr. ALCOCK, who has applied for leave of absence.

Mr. Miller, at the Jerusalem, will receive subscriptions for Mr. George Coleman, late of the H.E.I. Company's service, whose useful career has given rise to a movement for the formation of a fund for his support. Mr. Coleman is now 78 years old.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—(18.) Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that its object was to ensure to the shareholders in the undertaking the benefit of the Government guarantee, which had been given, but in reference to which the law officers of the Crown had advised that some technical difficulties existed. The Bill was read a second time.—(19.) The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said some better means should be provided for communication between this country and India.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said that the principal object of this Bill was to correct a clerical error that had been made in the contract between the telegraph company and the Government.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said it was impossible that any efficient telegraph could be laid down without an agreement being come to between the Governments of England and Turkey upon the subject. The Bill then passed through committee.—(21.) On the order for the third reading of the Bill Lord LYVEDEN said he hoped that her Majesty's Government were prepared to say that they would not enter into any future engagement of a similar character with this or any other company without notice to Parliament. The Earl of CAITHNESS wished to express his opinion of the danger incurred in guaranteeing any company connected with submarine works. At one time submarine cables were supposed to to be indestructible; but he could say, from experience as a director of a telegraph company, that they were not. Mr. Robert Stephenson gave it as his opinion that the experience we had of these cables was unfortunate as regarded their destructibility, though he thought they would ultimately be laid over a large portion of the world. Some had worn out or become much decayed in five years, some had endured for ten, and it was probable that others would last for twelve or fifteen years. The construction of an overland telegraph cost £30 a mile, of a submarine £300, and of an underground £120. The maintenance of an overland was £8 per annum, and of a submarine £25. These figures showed the great expense of a submarine as compared with other telegraphs.—Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY said that her Majesty's Government had learnt a lesson from the unfortunate case of this Red Sea Telegraph, and that they would not give any guarantee to any future company for the construction of any electric lines without previously submitting it to Parliament, and letting the public have a full knowledge of all the circumstances. The Bill was then read a third time.—(22.) This Bill received the Royal Assent.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.—(18.) In answer to a question from Lord LYVEDEN, Earl DE GREY and RIPON stated that arrangements had been made for continuing Lord Canning in the Governor-Generalship of India for a few months beyond the usual period of five years.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—(11.) The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on the navy estimates, Lord C. PAGET prefaced the usual exposition of the several votes by some general remarks upon the state and condition of our naval force. The total amount of the estimates for the year was £12,029,175, against £12,836,100 for last year, which sum, however, included several extraordinary items of charge.—Sir J. PAKINGTON reviewed at some length the principal topics embraced in the speech of Lord C. Paget, adding remarks upon the discipline of the navy.—Mr. BAXTER called attention to a comparison of the strength of the British and French navies, as a reason for reducing the estimates.—Sir M. Seymour, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Lindsay, took part in the debate, as did also Mr. Bright, who believed that the estimates might have been reduced by three or four millions.—On the subject of the number of men in our navy, Sir J. ELPHINSTONE said that between 2,000 and 3,000 seamen, in a high state of efficiency, were coming home from China, and he would suggest that they should be retained in the place of an equal number of the worst men in our fleet.—In reply, Lord PALMERSTON said it was impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the policy of France had been to get up a navy superior to that of England. If we wished to be friends with France we must keep in such a condition that our weakness should not invite attack; and, in respect to iron ships, we were not in that condition. There was no ground for saying that the demand proposed in these estimates was larger than the interests of the country required. Several votes were then agreed to.

SUPPLY.—ARMY ESTIMATES.—(14.) Mr. T. G. BARING made the usual introductory statement, accompanied by details, of the numbers and several heads of expenditure of the Army. The number of men proposed for the current year was 146,044, exclusive of the force in the East Indies, which would raise the aggregate number to 212,773. The sum to be voted was £14,606,751. In the course of his speech he gave some interesting details relative to the Armstrong guns, and referred to recent improvements in their manufacture. He observed that a good deal had been said respecting the guns used during the recent operations in China. Those guns were inferior in range and in accuracy and in every way to the 12-pounders now issued. They were hastily equipped, without any of the improvements which were now being applied, but still the practical test furnished of their efficiency was eminently satisfactory, and the manner in which they were worked did the greatest credit both to the officers and men engaged. He alluded to an article in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, which purported to give an extract from the report of an officer who served in China (said to be Major Hay), but the information was quite inaccurate. The statement was that, though the Armstrong guns under the most favourable circumstances gave very accurate shooting, the casualties to our outlying riflemen were so serious that the guns had to be withdrawn at the most critical part of the action in which they were engaged. There was, he observed, no foundation for this statement; and he read extracts from reports of Captain Millward, who, writing after the disembarkation at Peh-tang, reported all the guns to be "in excellent preservation and fit for work," and added, "this is the eighth time the battery has been embarked or landed since leaving England, each time in boats, mounted and dismounted, never once landed at a wharf, and at Odin Bay landed in a surf." He concluded by proposing the vote for the number of men proposed.—The estimates were severely criticised by Mr. W. Williams, Colonel Dickson, and Mr. Henley, defended by Lord Palmerston, and ultimately the vote was agreed to.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN JAPAN.—CASE OF MR. MOSS.—(21.) Mr. Alderman SALOMONS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could inform the House of the circumstances under which a British subject had been tried at Kanagawa by a court composed of the Vice-Consul and three merchants as assessors; whether the court so composed agreed in the decision come to, and whether the sentence pronounced by the Vice-Consul was fine, deportation from Japan, and three months' imprisonment at Hong Kong; and, lastly, whether the court at Hong Kong had pronounced the imprisonment unjust and illegal, in consequence of which the British subject referred to had been discharged from imprisonment.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that the circumstances were briefly these:—Mr. Moss had gone out shooting, and had killed a wild goose or some other bird. On his way home, when he arrived at Kanawaga, he met certain persons employed by the police of that district, who advanced towards him with their swords. He cocked his gun, and threatened to fire if they advanced; but some other persons behind, employed by the same authorities, took away his gun, which in the struggle went off, and

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inflicted serious wounds on one or two persons who tried to take it from him. The Japanese seized him and carried him to a place of confinement, from which he was rescued by the British Vice-Consul, who took him to his own house. According to the Treaty and to the orders of Council he was there tried for the offence of having gone out with his gun, and also for the offence alleged by the Japanese, of having deliberately fired at those Japanese who were wounded. The British Vice-Consul had two assessors for the purpose of this trial. It did not appear that the Vice-Consul thought Mr. Moss guilty of the crime alleged by the Japanese—namely, that he had fired deliberately at these persons—but the Vice-Consul referred to an order or notification, issued in 1859, to the effect that it was not lawful, according to Japanese laws and customs, either to carry firearms or to go out in pursuit of game without permission, and he also found that his resistance to the police authorities was likewise a violation of the general order which had been given by the Government. The Vice-Consul, in consequence of these offences, condemned Mr. Moss to deportation from Japan, and also to pay 1,000 dollars as a fine. The two assessors refused to concur in the sentence. The matter was, therefore, referred to Mr. Alcock, who said that the two assessors were not competent in any way to give an opinion on the guilt or innocence of the accused. Mr. Alcock thought the punishment too mild, and he added to it three months' imprisonment at Hong Kong. Mr. Moss was accordingly sent to Hong Kong; but when he arrived there it was found that the warrant of the magistrate was informal. It professed to be given upon the authority of the order of Council, which order in Council was repealed, and there was not, therefore, any justification for the sentence of imprisonment. Mr. Moss was thereupon liberated, not at all upon the merits of the case, but from this technical defect. He was sorry to say that the conduct of Mr. Alcock on one side and the opinion of the British merchants on the other had led to a good deal of discussion and ill-blood in Japan. Mr. Alcock's representation was that between the question of conforming to the Japanese laws and customs on the one hand, and a certain liberty to British subjects on the other, a line ought to be drawn; but he said that many of the British subjects in Japan thought themselves entitled to violate the laws of that country, whereby they excited on the part of the Japanese a great deal of resentment and complaint. The merchants, on the other hand, said it was absurd to suppose that all the Japanese customs, their mode of dress, and various other things were to be observed by English residents. That might be perfectly true on their part, but he must say he thought that Mr. Alcock was quite right in saying that while on the one hand a fair liberty should be allowed to British merchants and others engaged in their common pursuits, yet that to set at defiance the laws and customs of the Japanese was a course of conduct that would lead to very serious results. With respect to the legal question, that must be referred to the law officers of the Crown, and he could therefore offer no opinion upon it, nor could he give the papers until that opinion was given. These, however, were the facts, and he must say he should very much lament if the conduct of the English residents in Japan should neutralise the good effects which the active commerce springing up between the two countries could not fail to produce.

CHINA WAR EXPENDITURE—(22.) Sir S. NORTHCOTE called attention to the mode in which the vote of credit of 850,000*l.* for naval and military services in China for the year 1859-60 had been dealt with, and to the importance of regulating the system of dealing with the unexpended balances of votes for army and navy services. - General PEEL criticised the disbursement of the sum referred to, and supported the views of Sir S. Northcote.—Mr. PEEL gave explanations as to the expenditure of the vote of credit, professing himself unable to see how it could be alleged that there had been any misapplication of the vote.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER at considerable length defended the application of the money, and contended that all information respecting this war expenditure was essentially uncertain, and to say that giving that information tied up the hands of the Government—the same as if half-a-million had been added to the vote for the army, and a quarter of a million to the vote for the navy—is a doctrine that would destroy votes of credit altogether. The Government must have a larger discretion in the application of the money between all the services engaged in the operations of the war. If the hon. gentleman's doctrine is a sound one, no such thing as votes of credit can be asked of the House of Commons. He added that as the subject was to be referred to a committee, he would render every assistance in its discussion.

TEA AND SUGAR DUTIES—(22.) Mr. GREGSON called attention to the Customs duties now levied on tea and sugar, and to suggest to the Government that they should take the subject into their early consideration. The hon. member proceeded to show that the duty on tea bore an undue proportion to the value of the article. The value of tea as imported was 1s. 3d. per lb., while the duty was no less than 1s. 5d. per lb., being more than 100 per cent. as compared with the value; while the Chinese admitted our manufactured goods at a duty of 5 per cent. The reduction of the duty, by increasing the consumption, would be greatly to the advantage of the revenue, as had been shown by past experience. In 1846, when the duty on tea was 2s. 2½d. per pound, we imported 47,000,000lb. of tea, but last year, with the reduced duty of 1s. 5d., our imports of tea were 77,000,000lb. In the case of sugar the same results took place. In 1842 the amount of sugar imported was 20,000 tons; last year it was not less than 400,000 tons. This was clearly the result of the reduced duty on sugar. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to enter into a discussion of any subject connected with the duties upon tea and sugar. The facts given as to the growth and the consumption of tea and sugar, and as to the trade with China, were facts of the highest interest and importance. To one administrative question, relating to the classification of the duty upon sugar, apart from the amount of the duty, he took occasion to refer. The subject embraced not merely the classification or non-classification of the lower descriptions of sugar, but likewise whether the uniformity of duty for which he would call is to be extended to refined sugar or not, because the duty upon unrefined and refined sugar is a matter of degree just as much as the difference between different sugars of any other classes. This being so, he was not sanguine that the difficulty would within any reasonable time be entirely overcome. The House then adjourned to Monday, April 8.

OF WHAT BENEFIT TO JAPAN HAVE THE NEW TREATIES, POLITICALLY, SOCIALLY, OR MORALLY BEEN?—COMMUNICATED

(*Continued from page* 177.)

The French now appear on the scene, and their first reception in 1846 was courteous. The same year Commodore Biddle, with two American men-of-war, visited Uraga, to request formally the Japanese to open some of their ports to the whalers of the United States frequenting their seas. His request was answered by an edict, through the Dutch, that all foreign business must be done through the Dutch or the Chinese. Even up to 1852 had Japan maintained its bold position of isolated policy. This expedition was actually ordered by the President of the United States, and yet it failed. Two years later the faint "no" was to become a weaker "yes." The Portuguese had been expelled, the English, Russians, French, and Americans were each in their turn repulsed. True, no force had been used; persuasion, reiterated endeavours, presents, promises, and all the moral power of five of the greatest countries in the world had tried to move the Japanese empire, in vain. She was deaf, or would not hear; and she preferred her happy existence and present state to all the tempting baits held out by unknown wanderers. "She was content to bear those ills she had, and fly from others that she knew not of."

But there is a Providence above who ordereth all things. He saw the time was come, perhaps to gather all his sheep into one fold, and he puts a word into the minds of our rulers, and so it came to pass.

We cannot honour the Portuguese privileges with the denomination or consequence of a Treaty, nor can the miserable existence and career of the Dutch at Firando and Decima be deemed worthy of such a title. Captain Saris, on his visit to Yedo, obtained perhaps the nearest approach to establish an honourable and reciprocal intercourse; but—"*palmam, qui meruit ferat,*" it is to Mr. Fillmore, President of the United States, and Commodore Perry, that belongs the distinction and responsibility of having opened Japan to the five great Western Powers. On March 31, 1854, was signed at Kanagawa the first treaty of Japan:—each successive Power may have improved a little on the original text, but the importan-basis is American. Admiral Stirling, in 1855, obtained the same privit leges, it is true, but the pathway had been trodden down and the way opened.

We all know the immediate rush which the other great powers made on the immolated victim—how, with eagle eye they saw their prey afar off, and how each bettered the other by fresh demands. A destructive volcanic eruption, a decimating cholera at Yedo, and the death of an Emperor, sealed and consecrated the treaties. This was enough to make even Europeans tremble. What, then, must have been the effect on the for-centuries-closed Japan and her people? Stupor, awe, and a confirmed conviction that her gods diappproved of the treaties. And yet, in 1859, when the ports of Kanagawa, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki were opened, what did we find?—the treaties had been made, and they would be recognised and held sacred. True, it was too late to recede. Force, such a force as the simple Japanese cannot even yet imagine, might have compelled them; but who would have been bold enough to strike the first blow? All Christendom would have execrated the monster and his nation.

The ports were opened, and preparations were made for the reception of the expected but undesired guests; in their ignorance of foreigners they knew not what to expect, they had all to learn, and their lesson, I fear, has been a rude one. I arrived in June at Nagasaki, my first news was that even then, the laws of Japan had been violated in one of its most sacred and severe ordinances. A Frenchman had carried to China a Japanese mistress. Here was the beginning. These were Japan's new friends who pledged themselves to the observance of peace and amity, and to respect Japanese laws. All was new to Japan; we, that is our foreign community, most of them unscrupulous specimens of all the nations they claimed the protection of, wished and expected to find money exchanged as at Paris, Custom-houses as well organised as at London, ships as soon and as richly freighted as at New York or Liverpool. Patience was no word in the vocabulary of the new comers. Insults, threats, words of doubtful celebrity met the quiet and wonder-struck Japanese, as often as they endeavoured to pacify their indignant guests.

When too much was exacted, and, while the attempted means of exaction were tried ineffectually, then the Japanese pride, not to be curbed by the presence of men of war representing all the flags of the favoured nations, was aroused, and complete stagnation of business ensued. Blame not the Japanese, the foreign community are alone to blame. No standard of exchange had been previously arranged, all the monies of the foreigners were new to the Japanese; there is but one power in Japan to settle these matters, and that power is at Yedo. The currency question is referred to that capital, and by the energy, tact, and patience of our Minister, aided by his colleagues, it was, at last, satisfactorily assured.

What then! Merchants, or men calling themselves so, owning only some thousand dollars, put down applications for millions, under the gentlemanly names of "Nonsense," "Snooks," "Jack Ketch," "Walker," "Brown," "Jones," and "Robinson." Our minister nobly and instantly branded this outrage on the delicacy and respect due to the panic struck officials with the epithets such ignoble conduct justly merited. Yet these were the men whom the unknown millions of Japan were to receive and welcome! They asked from the treasury of Kanagawa, on the 2nd Nov., 1859, only four months after the opening of the port, exchange in itzabous for 1,200,666,778,244,601,066,953 dollars!! *Quel horreur!* Was this fair, was this honourable, was this the way to win them over?—to wring out of them a treaty, and then insult them in their own treasury and in the presence of their officials? Mockery has its limits, even where ignorance is speechless; patience and good breeding may support, but cannot pardon ridicule and coarseness. Can they like or respect such specimens of their new friends? Surely not.

What followed? No mint could meet such exorbitant demands. Paris, London, New York—all the capitals united, could not have supplied these exigencies. Exchange was stopped—then trade; then idleness on the part of the foreigners. On the part of the Japanese, one feeling predominated and

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still predominates—a regret that they conceded a treaty to the Americans, a bitter repentance of the signatures of 1854, which the voice of their gods told them plainly was the death-warrant of their former bliss and contentment. The Japanese have gained nothing! They have sold gold at 100 per cent. profit to the foreigner—they have received a few presents—but they are sick of us, and view with wonder no more our fleets, our arms, or ourselves. They may have bought a few yards of flannel, a few bales of Manchester goods, a few toys; in exchange they have offered us, at indescribable profit, nearly all they have to offer. So punctilious are they in carrying out the treaties, so ready are we to profit by their generosity and abuse their confidence!

They have been insulted; they have revenged themselves. Blood has reddened the Japanese sword, and yet we, unmindful of the provocation, already cry for vengeance. We are the lambs, the Japanese the butchers. Believe it not, my friends in England and France! The Japanese are a race worthy of our esteem and affection. The foreigners they have to meet with have disappointed and wounded them in their pride, their sensibility, their institutions, their habits, their hopes, and their desires. Pause, then, England and France, ere you order one gun to be fired on a Japanese! Passion may be difficult to control, but history will not be the less severe.

Thus, then, I have attempted to prove that Japan has gained nothing politically, socially, or morally from the treaties with foreigners. Support me ye who think as I do—examine kindly once more ye who doubt or disagree with me—and tell me where have you seen the social benefits conferred by us on Japan? As merchants we have our end before us, and with patience, time, and honour we may succeed, but as Christians, what have we *not* to do? This is a task which Heaven imposed on us when the *Little Lee* steamed into Yedo with the present of Queen Victoria. Commerce must come, commerce will come, but if the products of this land are to be obtained only by blood and treachery—what good have we done it?

The future of Japan is yet before us—but all who look can see but one crisis. The Japanese are proud, brave, and courteous, they have been wantonly insulted in their pride, tempted too often to show their courage, and, moreover, often treated with contempt by their inferiors, both in manner and respectability. More than half Japan (nearly all the Diamios and nobles) were and are opposed to the treaties. They are ever at hand to press the Government to expel the hated stranger from their shores. They are said to direct the murders which have taken place at Yukohama, in order that the foreigner may attempt revenge and demand redress from the Government, and then let me not think of it!—either Japan ceases to exist or the treaties will be waste paper. C. P. H.

P. S.—The late events at Kanagawa and the forcible arrest of Mr. Moss and Mr. Telge, forms a new phase in our relations, and must be reserved for a future communication.

Naval and Military.

The French troops, which were lately reported as having left Toulon for China, or Cochin China, were by last accounts at Alexandria, from which it is of course conclusive that they intend proceeding by overland route.

The *Terrible*, frigate, Captain F. H. H. Glasse, C.B., has been fitted up, and sent to Alexandria to embark Lord Elgin—who is now on his way home from China—for Trieste, his lordship having, it is said, selected that route for reaching England.

The following letter has appeared on the Fatshan boat engagement:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir,—Having read in *The Times* of the 11th that a medal is to be given for the war in China, with clasps for Canton, Taku, and Peking, I beg to suggest that a clasp should also be bestowed on the officers and men actually engaged in the action at Fatshan, on the 1st of June, 1857, under the command of Sir Michael Seymour and Commodore Keppel. It was a most dashing affair, well carried out, and attended with the most complete success under very great difficulties. The force engaged consisted of about 1,400 officers and men, and the cost of the clasp to perpetuate this brilliant boat action would not exceed the sum of £150, which I am sure would be granted with pleasure by the country.—Your obedient servant, FATSHAN."

The Times contains the following notice of gunboats and China:—"Letters received from the gunboat *Janus*, dated at Hope Sound, January 15, state that she had been driven on shore on the 19th of December, during rough weather, by a junk driving down athwart-hawse of the *Janus*, at 3 A.M. that day. At low water the crew could walk round the ship. Everything possible to remove was taken out of the vessel, but it was the 28th of December before she was got afloat again. The weather was exceedingly severe, the thermometer having been down to 20 degrees below freezing point. Several of the crew had their hands very much frost-bitten. The *Clown* gunboat had been driven on shore at the mouth of the Peiho, and was not expected to be got off before spring, even if they succeeded in doing so then. It was reported among the squadron, that the officers and crews of the gunboats would proceed to England in other vessels, the gunboats receiving necessary repairs at Hong Kong, and fresh crews sent out to them from England."

The screw steam gun-vessel *Penguin*, 5, tender to the frigate *Narcissus*, 51, Captain Risk, flag of Sir Baldwin Walker, has left Plymouth Sound under canvass for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Royal paddle yacht *Victoria and Albert*, will be removed from the steam basin in Portsmouth dockyard to-day, and will complete her refit at harbour moorings. It is expected that the yacht will be required about the middle of next month to proceed to Madeira and bring home the Empress of Austria.

Bills are posted in the vicinity of the dockyard gates at Portsmouth, inviting petty officers and seamen to enter for service on board the Great Eastern steamship, offering £4 per month to the former and £3. 5s. per month to the latter, and stating where an officer can be found in daily attendance to ship men. The notification significantly concludes with, "men-of-war's men p eferred."

Her Majesty's screw steam frigate *Bristol*, 51, launched at Woolwich on the 10th of last month, was yesterday undocked, and the screw steam tank-vessel *Wye* was docked in her place, to complete her fitment as a storeship for the African station.

The augmentation which the Government has decided on making in the corps of Royal Engineers, consequent on the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian Engineers, will take effect on the 1st of April, on which date two additional companies will be added to the corps, making the number of companies belonging to this branch of the service thirty-eight. The two new companies will be formed from the Chatham detachments now at head quarters, and each will consist of a hundred non-commissioned officers and men. By direction of the Adjutant-general of the Royal Engineers, the 37th and 38th companies will, on their formation, be attached to head-quarters until they are required to embark for foreign service. The recruiting parties recently despatched from Brompton to raise additional men for the corps of Royal Engineers have been very successful and a number of fine young men, most of them skilled mechanics, have been sent up to head-quarters.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham dockyard for a squadron of five steam frigates and other vessels of war to be built at that establishment, in addition to the several line-of-battle and other screw steamers which are now in progress. The following are the names, number of guns, and horse-power of the new vessels:—The Boadicea, 51, 600-horse power; the Pactolus, 22, 200-horse power; the Diligence, 17, 200-horse power; the Selamis, 4, 250-horse power; and the Aloatross, 4, 200-horse power. The above ships of war will be commenced immediately the vessels now on the stocks, several of which are in a very forward state, are completed. The ships building at Chatham are the Bulwark, 91; the Royal Oak, 91; the Belvidera, 51; the Rattlesnake, 21; the Menai, 21; the Reindeer, 17; and the Myrmidon, 4.

The colonelcy of the 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment has become vacant by the death of General Henry James Riddell, K.H., which took place at Oxendon, Dunse, Berwickshire, on the 8th inst.

The following is the official order issued on the subject of the suspension of Major Yelverton:—"Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, March 18, 1861.—In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders.—By command, J. S. BROWNRIGG, Deputy-Adjutant-General."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has the following in connection with China:—

Lieutenant Frederick W. Hallowes, who for upwards of three years commanded the *Bustard* gunboat, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant Arthur in the command of the *Algerine* gunboat.

Captain M'Cleverty, of H.M.S. *Cambrian*, has been ordered to hoist a broad pendant, and has nominated Mr. Bertram Mitford, Assistant-Paymaster, to act as his secretary.

Lieutenant William Arthur (1854), who was appointed to the *Algerine* in the month of June, 1858, has been nominated to the command of the *Nimrod*, vice Wynniatt, invalided (since dead).

We understand that officers returning home from India via the Cape, in charge of invalids, will be allowed to count as service in India the three months following the date of their departure from that country.

The *Emerald*, 51, screw, Captain Arthur Cumming, at Plymouth, is ordered to be fitted for the reception of a flag, and, it is said, will proceed to Rio with the new commander-in-chief of that station, which Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry Keppel has refused to accept, and will shortly arrive in this country.

The Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India met on the 23rd inst., at the War-office, the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., in the chair.

Colonel Sir Robert Walpole, of the Rifle Brigade, has been named to the command of a division in India

The command of the 37th and 38th companies of Royal Engineers—the two new companies ordered to be raised at Chatham—has been given to Captain L. C. Barber and Captain W. C. Phillpotts, both of whom have been ordered to join head-quarters for that purpose.

The changes in the different Cavalry regiments are important. They are the result of the deliberations of a committee of officers, of which Sir T. Brotherton, Sir A. Clifton, Lords Lucan and Cardigan, General Lawrenson, and Sir William Russell were members. It is said that the present Light Dragoon regiments are all to be made either Hussars or Lancers, and that the three new regiments, the 19th, 20th, and 21st, will be Hussars.

The 32nd Company of Royal Engineers have embarked for St. Helena to carry out the fortification works ordered for that island.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 19.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Thomas Armstrong Gough to be lieut., by purchase, vice Grews, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. George M. Billington to be capt., by purchase, vice Joseph Thomas Wetherall, who retires; Cornet Henry Albert Reade Revell to be lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, promoted; Frederick Wise, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted; Cornet William Ward Bennitt to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Bourke, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—John Gaspard Le Marchant, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—Capt. Horace Trower to be major, by purchase, vice Henry Lee, promoted by purchase to an Unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy; Lieut. Phineas Bury to be capt., by purchase, vice Trower; Cornet Hugh Humphrys to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bury.

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Royal Artillery—Assist.-Surg. Alexander Maclean, from the 42nd Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice M'Munn, promoted on the Staff.

6th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Alexander Courtenay Hall to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edmund Hall, who retires; John Vincent Rigg, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fitz Gerald, promoted.

9th Foot—Francis William Brathwaite Gattey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Leigton, promoted.

10th Foot—Major Harvey Wellesley Pole Welman, from the 86th Foot, to be major, vice Brevet-Lieut. Col. Richard Mordesley Best, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Lieut. David Baker Gabb to be capt., by purchase, vice Paget John Bourke, who retires; Ensign Roper Dacre Tyler to be lieut., by purchase, vice Gabb; John Hely, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ferdinand Russell, appointed to the 49th Foot.

12th Foot Ensign Alfred Handcock, from the Royal Dublin City Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dunlevie, promoted; William Henry Brooke Peters, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice MacDonnell, promoted.

13th Foot—The surname of the Ensign appointed on the 22nd ult. is "Ievers," not "Jevers," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 22nd of February.

15th Foot—Ensign John Joseph Grier to be lieut., by purchase, vice Maunsell, promoted.

17th Foot James Stuart Thornton Duesbery, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice William Villett Rolleston, promoted in the 2nd West India Regiment.

18th Foot Loftus Corbet Singleton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Marsland, promoted.

20th Foot—Arthur Joseph Stourton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Elliott, promoted.

22nd Foot—Haworth Peel Massey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Parry, promoted.

29th Foot Charles Edward Pinckney Simpson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice William Graham Arnold, who retires.

30th Foot—James Alexander McMahon, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brownlow, promoted.

35th Foot—Edward Douglas Jones gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Laws, who retires.

36th Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major Edward Charles Butler to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Lieut.-Col. James Nugent, who retires; Lieut. Horace Edward Willett to be capt., by purchase, vice Butler; Ensign Christopher Spurgeon to be lieut., by purchase, vice Willett.

42nd Foot—Lieut. Edward Arthur Elgin to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Fraser, about to retire from the service.

46th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Matthew James Edward Fagan, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice Meane, promoted on the Staff.

48th Foot—Major John Guise Rogers Aplin to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Benjamin Riky, deceased; Capt. James Mancor to be major, without purchase, vice Aplin; Lieut. Edward Feneran to be capt., without purchase, vice Mancor; Ensign Pulteney Edward Bowlby to be lieut., without purchase, vice Feneran.

49th Foot Ensign Ferdinand Russell, from the 11th Foot, to be ensign, vice Robert Emslie Henry, who retires.

50th Foot—George James Campbell Allardice, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice White, promoted.

56th Foot—Staff-Assist.-Surg. Edward Knapp Wurtele Smith, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice Taylor, appointed to the Staff.

62nd Foot Eugene Charles Pollexfen, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Callaway Ross, appointed to the 92nd Foot.

70th Foot Charles William Howard, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Collins, promoted.

75th Foot—Lieut. Harry Philip Dawson to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Cornwall, returned home invalided.

81st Foot—Mark Saurin Wynne, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Cowper Rochfort, who resigns.

86th Foot—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Richard Mordesley Best, from the 10th Foot, to be major, vice Harvey Wellesley Pole Welman, who exchanges.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Edwin West to acting chief engineer in the Jasper; C. J. Sergeant and J. Lovering, appointed to the Asia as supernumeraries; F. N. Sutton in the Vixen; J. Ward in the Alert.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Second Class: N. Stearn in the Asia, for service in the Osborne; J. A. France in the Trident; W. Giles in the Narcissus; J. Ker in the Edinburgh; H. Parry in the Styx; P. Robinson and T. G. R. Knight in the Curacoa, as supernumeraries; T. Marsden in the James Watt; R. Hetherington in the Asia, as supernumerary.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—D. Miller to be an inspecting commander of the Coast Guard, vice Norman, whose period of service has expired.

LIEUTENANT.—J. B. Creagh to the Princess Royal, additional, for service in the Porcupine tender.

MASTERS.—J. Bodie to the Victory; J. C. Solfleet to the Aboukir; W. B. Calver (additional) to the Imaum; W. S. Luke to the Marlborough.

SURGEONS.—W. Loney to the Cumberland; J. Cockin to the Emerald; H. Loney to the Racoon; H. Prero to the Ajax; A. E. Mackay to the Marlborough.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—C. J. Devonshire and J. M Dronson to the Conqueror, A. M'Kenna to the Hogue, B. Browning to the Cockatrice, J. Wyse to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital; F. W. Davis to the Marlborough.

CHAPLAIN.—Rev. H. T. Clark to the Marlborough.

SECOND MASTERS.—T. W. Webster to the Procris; W. B. Goldsmith to the Rolla; W. H. Willing to the Cockatrice; J. Dixson to the Dasher; J. W. M. Barnett to the Colossus, for Coast Guard; B. S. Jackson to the Weser.

MASTERS ASSISTANTS.—H. M. C. Week and H. V. Davidson to the Marlborough.

PAYMASTER.—F. Brady to the Marlborough.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—J. H. Mooney and H. F. Roe to the Marlborough.

SECRETARIES.—Assistant-Paymaster R. W. Parish to Commodore Seymour; Assistant-Paymaster B. Mitford to Commodore M'Cleverty.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—J. Middleton, M.D, to the Conqueror; R. H. Gilbert to the Calypso; J. Donovan to the Icarus; J. Parker to the Proris; and J. F. Kynsey to the Weser.

ACTING SECOND MASTERS.—J. Vunchin to the Pembroke, for the Coast Guard; W. Blakey to the Wellesley.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—W. W. Williamson to the Marlborough; C. Moxley to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Himalaya.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: W. M. Chambers to the Firefly; T. H. Punshon to the Asia, for the Chanticleer. Second Class: W. Todmer to the Hero; W. Ash to the Marlborough; W. Smith to the Indus, for charge of the Goldfinch; J. Jolly to the Hannibal; R. E. Denison to the Princess Royal, for service in the Porpoise. Third Class: J. R. Jackson to the Asia, as supernumerary; J. H. Ferguson and J. H. Bradshaw to the Indus, as supernumeraries; W. Rumble to the James Watt; J. Muir to the Victor Emmanuel; C. Platt to the Marlborough.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—E. Parsons to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; H. Jones to the Marlborough. Second Class: G. Roe to the Indus, as supernumerary. Third Class: J. Miller, C Lawrence, E. Comley, R. Phillips, J. Plowright, and S. V. Bull to the Asia, as supernumeraries; J. E. Rowe Townsend, R. J. Norman, and W. E. Grigg to the Indus, as supernumeraries; A. Scobie, W. Pratt, and J. Warner to the Marlborough; G. Purkis to the Majestic, for service in the Dapper; J. Gill to the Dauntless: H. Bunting to the Hero.

Monetary and Commercial.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

At a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank yesterday, the report presented showed a profit on the past year's transactions of £45,552, from which the sum of £5,000 was added to the reserved fund, and a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year was declared. The necessary steps will be taken to procure the sanction of Government to issue Bank notes at Singapore.

The great spring sale of coffee of the Netherlands' Commercial Society has been fixed to take place at Rotterdam on the 17th April, and the quantity to be offered is 462,327 bags.

The Government guarantee has been fully confirmed to the Red Sea Telegraph Company, but no steps have been taken to despatch new cables to repair the damages existing in the line, which, as before stated, are believed to be comparatively trifling.

Intelligence has been received from the vessels in the Mediterranean engaged in the survey of the route for the telegraphic line from Malta to Alexandria, to the effect that no impediments exist to the laying of the cable. The *Rangoon* and *Malacca* are proceeding with their fittings at Greenwich to convey the cable.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China have convened a meeting for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and also for obtaining the authority from the proprietors to apply to her Majesty's Treasury for permission to issue notes payable to bearer on demand at Singapore.

India Loan Scrip has not maintained the late advance, a relapse having taken place from 100¼ to 100½. There have been some extensive sales of India bonds, apparently on banking account, and the price has receded to 30s. to 20s. discount. Exchequer bills have been also pressed for sale, and the bills due in June are quoted at 15s. to 10s. discount.

The suspension was announced on 23rd of the old East India firm of J. G. Behrends and Co., with liabilities for about £40,000. Mr. Behrends was struck by paralysis last December, and his recovery being slow, it is considered necessary to wind up the business, its details at the time of the affliction being entirely in his hands, his partner having been only recently introduced.

The following on the line of telegraph to India is from *The Times*' City article:—

The question of the Euphrates telegraph to India was admitted in both Houses of Parliament by members of the present and past Government to be the most feasible, speedy, and economical route, but which was abandoned in favour of the costly Red Sea project through an official breach of faith, almost as deplorable as that committed by the Derby Cabinet with the candidates for the Galway steam contract. This breach of faith has always been attributed to some mysterious deference to the veto of the Emperor Napoleon. Meanwhile, Russia, untrammeled by any necessity for consulting other Powers as to the propriety of establishing the best means of communication with her Eastern possessions, has rapidly pushed forward a line to China, so that in the course of a few months our receipt of the earliest news is likely to depend upon the courtesy of the authorities at St. Petersburg.

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The amount of bullion by the steamer of the 20th inst. was, to Ceylon: gold, £2,000; Madras: gold, £14,657, silver, £13,971: Calcutta: gold, £790; Penang: silver £18,240; Singapore: gold, £1,140; Hong Kong: silver, £25,489; Shanghai: silver, £47,902.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	79 to 81	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20¾ to 21¾	21 20¾
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	33 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	20½
100	London and Westminster	20	63¾ to 64¾	64¼ 4
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	50 to 52	...
50	Union of London	13	24 to 25	24½ ¼
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ⅜	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2¼ to 3¼	2¼
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	68 to 69	...
50	Do. new	25	10 to 11pm	35
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18¾ to 19	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight the market has been without activity, sales consisting chiefly of Tayshan Congous and good and fine Moning kinds and common to fair scented Capers and Orange Pekoes, and prices remain without material alteration. Low and fair common Congous have been in moderate demand, as also very good common for shipment to Halifax. In flavoury kinds under 1s. 6d. per lb. prices have ruled rather irregularly from day to day. Common to fair Black leaf kinds remain much as before. Good and fine Monings and Kaisows have met with a steady inquiry, the former at fully previous prices, the latter again at rather higher rates. Low Tayshans have sold with difficulty, but fair to good qualities have attracted attention at the moderate prices established. Fine Souchongs maintain their value, as also other qualities. Oolongs and Flowery Pekoes remain as last advised. Large quantities of low and fair Common scented Capers have changed hands at from 8d to 10d. per lb. Fine are still saleable in small quantities. Orange Pekoes have been difficult of sale privately, but at public auction some parcels of fair quality offered without reserve realised former prices. The supply of Green Teas continues moderate, and there is a steady inquiry for nearly all kinds of country Tea at fully former prices. Japan Teas still continue difficult of sale. Some considerable parcels of Canton Gunpowder have been sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for fair quality, and at 8d. per lb. for low kinds in boxes. The public sales during the fortnight amount to 37,456 packages, of which 15,122 packages were sold, including 12,326 packages offered without reserve.

SILK.—A better disposition has existed since the reduction in the Bank rate, and prices remain at our last quotations, viz.:—

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior. s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 0 to	23 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	21 0		
„ No. 5	16 0	17 0		
Taysaam	11 6	14 0	16 0 to	18 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Canton	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese thrown	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	20 0	27 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

SUGAR.—The market has somewhat improved. Sales have been made of 350 bags of good mid. China at 43s.; 30 tons of Clayed Manila at 34s. 6d. At auction the parcels have been 2,581 bags Siam, low to good middling white, 41s. to 43s. 6d.; good greyish yellow, 36s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. common brown to low yellow, 31s. 6d. to 36s.; 6 200 bags common Clayed Manila at 33s. 6d.; 484 baskets Java (an indirect import), low middling to good white (part 16s. duty), 41s. 6d. to 43s.; low to good grey, 36s. 6d. to 40s.; brown and low yellow, 33s. 6d. to 36s. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of 70,593 baskets Java, held on the 21st inst., is reported to have gone off rather favourably, the whole having been cleared off at about the valuations.

COFFEE.—Fair inquiry, and sales at full rates. Plantation fetching 69s. to 73s. 6d. for low middling to good middling, and 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d. for native.

RICE.—Speculative demand has again set in, and sales to arrive have been made at 13s. 3d. for Java, and about 5,000 tons of necranzie, at 10s. to 11s.

PEPPER.—Transactions in this market have again been chiefly confined to the parcels offered by auction, which passed off as follows:—60 bags black Singapore sold at 3¾d. to 4d.; 2,143 bags Penang were mostly disposed of at and afterwards, good quality, 3½d. to 3⅝d.; common, 3⅜d. to 3½d. 2,447 bags Bangkok found free buyers at 3⅝d. to 3¾d., including first class sea-damaged at the same rates; and 300 bags fair Alleppy brought 4¼d to 4½d. Only small quantities have been sold by private contract, Singapore being scarce. 230 bags Penang White went off at full prices; middling to good fair, 6d. to 6¼d.; one lot fine, 8¼d.

SAGO.—Demand slack. Borneo Company's extra large pearl, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d; medium, 17s. 6d. to 18s. FLOUR.—Of 1,000 bags at auction, only 150 were taken at 16s. TAPIOCA.—Sales of Penang at 4¼d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: 236 bales at auction, at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for first, 1s. 1d. for second, and 7d. to 9d. for fourth. Cassia Lignea: Private sales at 86s. for fair seconds. Cassia Buds: Sales at 195s. Cloves: No sales announced. Mace: 17 cases Penang and 12 Singapore sold at 9d. to 1s. Nutmegs: Sales at 1s. to 1s. 10d. for ordinary small, and 3s. 2d. for good bold.

HEMP.—Market dull, 400 bales at auction all retired.

COTTON.—Speculative demand, and large sales, at 4d. to 5⅛d. for Surat and Madras.

JAPAN WAX.—109 cases sold at auction; ordinary block, 60s.; saucer, 62s. 6d. Galls: 223 cases sold at 33s. to 33s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—Market dull. No sales since our last.

TIN.—Market very dull. Banca is quoted at 122s. to 123s.; Straits 117s. to 118s.

GAMBIER.—Market steady, and sales at 16s. to 17s. 6d. Cutch; Market dull. 2,500 bags at auction, a few only sold, at 23s. to 23s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India rubber: Stock in warehouse and afloat very large. Transactions small at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Camphor: sales at 220s. Sapanwood: 28 tons of Siam at £6. 10s. to £8. 7s. 6d., 30 tons of Manila at £7. 7s. 6d., and 30 tons of Batavia at £5. 7s 6d. to £8. 5s. Soy: very dull, 50 casks of China were offered, but no sales effected. Rhubarb: nothing doing. Mother o'pearl Shells: Singapore in demand. Manila, flat. Star Anniseed: small sales at 75s. to 80s. Sticlac: 143 cases at auction partly fetched 81s. 6d. to 90s. for fair to good. Gum Benjamin: sales of Siam at £16 to £22 for ordinary to good second. Damar: sales at auction at 43s. to 44s. for good picked. Gamboge: No business doing. Rattans: Sales of 17,000 bundles of Singapore and Penang, at 3s. 7d to 3s. 9d. per 100. Elephants' teeth: No sales reported. Vermillion: 54 cases at auction sold at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. for good genuine. Galangal root: Parcels at auction retired. Cubebs: Sales at £6 10s. to £7 10s for middling to good. Dragons' Blood: No business. Rum: Sales of Mauritius at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, 7. to £7 17s 6d.; hoops, £9. to £9 7s. 6d.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8. to £8. 7s. 6d.; rails, £5. 5s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN. 124s. for block; 125s for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £21 to £22. 5s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22.; spelter, £18 to £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7. per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£164,014
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	1848
Hong Kong	—	91,062
Manila	—	—
Singapore	5,140	60,592
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	... 19,933
Hong Kong	—	... 11,784
Singapore	1520	... 396

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The late improved demand has been to some extent shared in by the cloth-market, but for the most part relates to yarns. The speculative turn in the Liverpool cotton market has perhaps been the leading cause of the greater activity here, and the character of the movement induces caution, as the commercial accounts from abroad are not substantially better. The advance has not been commensurate with the rise in the raw material, but, spinners having relieved themselves of stock to a fair extent, are now refusing in many cases to do business, except at very full rates, and there has been less buying in consequence during the last day or two. A good deal of business has been effected, at an advance of one-eighth.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The bar silver brought by the last West India steamer has been disposed of at 60⅛d. per ounce, showing a decline of ⅛d.

The directors of the Labuan Coal Company have made a call of £1 per share, payable on or before April 19.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Feb. 7, at Buenos Ayres, from Canton and New Zealand, Rosetta; 9, at Rio Janeiro, from Batavia Amitia. March 20, at Bremen, from Hong Kong, Herman; 22, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Twee Gezusters; 23, from Banjoewangie, Jeannette en Cornelia; 26, at Queenstown, from Manila, Princess Somawaty.

DEPARTURES.—March 24, from Torbay for Shanghai, Queen of the Ocean; 23, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Sea Snake; 24 for Batavia, Kron Prinz Ernst; 25, from Deal for Shanghai, Carausius; from Ramsgate for Batavia, Metalen Kruis; from Deal for Batavia, Rotterdam; from off Dover for Batavia, Hugo Grotius; 24, from Plymouth for Shanghai, Raleigh; 24, from Liverpool for Shanghai, Pegasus; 25, for Singapore, Beatrice; 27, from London for Shanghai, Ocean Mail; for Cardiff and Shanghai, Earl of Windsor.

SPOKEN.—Niemen? Nantes to China, 19 Nov., 37 S., 5 W.; Clara Novello, Liverpool to China, Jan. 17, 5 N., 24 W., and Zeeraart, Dutbarg, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 21, on the line, 23 W., Jessie Beazley, for Hong Kong, March 22, 50 N., 8 W.

Laid on at London for Hong Kong, Haddington.

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Shipping Intelligence.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Mar.	Deal	Foo-chow-Foo	Wm. Mitchell	Riddock.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Lauderdale	Bowers.
— 20	Liverpool	Macao	Valdivia	Halliday.
— 20	Do.	Macao and Canton	Milbrook	Barron.
— 16	Cowes	Canton	Hermann	
— 11	Dal	Do.	Capiolani	Swankie.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Cleveland	Wawn.
— 23	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Carl Ritter	Breckwoldt.
— 18	Bruwer haven	Do.	Thetis	Reis.
— 8	Queenstown	Manila	Recorder	
— 11	In the Clyde	Do.	Veturia	Rickaby.
— 6	Santander	Do.	Paz	
— 13	Weymouth	Do.	Clifton	Beazley.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Meliora	Cooper.
— 17	Queenstown	Do.	El Dorado	Garrie.
— 15	Liverpool	Singapore	John Bibby	
— 18	London	Penang	Malvern	Mowbray.
— 15	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Jeddo	Vd. Hoeven.
— 16	Falmouth	Do.	Johanna Wagner	Wuerst.
— 15	Off Plymouth	Do.	Wilhelmina	Blekkingh.
— 9	Brouwershaven	Do.	Maria Anna	
— 9	Texel	Do.	Jacob en Anna	Pedersen.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Christiaan Louis	Brink.
— 9	Do.	Samarang	Anna and Helena	Dam.
— 9	Do.	Tjilatjap	Zeemeean	Kayser.
— 11	Waterford	Java	Esther	
— 18	Texel	Banjoewangie	Amicitia	Gaaf.
— 9	London	Bassein	Von Berg	
— 8	Cuxhaven	Akyab	Martha	
— 9	Flushing	Do.	Gustaf	Chase.
— 9	Havre	Do.	Belle Anais	Surmont
— 16	Falmouth	Do.	Lizzy	
— 22	Liverpool	Do.	Spanker	Lachlan.
— 22	Falmouth	Maulmain	Alethera	Jackson.

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 4	Liverpool	Shanghai	Mallard	
— 12	Hartlepool	Do.	Carausius	Milburn.
— 15	Cardiff	Do.	Clemens	Huntemann.
— 17	Shields	Do.	Drusus	
— 16	Sunderland	Do.	Veritas	Knuppel.
— 21	London	Do.	Wynaud	Reid.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Assyrian	Shepherd.
— 18	Do.	Newcastle& Shangh.	Kremlin	Johnson.
— 9	Do.	Hong Kong	Prince Alfred	Harper.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Chaa-sze	
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	Jessie Beazley	
— 14	Swansea	Do.	Judge Shaw	
— 22	Ditto	Do.	Falcon	O'Sullivan.
— 22	Ditto	Do.	Hero	Inglis.
— 19	London	Shields and China	Waverley	
Feb. 1	Callao	Manila	Neptuno	Rodeques.
Mar 12	Liverpool	Singapore	Beatrice	Taylor.
—	Ditto	Singapore & Penang	Victor	Fotheringham.
— 16	London	Do	Gwalior	Thompson.
Mar. 9	Ditto	Cardiff & Singapore	Calliope	
— 12	Ditto	Do.	Thames	
— 12	Ditto	Penang	Mary Ann	Alexander.
— 16	Off St. Catherines	Batavia	Abeona	Williamson.
— 18	Portsmouth	Do.	Christian Huygens	Kathwick.
— 16	Falmouth	Do.	H.N.M.st.Amsterdam	
— 20	Off St.Alban's	Do.	Quatre Bras	
Jan.14	Buenos Ayres	Do.	Hendrika	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Lauderdale, Westminster, Lord of the Isles, Foam, John Scott. For Shanghai: Assyrian, Ocean Mail, Julia, Wagoola, Anglo-Saxon, Solent, Capiolani. For Singapore and Penang: Xulla. For Singapore: Richard Thornton. For Cape of Good Hope, Penang, and Singapore: Malacca. For Manila: Prudence. For Batavia: Cecrops. For Bankok: Nil Desperandum.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Clementina, Casas, Perla. For Shanghai: Little Edith, Spirit of the Deep, Kate Carnie. For Hong Kong and Canton: Finzel, Friar Tuck. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Germania, D. F. Weber, senr. For Batavia and Singapore, Lizzie Aisbitt. For Singapore: Antilla, Electric, Johanna Stoll.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Majestic. For Singapore and Penang: British Queen.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Padel, Amaranth. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Richard. For Manila: Maria Luisa, Voladora. For Honolulu: Schwinge. For Nicolayefsky and De Castries Bay: Magnus. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Octava.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Dina, Vertrouwen. For Decima (Japan): Jacob en Anna. For Samarang: Koophandel, Henrietta. For Samarang, Pekalongan, and Pamanoekan: Estafette.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Mary en Hillegonda, Nederland, Copernicus, Kosmopoliet, Johannis Anthonius, Vriendschap. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Commissary van der Heim, Arlequin, Graaf Dirk III., Madura, Wail van Puttershoek, Luconia, Guartje en Maria. For Decima (Japan): Governor van Swieten. For Macassar: San Vincent de Paulo. For Padang: St. Jan. For Samarang: Vyf Vrienden. For Samarang and Sourabaya: Euterpe. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Bantam. For Sourabaya: Eerstellung, Yacht Club.

SPOKEN.

VELOZ (ship), of Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Dec. 8, 18 S., 36 W.
MENSAGARO, Balley, to Hamburg, 19 Dec., 22 S., 92 E.
SOURABAYA (packet), from Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Jan. 20, 1 N. 25W.
PRESIDENT V. RYCKEVORSEL, Rotterdam to Sourabaya, Jan. 12,1 N., 23W.
SANDALE (?), Siam to Falmouth, Dec. 22, 35 S., 19 E.
DELFT (Dutch barque), for Batavia, Feb. 3, 21 S., 28 W.
THEODORIE (?), barque, from Manila, Jan. 25, 10 S., 12. W.
TARANTINA, Macao to Callao, Dec. 14, 32 S., 101 E.
STAD DOCKUM, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Jan. 28, 25 S., 27 W.
SOUVERAIN (Norway ship), Liverpool to Batavia, Feb. 20, 7 N., 24 W.
HUNTRESS, Newport to Hong Kong, Jan. 25, off Trinidade.
GLENCLUNE, London to Shanghai, Jan. 28, 16 S., 33 W.
ST. JOSEPH (French barque), Cardiff to Shanghai. Oct. 12, 6 S. 23 W.
ELLEN SIMPSON (ship), Liverpool to Hong Kong, Dec. 21, 9 S., 123 E.
ST. KELSIP (French ship), for Shanghai, in Pitt's Passage.
ST. PEDRO (Prussian ship), for Hong Kong, in Pitt's Passage.
NEW YORK, New York to Japan, Dec. 29, on the line, lon. 129 E.
BURGR. VAN REENEN, Amsterdam to Singapore, Nov. 21, 14 N., 26 W.
ASIA, from Singapore, Jan. 15, 29 S., 51 E.
JULIA, from Penang, Jan. 24, 33 S., 29 E.
HEILIGE WILLEBRODUS, Shields to Singapore, Nov. 13, 24 S , 24 W.
JAN HENDRIK, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Dec. 6, near St. Paulus.
EAGLE, Manila to New York, Jan. 5.
ALDER (?) (English barque), Manila to Queenstown, Jan. 11, 26 S., 50 E.
No. 5,714, 3rd dis. pen., Manila to Queenstown, Jan. 28, 31 S., 10 E.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Janet Willis, Sunbeam, Rhein, Ranee, Chilo, Patna, Minerva, Henry Miller, Athelstan, Merse, Lady Ann, Harkaway, Melbourne, Lady Agnes Duff, Aerolite, Gabalva, Queensberry, Northern Cross, Patrician, Bride of the Seas, Cambalu, Standard, Heroes of Alma, Scawfell, Oithona, Pruth, Bankside, Moneka, Southern Cross. At Liverpool: Carolina, Neville. At outports: Tasmania, Lord Dalhousie, Hougomont, Indomitable, Alfred Miles Barton, York, Sir W. Peel, Henry Moore, Lincelles, Bosphorus, and steamers Mauritius, Adelaide, Powerful.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been a little more activity in the freight market, and more inquiry for ships, but rates remain pretty much the same. The reduction in the Bank rate of discount may operate favourably, but it must go still lower to produce any great animation.

The tonnage on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope, is 54,000 tons. There is some improvement in shipments to Bombay and Calcutta, and for Madras and China there is a fair business doing. The Indian Council invite tenders on the 1st proximo for the supply of 10,000 tons of coals to Bombay, which will have a favourable influence upon freights, and also for the freight of 50 tons of copper to Calcutta, and 110 tons dead weight, with 45 tons measurable stores, to Madras. Few vessels have been fixed for coals to the East since our last. The contractors inquire more freely for tonnage, and vessels are not plentiful. £37 is offered Tyne to Bombay, and £42 to Calcutta, £35 Kurrachee. A small vessel has been fixed for coals to Ningpo at 62s. 6d. per ton. For Hong Kong and Shanghai there is nothing doing. 35s. has been paid to an American ship for salt, Liverpool to Calcutta, which is a rise of 2s. 6d. per ton.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 50s, weight and measurement. To Singapore, 35s., and Penang, 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Batavia, 50s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Granger, from Queenstown, for Hong Kong, put back March 9.

New York, Feb. 25: The steamer Hankow, Sands, hence to Hong Kong, returned in a disabled state on the 24th Feb. She had experienced most violent gales from N.W. in the Gulf Stream, 19th and 20th Feb., and had both paddle-boxes and houses on deck stove, connecting-rod damaged, and hull strained. She is making some water.

The Charmer (ship), Lucas, from Manila, Nov. 12, for New York, which passed Anjer, Dec. 4, is reported to have been on shore off Banca but got off after throwing a quantity of hemp overboard

The Maria Anna, Van Monnom, which arrived at Helvoet, March 11, from Batavia, had sustained damage, having been in collision.

The Heel, Dietz, from Rotterdam for Batavia, put into Portsmouth, March 16, with loss of jibboom and bow stove on port side, having been in collision off St. Catharine's the same day.

The Queen of the Ocean, Ellison, from Shields for Shanghai, put into Torbay, March 16, having been in collision the same morning with the Jeune Marie (French lugger), which sunk about three minutes after; master and boy drowned; the rest of the crew landed at Torbay.

The Don Juan, of Havre, Gallet, from Havana, for China, was lost in the Bahama Channel, Jan. 25; crew saved.

The Mallard, Barr, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, and the Emma Mathilde, from Liverpool, for Batavia, both put into Studwall Roads, March 16, the latter with loss of jibboom and head sails.

The Beatrice, which sailed from Liverpool, March 20, for Singapore, put back again on the 22nd.

At ST. HELENA, Jan. 22.—Wilhelmine, from Batavia, for Rotterdam. Feb. 2, Rynbrand Lange, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Amsterdam. 5, Competitor, Hildreth, from Foo-Chow-Foo. 6, Princess Somatvaty, Roy, from Manila, and sailed 7 for Queenstown. 8, Lady Agnes Duff, Bruce, from Whampoa, and sailed for Dublin. 9, Sanderson, Sanderson, from Penang. 10, Janet Willis, Stubbs, from Macao. 11, Bellatrix, Sandberg, from Java. Landbouw, Kleynenberg, from Batavia.

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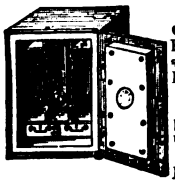

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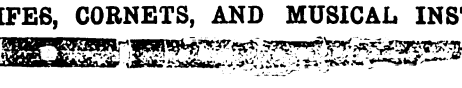

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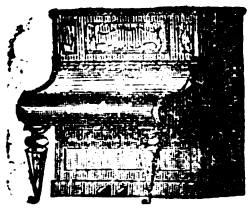

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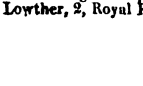

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BOMBAY.			
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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Feb. 7
Nagasaki			„ 13
CHINA—			
Peking			Jan. 10
Tien-tsin			„ 29
Shanghai	Dec. 26	Feb. 17	Feb. 27
Ningpo			„ 23
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 23
Amoy			„ 25
Swatow			„ 29
Hong Kong	Jan. 10	„ 27	March 3
Canton			„ 1
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Dec. 26	„ 17	Feb. 23
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			March 3
SIAM—			
Bankok			Feb. 9
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 26
Sarawak			March 2
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 3
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Jan. 26	March 4	„ 9
Penang	„ „	„ 2	„ 11

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail, from Hong Kong.—For Southampton.—Purveyor Minney, Lieutenant Beverhaudt, 87th Regt., Major Pownall, 3rd Buffs, Ensign Manning, 3rd Buffs, Lieut. E. B. Batchelor, 99th Regt., Mr. A. L. Inglis, Mr. Tucker, R.N., Captain Knowles, Lieut. Bund, W. Affiex, Assistant Commissary General, Messrs. Midwood and Robinson, Mrs. Fox and child. For Marseilles.—Mr. T. L. Larkin, Colonel Schmidt and servant, Mons. Le Maire, D.onisso Oteisa, S. Y. Banez, and H. Innes.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN.

LORD ELGIN arrived in town yesterday, having made a short sojourn in Paris.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 4th April. From Southampton to Singapore: Miss M. Holloway. To Penang: Miss Vermont. To Hong Kong: Messrs. J. P. Duncanson and Weston, F. F. Williams, W. R. Brown, and F. Forckler. To Shanghai: Mr. W. W. Ripley, Mr. Ringer. From Marseilles, 12th April, to Singapore: Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Welstead and Miss Welstead, Messrs. J. H. Reid, and W. Luttenberg. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. A. Rangel. To Shanghai: Mr. L. Oliphant. From Alexandria to Singapore: Messrs. T. J. Leeuwen, Kolff, and A. Driessen.

Per P. and O str. Ceylon, 20th April. — From Southampton to Singapore: Capt. Colyer and three ladies, Rev. Mr. Matheson. To Penang: Mrs. Waller and two daughters. To Shanghai: Mr. J. J. Enslie, Mr. W. Skeggs. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Forth and daughter, Mr. Goodwyn, Mr. Lutkens, Mr. Forckler, Ens. Pollard, Lieut. Symons, Mr. J. Nutt From Marseilles, 28th April. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. L. Chasserain. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Elzinger and infant, Hon. A. Marsham. To Shanghai: Mr. M. Flowers, Mr. J. Bildeston. To Singapore: Mr. Stricker. From Gibraltar to Singapore: Mr. Balbrian and three friends, Mr. Gonzalez and friend.

Per P. and O str. 4th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. H. Beckwith, Ens. Story. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D'Almeida and infant. From Marseilles, 12th May, to Hong Kong: Mrs. Medhurst. To Shanghai: Mr. Thomas. From Malta to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Thorbury.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 4th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Kinzsmill, Mr. A. Simpson. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Fabris. To Singapore: Mr. Otto Sialcken. From Marseilles, 12th May.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Perceval.

Per P. and O. str., 20th May.—From Southampton to China: Ensign Cotton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Early Bird, from San Francisco.—Mrs. Ashby, Mr. Brunel, and 150 Chinese. Per West Australian, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. Harding, and two children. Per Nor' Wester, from San Francisco.—Captain D. H. Lynch, W. M. Rundell, H. E. Robinson, W. M. Greenwood, G. A. Taber, and 510 Chinese. Per Peking, from England, &c.—General and Mrs. Valero, Colonel and Mrs. R. miro, Messrs. Livingston, Ellisen, Ritchie, Eyre, Whitley, Parker, Newby, Cock, Lcut. Waller, Pingmarto, Ashton, Anderson, Low, Ensign Stevens, and Franjec. Mr. and Mrs. Hook, and Mr. Willoughby.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA

The intelligence hastily conveyed by the *Carthage* to Hong Kong by the last mail, of the murder of Mr. Heusken and the departure of all the foreign Consuls excepting Mr. Harris, the representative of the United States, who, it appears, held his ground at Yedo, is now fully substantiated.

It appears that Mr. Heusken had been dining with the Prussian Ambassador on the 15th of January, and was riding home, attended by a guard of mounted Yacunins, when he was attacked and frightfully wounded by five or six Japanese, who left him lying on the ground where he was discovered by some Prussians attached to the Embassy, who carried him to their residence. Medical aid was immediately afforded, but it proved unavailing. Mr. Heusken died in five hours. What became of the guard we are not told. It is obvious that the murder must have been committed with their connivance, and it is certain that the perpetrators of the deed must be well-known to the Japanese Government. Mr. Heusken was a native of Amsterdam, and his name will be familiar to many of our readers from the important services rendered by him to Lord Elgin when negotiating the Treaty at Japan. On that occasion her Majesty's Government presented Mr. Heusken with a gold snuff-box with the Queen's cypher in diamonds, as a token of gratitude. The darling scheme of Prince Mito and his followers is to prevent the settlement of foreigners in the country, and we are not surprised to learn that advantage was immediately taken of this sad occurrence, to urge the foreign Ministers to abandon their position in Yedo. Unfortunately, they have yielded to the representations urged upon them and *Yokuhama*, which has been termed a "second Desima," has become the sanctuary of the fugitives.

Mr. Alcock has addressed a circular on the occasion to H.M.'s Consuls in Japan, accompanied by a letter in which he expresses his hope that it will yet be possible to put an end to the present system of intimidation, enforced by frequent assassinations, and that during his temporary residence at Yokuhama his "relations with the Japanese Government will not be interrupted, nor trade interfered with, while negotiations are proceeding for the more effective maintenance of Treaty rights

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than has hitherto been found possible." Mr. Alcock adds that his object is not to create a rupture, but, if possible, to avert any such calamity, and it appears that he is ready "to return to the Legation and resume his duties in Yedo whenever he can see such material guarantee for redress in respect to fresh grievances, and security for the future as may warrant this step."

With reference to the assassination of Mr. Heusken, the Dutch interpreter to the American Minister, and the subsequent flight of Mr. Alcock, the *China Mail* writes as follows :—

The intelligence from Japan is important and interesting. Because Mr. Heusken, the Dutch interpreter to the American minister, has been assassinated, Mr. Alcock, the British Minister, has fled from Yedo, and taken up his abode in the irregular commercial settlement of Yokuhama, which previously he had done all in his power to crush. Yet, strangely enough. Mr. Harris, the American minister, and the only official in Yedo who had any right to act in regard to the murder of Mr Heusken, has remained in his post, and has, we understand, drawn up a protest against the action of Mr. Alcock, which protest will be published over the civilised world, and will forcibly illustrate the difference between the policy, the character, and the courage of the two Ministers. In the circular of the 26th of January which he has issued in extenuation of his flight, Mr. Alcock sufficiently discloses the fact that his withdrawal from Yedo is precisely what the authorities there wanted, and that they have been playing upon him by representing themselves as unable to control those natives who are disposed to murder foreigners. In a country so thoroughly organised as Japan is—where a man cannot blow his nose without the knowledge of the Government, it is absurd to suppose that these acts of assassination are committed without the connivance of the Government; and any competent British agent in Mr. Alcock's position would not for a moment have listened to the "warnings" which form the frequent subject of his despatches. When the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs threatened him with that bugbear the Prince of Mito and his retainers, he would have said (to himself) —"I have nothing to do with that. I am here as a representative of the British nation under certain clear stipulations, and if anything happens to me, my country knows how to act." That appears to be the position which Mr. Harris has taken, and it is one which recommends itself to common sense, not to speak of courage and chivalrous feeling. There are ten thousand men in England who would readily accept Mr. Alcock's position, with more than his fitness for it, and who would have the courage to enable their constituents to judge of the Japanese by overt acts towards England and its representatives—not by alleged warnings from Japanese Ministers and assassinations of Russian and American officials with which we have nothing to do. Mr. Alcock has caused the life of every foreigner in Japan to be unsafe. The obvious design of the Japanese is intimidation, and they have succeeded.

The Prussian Treaty has been signed; it comes into operation in 1863. Count Eulenberg received material assistance in his negotiations from Mr. Heusken, who acted as interpreter.

CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN.

From Tien-tsin and the extreme North there is almost nothing in the way of news during the fortnight. What there is may be confined to the movements of that portion of the fleet still remaining in the north. Off the Peiho were the *Watchful* and *Clown* gunboats. The *Drake* gunboat and the *Odin* were at Hope Sound. The *Janus* having been got off the reef there, had gone to Shanghai. The *Reynard*, with a mail from Shanghai, could not get within sight of the *Furious* on account of the ice. At Hope Sound the thermometer at noon stood at twenty degrees. Food was scarce and dear. The *Woodcock* is reported at Chefoo.

It is announced that Mr. Wade has been well received at Peking.

The Emperor has not returned to his capital, and it is said that General San-ko-lin-sin has considerable difficulty in checking the advance of the rebels to Peking.

SHANGHAI.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

The long-talked-of expedition under Sir James Hope to open up the Yang-tse-kiang left Woosung on the 12th Feb. It consisted of H.M. ships *Centaur*, *Coromandel*, *Cooper*, *Atalante*, *Waterman*, *Banterer*, *Bouncer*, and *Havoc*. The expedition was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Wolsely, who proceeds on a military survey; Captain Ward, and several officers of H.M.S. *Actæon* for hydrographical purposes; Mr. P. J. Hughes, Consul for Kiukiang, and Mr. Phillips, assistant; a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, Michie, and Ballance, with a view of ascertaining in some measure the commercial capabilities of the hitherto unfrequented portions of the country they will visit in their progress; Messrs. Wilson, Lewin, Thorne, Drysdale, and Fearon; Lieut. Birch, 11th B.N.I., on leave; and, lastly, though not by any means the least interesting party, the gallant little band of adventurers consisting of Major Sarel, Captain Blackiston, Dr. Barton, and Mr. Schereschewsky, with their attendant Sikhs and coolies, who purpose making their way to India after proceeding as far as practicable in one of the vessels of the fleet. Two French explorers, Mons. Simon and Dupuin, also accompany the expedition. Mr. H. S. Parkes arrived from Canton shortly after the departure of the expedition, and followed in a gunboat. The *Coromandel*, *Havoc*, *Cooper*, and *Banterer*, took the lead, the *Bouncer*, *Centaur* with *Waterman* in tow, and the *Atalante*, bringing up the rear. They proceeded under easy steam until 2.30 P.M., when the *Coromandel*, which was ahead, finding shoal water, made a signal of danger, and took a course more into mid-channel, followed by the other vessels, but the *Centaur*, having the *Waterman* in tow, did not answer her helm so readily, and consequently grounded in fifteen feet of water, on a shoal near the South Bank, about thirty miles above Woosung and two miles due north of the spot marked "Great Bush" on the charts, Plover Point about four miles distant.

The overland party to India, above described, will remain on board one of the steamers as far as Hankow, where a native boat will be hired, after which they must make the best of their way, in the native fashion, up the Yang-tse as far as Chun-king, in the province of Sezhuen, where they intend taking to the land, reaching Ching-tu, the capital of the province, and thence proceeding most likely by the route in which the Abbe Huc was sent back a prisoner from Lassa. From Lassa their course will be along the north side of the Himalayas to the source of the Indus, and then through the mountains, coming out into North-Western India about Simla in October or November.

THE DEFUNCT CONSULATE.

The following extraordinary circular has been issued by the British Consul, who, it is rumoured, is not on good terms with Mr. Bruce, the Pleinpo :—

BRITISH CONSULAR CIRCULAR.

The undersigned, H.M.'s Consul, regrets to have to inform H.M.'s subject that, owing to the reduction in the strength of the Consular establishment during the last eight months, and the gradually increasing ill-health of the undersigned himself, consequent on his endeavours to meet the demands pressing on his attention, it has become necessary to place the functions of this Consulate practically in abeyance, with the exception of its criminal jurisdiction and its routine duties immediately connected with the shipping. Having, by two opportunities, intimated to H.M.'s Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade his apprehensions of his being compelled to take this step, the undersigned trusts that whatever inconvenience anyone may sustain from it will be but of a temporary nature.

THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, H.B.M.'s Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 8th Feb., 1861.

Her Majesty's despatch boat *Roebuck*, which was originally intended to form part of the expedition up the Yang-tze-kiang was suddenly ordered off to Kanagawa, in consequence of the unfavourable intelligence from that quarter brought by the Prussian transport *Elbe*.

A meeting of the subscribers, trustees, and treasurer of Trinity Church, was held at H.M.'s Consulate on February the 12th. A committee was formed for the purpose of raising funds and procuring plans and estimates for a new church, and it appears that any enlargement of the present building could only be accomplished at considerable expense, and that the faulty construction of the church would render such an outlay unadvisable.

Peking Gazettes are up to the 15th Jan. :—

The Manchoo soldiers in Peking had mutinied for want of pay. It having come to the Emperor's knowledge that loyal subjects having been imprisoned by the rebels and on succeding in making their escape had been ill-treated and in some cases executed as rebels, H. I. Majesty commands all Mandarins to encourage and protect such subjects.

H. I. Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the Board of Rites the whole body of officers of the province of Kan Su, for the considerable amount of the voluntary contribution fund raised there.

The rebels marched into Hu-peh, but were repulsed by Imperial troops sent against them by the Governor of the province.

A member of the Treasury Board has been appointed to proceed to settle the Russian boundaries on the Amoor.

San-ko-lin sin, though expected in the neighbourhood of Nanking cannot leave Shan Tung just yet, where he has been quelling a rising of the local banditti. He, however, sends on a brave leader, Shing Pao, in whom he reposes a good deal of confidence.

The boisterous merriment of the Chinese on the advent of the New Year, will, for the future, be suppressed. The firing of squibs and crackers, &c., has been forbidden by a proclamation.

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All shops opened in the city by people who are not natives, will be under the strict supervision of the head man of the street. The City gates are now closed at 3 P.M., with the exception of the French Gate.

A public meeting was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on the 2nd of February, at which the Municipal Council submitted their report for the past year. The report deals with the usual topics—roads, drainage, police, barracks, taxes, licensing, &c. Under the head of "arrests" it is stated that there is a large increase in the number of prisoners, chiefly owing to cases of drunkenness. The finances are in a flourishing condition.

SWATOW.

From Swatow a correspondent informs us that matters there are calm. Double Island has now begun to exhibit signs of Western occupancy. It possesses a book-club, two billiard-tables, and a bowling alley, not to speak of three Consuls—English, American, and Hamburg—with the full complement of officials, who seem to enjoy each other's society, and go on together in harmony.

HONG KONG.

The Caldwell enquiry case was to be resumed on the 4th March, when Mr. Caldwell would deliver his defence, which, it is presumed, would close the proceedings, and by next mail we should know the decision of the Government as to retaining his services. An amusing letter, which appeared originally in Chinese, in their organ, published by Mr. Murrow, has been translated, and purports to be an *exposé* of Mr. Caldwell's career, but that the Governor now seeing his iniquity, had resolved to disgrace him. A reply has been manufactured, abusing Mr. Murrow. The whole reads like a play, and needs not a wizard to see who is the author. The joke is really well done, as such things generally are by him. Chapter and verse are "all there" as usual.

Mr. Moss, who was deported from the realms of Japan and the jurisprudence of Mr. Alcock, has been induced to postpone his visit to England, and now, we understand, brings his claim of $30,000 into the Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

The *Daily Press*, on the Cowloong Site, says:—

We understand that the plans for the Cowloon barracks have been prepared and will be sent home by this mail. The estimated cost is £200,000. We believe that the Governor granted a conference to the naval and military authorities, with the view of arranging, if possible, the dispute regarding the site—but we are told that His Excellency found them so unreasonable and dictatorial, that it was impossible to do business with them.

Let anyone take a comprehensive impartial review of the present position of our military and naval departments. Together they have the entire frontage, with very small intervals, from the new harbour-master's office to the ordnance stores. Why it must be nearly a mile, and we should suppose would at the present moment, if brought to the hammer, fetch at least a million of dollars. If the military and navy departments would sell off their property on this side and take the Cowloon cession all to themselves, we should bid them God speed. But they will not part with an inch of what they hold until their schemes at Cowloon shall be achieved, by which time land on this side may, and most likely will, have become of much less value than at present, owing either to the trade of the colony retrograding, or to land at Cowloon being put upon the market.

According to a list of vessels published in the *Hong Kong Register*, it appears that during the year 1860 176 Chinese passengers left Macao for Batavia, 52 for Singapore, 2,098 for Callao, 20 for Saigon, and 5,773 for Havana, being a total of 8,119.

The following appointments have been made by the local government:—

J. Sidney Smith, Esq., R.N., Government Surveyor, vice Jabez Loane, Esq., absent in England.

W. T. Mercer, Esq., Colonial Secretary, acting Chairman of the Board of Education, vice Dr. Bridges, leaving for England; and Angus Fletcher, Esq., to a seat at the Board, vice Rev. J. J. Irwin.

Francis J. Hazeland, Esq., Crown Solicitor, vice G. Cooper Turner, deceased.

The following mercantile announcements have been made:—

Mr. D. B. Clinker has been appointed acting Agent for the Commercial Bank of India at Hong Kong.

Mr. Alfred Stowell has been authorised to sign by procuration the firm of Alfred Wilkinson and Co.

The firm of Vargas and Co., of Macao, has been dissolved.

The business of Cooper, Turner, and Hazeland, Solicitors, will be continued by Mr. Hazeland.

The interest of Mr. John Morris (deceased) in the firm of Blackhead and Co., expired on the 21st Jan.

Mr. Edmund Waller has been authorised to sign the firm of Smith, Kennedy, and Co., by procuration.

In a long article in the *Overland Register* on a recent Roman Catholic procession in Macao the old story of Mr. Summers is again brought forward. The writer puts the matter, as far as Protestants are concerned, in a right light when he affirms that, if they cannot conscientiously join in such rites, it is their duty to keep out of the way, and not to offend the prejudices of devout, although mistaken, worshippers by an offensive and ostentatious exhibition of their own belief. Mr. Summers pleaded ignorance of customs, and frankly acknowledged that he would have kept out of the way had he known the ceremony was about to take place.

A cricket match came off on the 1st of March between eleven officers from Canton and a picked eleven of Hong Kong. The game was not played out, and was, therefore, considered as "drawn," but the scorings were considerably in favour of the Hong Kong men. A return match is to be played at Canton this month.

THE RACES.

The following report of the sixteenth meeting of the Hong Kong Races is from the *China Mail*:—

The Sixteenth Annual Race Meeting came off on Tuesday, the 19th instant, and two following days.

On the Tuesday the sport opened as usual with the Wong-nei-Chong Stakes, which went to Saucebox, closely pushed by Clearwell, a fine strong Tartar pony. A tail of five brought up the rear. Distance, once round; time, 2.34.

The Canton Cup fell to Forester, of whom his opponents, Dervish and Lightning, made too little account. Time, 3.15; a slow race for the distance—a mile-and-a-half.

The Westphalian Cup (a handsome gilt embossed claret jug, valued at 70 guineas) was carried off by Affghan; Cheeky Chicken making a good run for it, and Pearl beaten off. The riders of the China ponies that graced the start with their company expressed with the whip their dissatisfaction at being left behind by their more *racy* competitors.

The valuable Cup given by the officers of the Royal Regiment brought out Rowena, Ivanhoe, Templar, Bessie, Mercury, and Garibaldi. The last-named horse was beautifully ridden, and took the lead from Templar about half way up the run in. The colonial horse did well in beating Rowena; Mercury was nowhere, and Bessie exhibited the *varium et mutabile* as became her sex. Garibaldi's victory appeared to give great satisfaction to the public. Distance, twice round; time, 3.42.

The Roadsters' Cup became the property of the Ta Yin on the hill, by reason of the fleetness of Little Wonder, to whom Ten-per-Cent made a good second, and our old friend Omar Pacha (who looked fit to go down a gas-pipe) a bad third. Gaylad took up a sorry position in the rear. Time, 2.8, being slightly faster than the Arab race.

For the Fakei Cup, the most valuable prize of the meeting, three put in an appearance—Snowdon with a bandaged off-fore; Stockham, tender forward, and the indomitable Templar. The race was good and interesting, Stockham swerving up the run in, and Snowdon coming past him with a rush, and winning easily. The owner of Stockham objected that the horse swerved in consequence of Snowdon's stable groom ducking his head through the rails as the horse was passing, and a good deal of evidence was formally taken by the stewards, who set aside the objection, and confirmed the result of the race. Time 2.30—a mile-and-a-quarter.

Saltoun, dead beat, just managed to put his head in before Zampa and get the Galloway Stakes; three feet more, and he must have lost it. Zouave, who had evidently been overtrained, was nowhere.

On Wednesday the Scurry Stakes were pocketed by Pearl, against whom nothing of his class appeared; and the famous Challenge Cup shifted its repository once more, and went to East Point, borne away in triumph by the plucky little Robin Hood, with Garibaldi a good second. Time 4.1—for the two miles.

The Valley Stakes were carried off by the Wong-nei-Chong winner, Saucebox, with Mangosteen well up; and the Arab Stakes by Forester, as was expected. Dervish was second, and Midnight third. Bagdad bolted. Twice round; time, 3.48.

There was a capital scurry for the short Hack Race, the distance suiting Reform admirably, who seized the opportunity. Ten-per-Cent was second, and Gaylad third. Dandy, Nisan, and Shirttails also started. The last-named was forbidden to pull up opposite the Grand Stand for reasons connected with his name.

A most beautiful race succeeded for the Parsee Cup, which was taken by Templar beating Gratis by a head; Ivanhoe third, and Mercury well up. Huntsman was fractious at starting, and lost ground, which he refused to make up subsequently, and kept his word. Time 3.5 for the mile and a half.

Zampa, Zouave, and Saltoun came to the post for the Victoria Plate. Saltoun was somewhat restive, but by dint of a little patience a good start was effected, Zampa getting off in the rear. The previous day's running was reversed, and the Plate was conveyed by Zampa to East Point.

On our arrival at the course on Thursday we noticed the weights proclaimed for the Ladies' Purse (one mile), as follows:—Affghan, 11 st.; Cheeky Chicken, 10st. 4lb.; Pearl, 10st. 2lb.; Exchange and Count Fosco, 9st. 7lb; and Gingerbread, catch weights. Of these, four put in an appearance—Affghan, Pearl, Cheeky Chicken, and Exchange. A new rider being on the Chicken, and unposted in the pony's fancies, the result was a bolt on the part of his Cheekiness at the village turn, leaving Affghan an easy winner. Exchange proved himself a sterling pony. Slow time, 2.18.

The Revenir Cup gave a singular conclusion, showing that not always can the English thorough breds allow the Welshmen a stone, for Gratis won it in beautiful style, with Templer well up, Stockham next, and

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Rowena tailed off. This was considered Stockham's race up to the last turn, when his off-fore gave way, and his condition when he came in was pitiable. After this race we are told that one of the stewards overheard a remarkable history of Stockham, as detailed by a sporting skipper, fresh from home, to an admiring circle, who evidently regarded him as the oracle of Sport, if not the actual editor of the *Racing Calendar*. "Stockholm," said he, "why, I knowed that horse at home; I seen him run; lie run second for the Derby two years running, and he won here last year too; and now, ye see, he's pretty nigh busted up."

The Setna Cup was an easy victory for Wee Pet, who had no business to be there, save that the wording of the conditions allowed him, so that objection was vain. His opponents were all Chinese and Manila ponies, and he, as an Arab, played with them.

The Barristers' Cup gave the finest race of the meeting, Robin Hood beating Garibaldi by less than a head in a two-and-a-half mile race. Forester was started to make running, but never showed in front at all. The race was won solely by fine riding.

Mercury at 10 stone won the Forced Handicap, Dervish, 10st 2lb., being second, and Lightning a good third, with 10st.; Midnight, even with 9st., had no chance.

The Hack Handicap was won by Little Wonder, beating the two East Pointers, Dandy and Ten-per-Cent., and giving them 10lb. Gaylad was put in to make a run, but pulled up.

Of course the sport finished with the usual race for Chinese riders, which was better ridden than any previous one on the Hong Kong Race Course. Eleven started, and we saw but two empty saddles. Count Cavour brought his Horseboy in first.

In giving this brief sketch of the meeting, we should not omit to mention the interesting scene that the Grand Stand exhibited on the presentation of the Ladies' Purse. Notwithstanding the fatigues of the magnificent fancy ball that came off at Government House on the previous night, the beauty and fashion of the colony mustered in brilliant force. In the front we saw Robespierre comparing books with a Russian peasant girl, Mephistophiles smiling upon Folly, and Henry the Eighth in converse gay with Anna Boleyn, while in the background Louis Quatorze appeared by frequent manipulations of his denuded cheek to lament the loss of his cherished whiskers. Night and Morning were laughing side by side, Macbeth was betting with Diana, and Fra Diavolo was engaged with a French Dame de Conr. But the horses were off, and a stillness came over the scene. Anon the struggle was past, and the jockies were weighed. Up came the victor to receive the prize; and in accordance with a time-honoured blunder, the band played just at the wrong moment. The young lady (sister of one of the donors of the Barristers' Cup), however, delivered her speech and the purse neatly and impressively, though a little tremulously withal; and the bold rider, slightly out of wind, returned his thanks appropriately and well.

And thus ends the "Hong Kong Race Meeting of 1861," which has eclipsed all its predecessors, not only in the sport shown, but in the attendance of spectators, and in the thorough enjoyment that seemed to prevail on every side; and among the recollections connected with it, the fancy ball above referred to will ever hold prominence, for we really believe that the scene there presented could not be surpassed in elegance and splendour within the boundaries of the gorgeous East.

CANTON.

The *Friend of China* makes the following startling announcement:—"A report is in circulation among the Chinese that on the 7th day of the 12th moon—which would be the 17th day of January, or 30 days ago—'Peking fell under the sway of the rebels.' To this we have to add that while our information from native sources is indefinite as to the period and the grand catastrophe, there is much painful anticipation on the part of those in authority, and consequently among those whose hopes and fortunes run with the Manchou dynasty."

A tragedy occurred on board the vessel *Leonidas*, which vessel was about to sail with a cargo of coolies shipped by the French Emigration-office, and was lying at anchor three miles below the Macao Fort. While the officers and men were at breakfast about nine o'clock, the coolies rose and attempted to murder all the Europeans on board, and to set fire to the ship. Owing to the prompt courage of Captain Wood, seconded by his officers and men, the coolies were overcome and the fire quenched. Mrs. Wood had a narrow escape for her life. Assistance was obtained, and the gunboat *Weasel* towed back the *Leonidas* to her former anchorage opposite the Sha-meen. The matter is undergoing investigation by both foreign and Chinese authorities. Of the 290 coolies on board, about 90 are missing, who, having jumped overboard, have been drowned or have escaped on shore. Among eight Europeans who were more or less hurt in the affray, the third officer, Mr. Tucker, is dangerously wounded.

On the subject of the Shameen site the *Friend of China* says:—It seems strange that not a word of solid information can be obtained by the public regarding the proposed site for a British quarter at Shameen. Knowing the desire of the community on this head, we made application at the office of the foreman of works just after Lord Elgin was here, for a sight of the plan submitted to his lordship as that which it is intended to follow; and after a short delay, whilst reference was made to Mr. Surveyor-General at Hong Kong, the answer conveyed to us was as follows:—"On the subject of the plan of Shameen—it has not been approved—is liable to be changed altogether or modified—and it would not only be injudicious, but might mislead the public instead of doing them a service."

Since we received this answer, we have seen it stated in the *Daily Press* that "Our Surveyor-General is deeply and extensively interested in a land speculation at Canton, the success of which is entirely dependent upon the progress of the Shameen site."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* gives a detailed account of Lord Elgin's arrival at the Philippine Islands, *en route* for England. The merchants of Manila presented his lordship with an address, in which they expressed their profound sense of the great benefit conferred by the late treaties with China. Lord Elgin returned a courteous reply, and expressed his hope that the new treaties would be useful to the interests of that valuable and important colony.

The new Governor of the Philippines, General Lemery, reached Manila from Spain the day after Lord Elgin's departure, and it is expected that with his arrival a new era of prosperity and happiness will dawn upon these possessions of the Spanish Crown.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

In alluding to the departure of Sir James Brooke from Singapore for Sarawak, the *Singapore Free Press* has the following comments:—

Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., with Captain Brooke, and other gentlemen belonging to the Sarawak Government, left this for Sarawak. Their presence is very necessary, as owing to the residence of Seriff Masahore at Muka, the trade between that place and Sarawak is still suspended. The Sarawak nakodas are afraid to venture to a port where the chief power is in the hands of a person who has avowed the most hostile feelings against them and the government of which they are subjects. It will be recollected that on the occasion of the last visit of the steamer *Victoria* to Muka, the chief of that place, although professing his desire that the trade with Sarawak should go on as before, acknowledged that there was a person in Muka whose actions he could not control, and the Sarawak nakodas would seem to believe that the chief spoke the truth. It will be Sir James Brooke's first object to endeavour to prevail on the Sultan of Bruné to vindicate his authority by expelling Seriff Masahore from Muka and putting the trade of that place on a more secure footing than has lately prevailed. That the Government of the Sultan will make an effort to accomplish these objects is probable, as the explicit manner in which the British Government has disavowed Mr. Edwardes' proceedings in regard to the Muka business, will probably convince the Sultan and his Ministers that it is a mistaken policy on their part to seek the injury of Sarawak. But should it be found that the Bruné Government either cannot or will not take the necessary measures for putting things right at Muka, it will be requisite for the Sarawak Government to redress its own wrongs, and this it will be able to do with effect, as there is no longer any danger of a British functionary stepping in, and by threats and empty promises securing immunity to assassins and conspirators.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

CAPTURE OF FIVE FORTS IN COCHIN CHINA.

Dates from Saigon are up to the 28th of Feb., by the *Granada*, announcing that on the 24th an attack was made by the French and Spanish forces (the latter only 200 men in action) on the Annamese, and, although the Allies came off victorious, it was a much more serious affair than was expected. Five forts were taken, and also a fortified camp, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms.

The loss of the Annamites cannot be ascertained, as they invariably carry off their wounded. Twenty prisoners only were made. The loss of the French is stated to be Lieutenant-Colonel Tesard and midshipman Le Regniere killed, the General and five officers wounded, and 300 rank and file killed and wounded. The Spanish lost five killed, and thirty-five wounded. A Spanish colonel also was wounded.

The day after the steamer left a new expedition was to be organised to follow up the success, and it was hoped that part of the country where large quantities of grain were stored would be secured, meanwhile rice had advanced to $1 65c. Next mail will give particulars of the engagement that was expected to come off on the 29th.

The *Viscount Canning*, which was reported in our last as sold at $74,500, is to run between Bankholm and Hong Kong.

A branch of the firm of Charles, Shaw and Co., in London and Liverpool, has been opened, under the firm of Shaw, Walker, and Co.

Another shock of an earthquake was felt at Malacca on the 23rd Feb.

The United States sloop of war *John Adams*, 18 guns, from

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Bangkok, 19th Feb., has arrived at this port, and exchanged the usual salutes. She will probably proceed in the course of a fortnight to Hong Kong, unless former orders are countermanded. The *John Adams* bears a letter accompanied with presents from the King of Siam to the President of the United States. The Siamese Ambassadors for Paris had not left.

Sir James Brooke's steamer, *Rainbow*, returned from Sarawak on the 1st March, with dates to 26th Feb., with Capt. Brooke and Mr. Wibsone.

The *Prima Donna* brings dates to the 2nd March. All was quiet at the settlements, and Sir James was in good health, but had not found it necessary to make any immediate changes.

Dates from Labuan are up to the 26th Feb. The coal mines were progressing satisfactorily.

The *Straits Times* and *Penang Argus* agree in condemning the scale proposed for the new Government by the London Committee of Merchants.

A report has been telegraphed to the effect that five forts had been taken by the French at Hirè, Cochin China, but no details have reached us.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CARLOWITZ—On the 16th Feb., at Macao, the wife of R. Carlowitz, of a son.

CUNNYNGHAM—On the 3rd Feb., at Shanghae, the wife of the Rev. W. G. E. Cunnyngham, of a son.

ENTHOVEN—On the 31st March, at The Hague, Holland, the wife of Mr. Henry Enthoven, of a daughter.

FERNANDEZ—On the 24th Jan., at Hong Kong, the wife of Francisco Fernandez, apothecary to the forces, of a son.

FOWLER—On the 2nd inst, at Crookham-end, near Newbury, the wife of Commander G. C. Fowler, R. N., of a daughter.

GOTTLIEB—At Singapore, on 28th Feb., the wife of F. H. Gottlieb, Esq., of a son.

HARDY—On the 2nd inst., at Albion-road, Stoke Newington, Mrs. T. W. Hardy, of a son.

HOBSON—On the 7th Feb., at Shanghae, the wife of the Rev. John Hobson, of a son.

HOWELL—On the 9th inst., at 122, Leadenhall-street, the wife of C. W. Howell, Esq., Secretary of the P. and O. Company, of a son.

JOHNSTONE—On the 25th ult., at Rachills, Dumfriesshire, N. B., Mrs. R G. Hope Johnstone, of a son.

LYALL—On the 31st March, at 5, Upper Hyde-park-street, Mrs. George Lyall, of a son.

PONDER—On the 8th inst., at Elm-grove, Hampton, the wife of S. Ponder, Esq., late of Canton, of a daughter.

WALKINSHAW—On the 28th Feb., at Hong Kong, the wife of W. Walkinshaw, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT—CURNOW—On the 25th Feb., at Hong Kong, by the Rev. I. J. Irwin, George, third son of Robert Bennett, Civil Service, of St. Nyotts, Poorwall, to Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Capt. W. Curnow, Penzance, Cornwall.

MILLER—DUFFELL—On the 26th ult., at St. Luke's Church, New-town, Southampton, by the Rev. F. Russell, M.A., Augustus Miller, Esq., of the P. and O. Company, Malta, to Elizabeth, only daughter of J. T. Duffell, Esq., R.N., Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Southampton.

PALMER—KING—On March 25, in New York, by the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, William H. Palmer, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Mrs. Kate King, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEATHS.

ALLISON—On the 28th Feb., at Hong Kong, Patrick Allison, sergeant of police.

CRACROFT—On the 3rd inst., at Ealing, Major Henry Cracroft, Retired List, Bombay Army, aged 48.

FIRTH—On the 30th of March, at his residence, Hartford Lodge, Cheshire, T. Firth, Esq., banker, Norwich, in the 75th year of his age.

HARRIS—On the 28th Feb., at Hong Kong, Thomas Harris, ship *Rajah of Cochin*.

HILL—Early in February, 1861, at Shanghae, China, Thomas Lancaster Hill, the eldest surviving son of the late Dr. Ninian Hill, of Pau, Basses Pyrenees, aged 22.

LAWFORD—On the 17th Feb. last, on board the hospital screw steamship *Mauritius*, off the Cape of Good Hope, and on his way home from China, Frederick Alexander Lawford, Esq., aged 29, Lieut. 50th Bengal Kative Infantry, and of Fane's Horse, second son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Lawford, H.M.'s Madras Engineers.

LINE—On the 4th inst., at Kilburn Priory, John Line, Esq., formerly of Madras, in his 70th year.

LITTLEDALE—On the 25th ult., suddenly, of disease of the heart, aged 42, Thomas Littledale, Esq., of Highfield, Liverpool.

MATTHEWS—In Hong Kong harbour, on the 14th Feb., on board the British ship *Mystery*, Edward Matthews, Master, aged 51 years.

MEESON—On the 5th inst., at his mother's residence, Stratford, Essex, Richard Stock Meeson, second son of the late Thos. Wm. Meeson, Esq., in the 46th year of his age.

NIGHTINGALL—On the 3rd of March, at sea, Captain T. H. Nightingall, of the barque *Mary Harrison*, late of the ship *Speedy*, aged 39, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

RICHARDS—On the 10th Feb., at Shanghae, Helen Mary, youngest daughter of P. F. Richards, aged 7 years.

RODRIGUES—On the 24th Feb., at Hong Kong, Hygino J. Rodrigues.

WALLIS—In December last, at Tien-tsin, China, Edward Wallis, Assistant-Surgeon, Fane's Horse, son of Charles Edward Wallis, of 44, Great Marlborough-street, and Meadow House, Kensal-green.

WIMM—At Victoria (Hong Kong), at the Seaman's Hospital, on the 21st Feb., Mr. Frank Wimm, late of the American barque *Rival*, aged 21.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Shanghai.—Black: In the continued absence of any features of interest in this market, it simply remains to record the business of the fortnight. Settlements are 4,190 chests, of which 2,560 chests are fair Hohows, at 23 to 25 taels, and the remainder chiefly contract parcels of Oolong and common Souchong descriptions. Purchases for the season to date amount to 66,130 chests against 230,800 at same period last season. Stocks, 5,300 chests Congou, and 2,000 chests Flowery Pekoe. Greens: settlements here amount to 7,476 half-chests China, and 6,728 half-chests Japan tea, making to date 74,790 half-chests of the former, and 36,376 half-chests of the latter. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 5,100 chests and 2,250 half do., at 10 to 15 taels for dusty and low to fair common, 17 to 19 taels for but mid to mid flavoury, and 19 to 22 taels for fair to good Ningchow. Scented teas, 2,000 boxes at 24 taels, clearing the market. Congou, 4 chops Oopack, at 26 to 32 taels, and 3 chops Oonam, at 21 to 25 taels, 3,000 half-chests Santon packed at 19 to 24 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: Business not having been resumed since the new year holidays the transactions of the fortnight have been very small. Nothing has been made public as to the prospects of the next yield, but the silkmen evince such firmness that an advance of 10 to 15 taels has been established for the better descriptions on last mail's quotations. Tsatlees, especially fine, are scarce and wanted. Taysaams and Yuenfas are very plentiful. The intelligence from London of the scarcity of good silks caused the market to open sooner than it otherwise would have done. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 1,500 bales (including 350 bales Japan silk) making the settlements of the season 71,500 bales, against 51,000 bales at corresponding period last year. This mail takes but a limited quantity—say 1,500 bales only. The *Bacchante* and *Glencoe*, now loading for London, have together about 1,500 bales on board. The unsold stock upon the market is estimated at 7,500 bales. The following are current quotations:—Tsatlee, No. 3, Tls. 420 per picul; 4 and 5, 360 to 400; Taysaam, No 2, Tls. 330 to 340.—Canton: Nothing whatever has been done since the holidays. The quotations are—Re-reeled Cumchook, 470 to 480 dols; Kowkong, 400 to 410 dols.; Loonkong, 450 dols. At Macao there are about 100 piculs for sale, the asking rates being, 390 to 400 dols. for Loonkong, 400 to 410 dols. for Kowkong, and 400 to 415 dols. for Kumchook of the usual reel.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS.—Large shipments are being made of these articles to the Continent; also that the *Shantung*, to London, has taken an unusually large supply of essential oils. Cassia lignea, Canton—the article is scarce; a sale of 200 piculs is reported, in boxes, at 18 dols. In Macao the article is quoted 19 dols. without stock. Cassia oil is quoted 280 dols. at Canton without settlements. In Macao there are 35 piculs on the market, for which 260 dols. is asked. Cassia buds—a settlement of 30 piculs is reported at Canton at 40 dols., and a like quantity at Macao at 36 dols. Star anniseed—there is none at Canton. At Macao 500 piculs are on the market, for which 14 dols. 50c. is asked. Anniseed oil—at Canton, none. At Macao a little is procurable at 160 to 165 dols. Rhubarb is very scarce, and the little for sale at Canton is held at a high figure. Galangal is very plentiful at Macao and dull. Vermillion is in large supply at Canton. Sunshing chop is quoted at $38 per box. Matting—the Canton quotations are, Lintan cargo 10½ cents. per yard for four quarter white, and 11½ cent. for four-quarter checked. Fire Crackers are quoted at Canton 80 cents. per box of 40 packs of the best quality.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

As most of the Chinese traders spend their holidays under the paternal roof at their native places, the business of the fortnight has necessarily been restricted; in fact, even now it has not been fully resumed. The transactions at the various ports during that period, although limited, are nevertheless even larger than might have been expected.

SHANGHAI.—Such goods as are wanted command an advance upon closing rates. Grey longcloths of stout fabric, 60 to 64 reed, white shirtings, and T-cloths are inquired for. American goods are dull, with heavy stocks; the few clearances reported are from sales made before the holidays. Lastings, camlets, and long ells are saleable in small quantities. Spanish stripes are very dull. In metals and Straits produce nothing has been done; the market will probably open for a retail business.

CANTON.—The demand for cotton yarn has been confined to low numbers. Grey shirtings of medium quality are saleable. White shirtings are dull. There is a retail demand for American goods. Woollens are difficult of sale. Iron, though in excessive stock, is saleable occasionally. Lead tends upwards. The following are the sales reported for the fortnight:—Shirtings, 25,500 pieces grey and 2,500 pieces white; yarn, 250 bales; spotted shirtings, 1,750 pieces; American drills, 750 pieces; tea-cloths, 2,000 pieces; long ells, 500 pieces; camlets, 300 pieces; lead, 300 piculs; nail rod iron, 1,700 piculs; quicksilver, 31 flasks.

PROVISIONS, &c.—The already excessive stocks have been augmented by heavy supplies from California. The best Gallego flour will not command more than $7 to $7.50 per brl. Inferior kinds are being worked off for native consumption. Beef and pork are, if possible, duller than before. The best American, are quoted $7 to $8 per barrel for the former, and $10 to $11 for the latter. Other goods under this heading can hardly be quoted. Coals: Supplies have been large. The demand is slack. Quotations afloat $6 for Sydney. $9 for English steam.

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The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d
Ditto	3	ditto	"	"
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	4 9	4 9
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4 7⅞ to 4 8	4 8 to 4 8⅛
Ditto	3	ditto	"	"
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 7⅛	4 7⅛
Ditto	3	ditto	"	"
At Manila	6	ditto	4 2½	4 3
Ditto	3	ditto	"	"
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	"	11⅛

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 298 to 301 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 217 to 218½ per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17¼ dwts. B.; 11 to 11⅛ taels, and at Hong Kong 9 to 9½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75.8c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Sir Isaac Newton, from Shanghai, Feb. 10, to Liverpool. Tea, 482,320 lbs.; silk waste, 24 piculs.

Per Sportsman, from Shanghai, Feb. 11, to New York. Tea, 594,670 lbs.; pongees, 360 pieces; raw silk, 74 piculs.

Per Kingsman, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 16, to Falmouth. Tea 225 400 lbs.

Per Morayshire, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 19, to London. Tea, 952,500 lbs.

Per Yaratilda, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 21, to London. Tea, 918,200 lbs.

Per Spray, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 7, to Sydney. Tea, 128,720 lbs.

Per Water Witch, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 11, to Sydney. Tea, 271,700 lbs.

Per Adelicia, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 14, to Melbourne. Tea, 404,200 lbs.

Per Vanguard, from Macao, Feb. 16, to London. Tea, 732,600 lbs.; rhubarb, 207 piculs; silk waste, 67; sweetmeats, 251 boxes; soy, 50 packages; matting, 300 rolls; canes, 240 mils.

Per Wolverine, from Canton, Feb. 18, to London. Tea, 616,500 lbs.; sweetmeats, 80 casks; soy, 60 packages; canes, 12½ mils; cassia buds, 13 cases.

Per Shantung, from Macao, Feb. 19, to London. Sweetmeats, 1,405 boxes; anniseed and cassia oil, 456; galangal, 500 piculs; cassia lignea, 180; sugar, 2,000 piculs; star anniseed, 202 boxes; vermillion, 60; bags, 375 bales.

Per Flying Scud, from Canton, February 2, to New York. Tea, 95,139 lbs.; pongees, 4,360 pieces; sarsnets, 546; crape shawls and scarfs, 500; raw silk, 75; straw braid, 220 boxes; sweetmeats, 1,410, China ware, 17; fire crackers, 22,327; fans, 145; cassia buds, 53; matting, 10,211 rolls; split rattans, 22 piculs.

Per Siwa, from Canton, Feb. 10, to Hamburg. Tea, 6,000 lbs.; cassia, 1,400 piculs; sugar, 1,000; anniseed and cassia oil, 50 boxes; canes, 50 mils.

Per Dr. J. Jansen, from Canton, Feb. 19, to Hamburg. Sugar, 3,000 piculs; sweetmeats, 270 boxes; canes, 7½ mils.

Per Columbian (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, March 2, to London and continent. Silk, about 1,700 bales.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Kit Carson to Boston, Jan. 28. Hemp, 8,025 piculs; sugar, 10,400; sapanwood, 350; hides and cuttings, 450; cigars, 250 mils.

Per Fanny McHenry to London or Liverpool. Hemp, 11,500 piculs; sugar, 10,500; sapanwood, 500; coffee, 43; cigars, 872 mils; Indigo, 150 ggls.

Per Tropic, to Sydney, February 5. Coffee, 420 piuculs; cigars, 1,200 mil.; cordage, 173 piculs.

Per Storm King, to Boston, February 8. Hemp, 7,500 piculs; sugar, 12,450; sapanwood, 400; hides and cuttings, 400; indigo, 300 ggls.

Per Agamemnon to Cork, Feb. 18. Hemp, 3,600 piculs; sugar, 9,850.

Per Memnon to San Francisco. Hemp, 1,600 piculs; sugar, 14,450; coffee, 2,500; cigars, 150 mils.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Isabella Harnett, to London, Feb. 26. Tin, 2,334 piculs; sugar, 3,790; black pepper, 542; India rubber, 426; rattans, 539; buffalo hides, 201; cow hides, 31; buffalo horns, 25; tapioca, 400; gum benjamin, 30; fish maws, 30; nutmegs, 136; mace, 16; cloves, 18; rum, 13,307 gallons; sundries, 1 case.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Jacatia, Feb. 25, to Liverpool: Gambier, 1,009 piculs; sugar, 365; gutta-percha, 174; sapanwood, 59; rattans, 225; spices, 2; hides, 171; white pepper, 387; black, 330; coffee, 219; sago flour, 4,991; gum dammar, 9.

Per Viscount Sandon, Feb. 26, to Liverpool: Sapanwood, 168 piculs; rattans, 201.

Per Spiridon, Feb. 28, to Europe. Rattans, 241 piculs.

Per J. H. Bekker, March 5, to Hamburg. Gambier, 1,984 piculs; black pepper, 945; gutta percha, 69; rattans, 52; buffalo horns, 151; malacca canes, 115,400; gutta percha, 11,200; merchandise, 13 cases.

Per Rajah, of Cochin, March 7, to London. Tin, 952 piculs; Gambier, 3,361.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpol: Feb. 18, Potosi. From Marseilles: 12, Cordouan. From Bordeaux: 17, Perseverant. From New York: 8, New York.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Feb 22, West Australian; 20, British Empire. From Shields: 14, Cambridge. From Cardiff: 18, P. C. Hooft; 21, Delhi. From Marseilles: 19, Colbert. From Hamburg: 21, Esmeralda. From Sunderland: 24, Coleroon.

At SINGAPORE. — From London: March 8, Barracoutta. From Cardiff: Feb. 26, Hendrik, Mart, Pater Smith; from Glasgow: 24, America; from Hamburg: 25, Amazone; from New York: March 5, Fire Dart.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Bacchante, Egmont, Glencoe. For New York: Eliza and Ella, Onward.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: H. Nelson, Pannic. For Australia: China, Marco Polo.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Corea, Merchantman, Strathmore, Weymouth. For Europe: Rostock, Caroline. For New York: Comet. For Havana; Fides, Independence. For Demerara: Lancashire Witch, Montmorency, Mystery, Sea Park. For Sydney and Melbourne: Arabia. For San Francisco: Bald Eagle, Early Bird, Franklin Haven, Welly, Challenge.

At MANILA.—For London: May Shepherd. For Liverpool: Albion, Queen of the East, Sales. For Cork: Melancthon. For Cadiz: Reyna de las Angeles, Teide. For Sydney: Constantine, Nelly, S. H. Talbot.

At SINGAPORE.—For England: H.M.'s ship Nimrod.

SAILED.

From NAGASAKI.—For London: Feb. 4, Juanpore.

From SHANGHAI.—For Liverpool: Feb. 10, Sir Isaac Newton. For New York: 11, Sportsman.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Feb. 19, Morayshire; 21, Yaratilda. For Falmouth: 15, Kingman.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Feb 16, Vanguard; 19, Shangtung, Wolverine, Merchantmen. For Liverpool: 21, Chevy Chase (str.) For Hamburg: 5, Silva.

From MANILA.—For London or Liverpool: Feb. 1, Fanny McHenry. For Cork: Jan. 28, Eliza Stewart; Feb. 18, Agamemnon. For Boston: Jan. 28, Kit Carson; Feb. 8, Storm King.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: March 7, Rajah of Cochin. For Europe: 28, Spiridron. For Liverpool: Feb. 25, Jacatra; 26, Viscount Saudron. For Hamburg: March 5, J. H. Bekker.

From PENANG.—For London: Feb. 26, Isabella Harnett.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £2 10s. to £3; silk, £4 10s. To New York: Tea, 10 to 12 dols.; silk, 20 dols. Business continued in a very dull state till within a few days, owing to the Chinese new year holidays, when a little more inclination to do business was experienced, and may result in good employment for suitable sized vessels. The only charters reported are 2 vessels to Foo-chow-Foo and back, at 4,300 dols., and 5,000 dols., and one to Ningpo, Nagasaki and back, for 2,100 dols.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London: £3 10s. All the vessels at this port are engaged, which results from the fact that they are really always taken up elsewhere, though it provides such good employment for shipping. The consequence is that few seeking vessels visit it. The cargo, per the Spartan, which has been condemned, will come forward by the Whirlwind. We have no charters to report.

At AMOY.—Small craft continue to find ready employment, handy vessels being much wanted for the coast and Straits. The following charters are reported:—Fruita to Shanghai, 2,000 dols.; Gustav to Singapore, 1,100 dols.; Amoy Trader to Keelung and back, 1,000 dols.; Sabrina, for four months coast, at 1,000 dols. per month.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £2. 10s. To New York, 8 to 10 dols. A good demand is still experienced for handy craft at these ports, though the attention is principally directed to the rice ports, and especially Saigon and Siam. A new feature in the trade is the introduction of a clause into some of the charter parties giving charterers the option of despatching the vessel to the Gulf of Petcheli, which is likely to answer. Vessels for emigration purposes to San Francisco and Australia are in fair demand, but for Demerara and Cuba the season is nearly at a close. The principal charters are:—Weymouth to London, at £2. 10s.; White Star to Sydney, at 20 dols. per passenger; Franklin Haven, at 26 dols. per passenger to San Francisco; Early Bud to San Francisco, with passengers, for 6,500; Lancashire Witch, at £10 per head to Demerara; and Messenger, 65 dols. per head for Havana. Several other vessels are reported for Saigon and back, at 60c. to 65c. per picul; and Bankok and back, at 50c. to 60c. per picul.

At MANILA.—There are no vessels here available for charter, one or two would readily get cargoes for Europe. In this case there are no transactions to report.

At BANKOK.—The Hannah Sulkeld has been fixed to load for Great Britain, at £3, calling at Sarawak if required, and 7s. 6d. extra if to the Continent.

At SINGAPORE.—There are no vessels on the berth either for London or America, there is large quantities of produce waiting shipment to the former, for which advanced rates would be obtained. Vessels are also required for the rice ports. The charters reported are—Spiridron to Great Britain, at £3. 15s., and 5s. extra if to second port. Rajah of Cochin to London, at £3. 10s. to £4. 5s., the cargoes per which will be found elsewhere.

CASUALTIES.

The Commodore (American), from Saigon to Hong Kong, experienced a succession of heavy gales, and was greatly damaged by a large spar drifting across her stern.

The Joshua Bates was slightly damaged in a heavy gale, and lost main topgallant mast. The Joshua Bates has brought a Chinaman who murdered a European at the diggings, but could not be found for some time, he having hid himself under one of the boats on top of the house.

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The Barbarian, from Greenock, was seen in the English Channel abandoned, foremast gone, and sails all adrift. There was no cargo, provisions, or boats on board, and it is presumed that she had been plundered.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to Singapore: Feb. 11, Macassar; 22, Dick Arnold. From China to England and Continent: 11, Moneka; 12, Powerful (str.); 14, James Paton; 19, Cesarewitch; 21, Orissa, Dawstone; 25, Sir Isaac Newton. To New York: 19, Flying Scud. To Sydney: 16, Psyche. To Havana, 25, Kate Hooper. From Nagasaki to London: 25, Jeanpere. From Singapore to England and Continent: 21, Khersonese (str.), John Hermann; 24, Knight. From Manila to England and Continent: 14, Bonadventure; 16, Fanny McHenry; 28, Agamemnon. To Boston: 11, Kit Carson; 22, Storm King. From Batavia to Amsterdam: 22, Cosmopolite, Sperwer. From Bankok to Falmauth: 25, Main.

THE TROOPS IN CHINA.

The following is a return of the British troops now stationed in China, showing a force of 10,454 men:—

AT SHANGHAI.

Major-General Sir J. Mitchell, K.C.B.; —— Elkington, 6th Foot, A.D.C.; not known, —— D.A.A.G.; Lieut. Allgood, Bengal Army, D.A.Q.M. Gen.; Major Hamilton, 44th Regt., Brigade Major.

Captain Blackiston.

Corps.	Men.
Half Battery Royal Artillery	75
11th Punjab Native Infantry	900
Regiment of Loodianah	900
Total	1,875

AT TIEN-TSIN.

Brigadier-General Stavely, C.B., Commanding; Ensign Irwin, 44th Regt., A.D.C.; not known, —— D.A.A.G.; not known, —— D.A.Q.M. Gen.; Captain Brooke, 60th Rifles, Brigade Major.

Captain Pennycuick.

Corps.	Men.
1 Battery Royal Artillery	130
1 Company (Fischer's) R.E.	100
1st Battalion M. Train	300
Fane's Horse	300
31st Regiment	750
60th Rifles	700
67th Regiment	800
Total	3,080

AT TAKU FORTS.

Corps.	Men.
Half Battery Royal Artillery	75

AT CANTON.

Brigadier-General W. T. Crawford, C.B.; Lieut. Crawford, Royal Marines, A.D.C.; Captain Rigg, 21st M.N.I., D.A.A.G.; Captain Grant, 5th B.N.I., D.A.Q.M.G.

Captain Twiss.

Corps.	Men.
Royal Artillery	180
Royal Engineers	70
99th Regiment	850
3rd Bengal Native Infantry	850
5th Bengal Native Infantry	870
Total	2,820

AT KOWLOONG, HONG KONG.

Lieut.-Col. Muter, 60th Rifles, Commanding.

Corps.	Men.
1 Company Royal Artillery	50
Detachment 31st Regiment	58
Left Wing 44th Regiment	450
Detachment 60th Rifles	265
Detachment 67th Regiment	65
Total	688

AT VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

General Staff.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.
Capt. Grant, A.D.C.
Capt. Biddulph. Military Secretary.
Col. Stephenson, D.A. General.
Major Taylor, D.A.A. General.
Lieut. Roberts, 87th Regiment, D.A.Q.M. General.

Garrison.

Lieut.-Col. MacMahon, 44th Regt., Commandant.
Capt. J. W. Medhurst, 60th Rifles, Town Major.

Corps.	Men.	
Royal Artillery	144	Capt. Bedingfield.
Royal Engineers	14	Col. Mann.
Royal Gun Lascars	70	Capt. Bedingle.
Military Train	11	Capt. Goodall.
44th Regiment (Right Wing) ...	515	Major Hackett.
Commissariat Staff Corps ...	10	Assist. Com. G. Turner.
Army Hospital Corps	99	
21st Regt. M.N.I.	974	Col. de Saumarez.
Total	1,837	

AT STANLEY, HONG KONG.

Corps.	Men.
Native Details	15
21st M.N.I.	64
Total	79

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The following transports and ships of war, with troops from China had arrived in Table Bay and Simon's Bay, viz.:—

Feb. 3, the *Athleta*, from Hong Kong, with 326 men of the 3rd Buffs, under Lieutenant-Colonel Sargent.

Feb. 3, the *Tasmania*, from Hong Kong, with 429 men of the 3rd Buffs, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose.

February 8, the *Sir William Peel*, from the Peiho, with 94 military invalids, and 13 officers, detachments of her Majesty's 31st, 44th, 67th, 87th, and 99th Regiments; Lieutenant Gilmore commanding. The following is a list of the officers' names:—Rev. F. Abbott, chaplain; Mr. F. Taylor, master, R.N.; Lieutenant G. C. F. Sinclair, R.N.; Captain Croome, 2nd Queen's; Major Jackson, R.M.; Staff-Surgeon Rennie, Assistant-Surgeons Snell, Turner, Goodwin, Gray, Lim, and Watson: R. C. Barker, purveyor.

February 10, the *Macduff*, from Hong Kong, with head-quarters of her Majesty's 1st Royals, 421 men and 18 officers; Colonel Holcombe, commanding.

February 10, the *Cressy*, from Hong Kong, with detachment of her Majesty's 1st Royals, 225 men, 10 officers, 3 women, and 3 children.

Feb. 11, the *Hougoumont*, from the Peiho, with 304 men, and six officers of her Majesty's Royal Artillery; Major Potter commanding.

Feb. 12, the *York*, from Hong Kong, with 300 men and nine officers of her Majesty's 87th Regiment; Captain Hamman commanding.

Feb. 12, the *Melbourne*, from Hong Kong, with 95 military invalids; Lieutenant Gratten, her Majesty's 2nd (Queen's), commanding; D. H. C. Martin, M.D., medical officer in charge.

Feb. 14, her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops*, from Struys Bay, with 316 men and eight officers of her Majesty's 3rd Buffs, Major King commanding; taken from the wrecked ship *Miles Barton*.

Feb. 18, the *Mars*, from Hong Kong, with 205 men Royal Artillery of No. 1 Battery, 4th Brigade, and 56 men, No. 5 Battery, 2nd Brigade, and the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Barry, Capt. R. H. R. Rowley, Lieuts. H. F. Philpotts and F. R. Dyce, Assistant-Surgeons H. Harrison and J. M. Taylor, Veterinary-Surgeon G. Longman; one man died in the Straits of Banca.

Feb. 18, the *Indomitable*, from Hong Kong, with 302 men, rank and file, her Majesty's 2nd, Queen's, Major James Cornman commanding, and Captains Connor Wolferbier, and Chalmers; Lieutenants Echalay, Gubbins, and Crawford; Ensigns Fosbrook and Jackson; and Assistant-Surgeon Marshall.

Feb. 18, *The Alfred*, from Hong Kong, with 392 men, rank and file, of her Majesty's 1st battalion 2nd Queen's, and the following officers:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Addison; Captains J. Thompson, Sir L. D. Williams, J. C. T. Drake, G. P. Colley and H. P. Phillips; Lieutenants H. H. Mulock, A. H. Haldane, A. W. Gossett, and J. M. Laurents; Ensigns A. P. von Homrigh and J. F. Bougley; Assistant-Adjutant Paymaster George Burton, Quartermaster William Mackie, and Assistant-Surgeon H. J. Rose; Staff Assistant-Surgeon Sainter; Veterinary-Surgeons Appleton, Wilson, and Marshall.

The steamer *Mauritius* also touched at the Cape, but arrived at Portsmouth on 1st inst., which will be found recorded in our naval and military intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Colonel SYKES—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the undermentioned papers, published in the *North China Herald*, the official organ of her Majesty's Legation at Shanghai, have been transmitted to the Foreign-office by her Majesty's Legation at Shanghai:—Consular Notifications, dated the 18th and 29th of December, 1860. Consular Notification, dated the 2nd of January, 1861. Analyses of the book published by the Prime Minister of the Tae-pings, noticed by Mr. Bruce the 28th of July, 1860. Translation by Consul Meadows of the letter of "Le" to the foreign Consuls, the 21st of August, 1860. Translation by Consul Meadows of the Insurgents' Notification, dated the 23rd of August, and published the 1st of September, 1860. Narrative of the visit to Soochow of the Rev. Mr. Elkins, English missionary, in August, 1860. Narrative of the Rev. E. M. Syle and four other missionaries to Soochow on the 1st of September, 1860. Letters of the American missionary, J. J. Roberts, dated the 26th of September and the 8th of October. Narrative of the Rev. Griffiths John's visit to Nanking, November, 1860. Exports of tea and silk from Shanghai from 1844-5 to 1859-60, inclusive, published on the 10th of November, 1860. Letter from Rev. Messrs. Y. J. Allen and William Lambuth, American missionaries, on their visit to Hangchow, 19th of December, 1860. Letter from B. Jenkins, interpreter to the American Legation, dated the 21st of December, 1860. Edict for the toleration of Christianity by the Tae-ping King, dated the 29th of December, 1860. And to ask whether Consul Meadows has resigned his office; and, if so, on what grounds.

Mr. BUCHANAN—Address for copy of any correspondence or memorials addressed by Consul Meadows, at Shanghai, to Sir John Bowring, Lord Elgin, or any British diplomatic authorities in China, respecting the establishment of European inspectors of Customs at Shanghai and the other open ports of China.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said in reply,

"Some persons feel an interest with the Germans and others with the Danes, but my hon. friend the member for Aberdeen (Colonel Sykes) is, I think, the only person in the House who takes an interest in the Taipings. (A laugh.) He asks for a number of papers; but if any are granted, I am afraid he must not expect to see them very soon, for the clerks in the Foreign-office and the printing department are now fully occupied in preparing papers which have been ordered by the House. With respect to the papers the hon. member wishes for, I can tell him that some have reached us and others have not."

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

It is said that the Minister of Marine has declined some English tenders which were made for the transport of munitions of war to Cochin China, and has just taken up two French vessels for that purpose.

A letter from Lyons states that the Chamber of Commerce of that city, hoping that a careful examination of the silks said to have been found in large quantities in the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China, near Peking, might be advantageous to the Lyons manufacturers, addressed a petition to the Emperor Napoleon praying that they might obtain, either by purchase or as a loan, samples of these highly-praised stuffs. The Chamber of Commerce received an answer to their petition, saying that all the silks brought to Paris from the Emperor of China's Summer Palace consisted of only two dresses of no value.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Petersburg, April 5.

Despatches have just been received from the army in the Caucasus with the details of the military operations in the Kuban territory, under the command of Lieutenant-General Prince William of Baden, which were completely successful, a large number of native auls or fortified houses having been taken and destroyed after some severe fighting, in which the Russians displayed most exemplary courage and discipline, whilst their loss amounted only to one officer and four men killed and one officer and eleven men wounded, whilst the enemy had upwards of a hundred men killed, wounded, and prisoners, and more than two thousand head of cattle fell into the hands of the victors. On the 24th of February the expedition returned victorious to Fort Gregorieffsk, and the Prince of Baden has received from the Emperor the Insignia of the Military Order of St. George.

On the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne his Majesty sent the following most gracious rescript to Count Murawieff-Amoorsky, accepting his resignation as Governor-General of Siberia:—

Count Nicholas Nicholayowitch! Your untiring activity during the last thirteen years has created a firm foundation for the development of the resources and industry of East Siberia. The needful administrative measures for the government of the extensive territory obtained by your exertions—and more especially the improvement of the naval institutions, as well as the extension of the South-Eastern frontiers, and other local affairs, including, above all, the re-organisation of the army—have claimed your whole attention. Your direct and uninterrupted co-operation during the negotiations with China and Japan has been of the greatest importance in securing to us the commercial advantages we derive from our amicable relations with those countries. Whilst sincerely acknowledging the distinguished services you have rendered to the State during your administration of the province confided to your care, I cannot but accept your resignation, on account of your ill-health, with the greatest sorrow and sympathy. Wishing, however, to retain the services of a statesman of such talent and experience in every branch of the administration, I have appointed you, by an ukase of this date, to be Member of the Imperial Council of State; and, in consideration of your long services and support to the throne and country, as well as for the personal bravery you have displayed on the field of battle, and, lastly, for the excellent arrangements and dispositions you have made for the organisation and administration of Siberia, I confer upon you the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Vladimer, with the swords, the insignia of which you will receive herewith, and remain for ever your immutable and well-affectioned

Alexander.

A short time ago it was intended to appoint Count Murawieff-Amoorsky to be Governor-General of Poland, but the late events in that country have assumed such a dangerous appearance, and the Count's inveterate hostility to the Poles is so well known, that the Emperor has decided against the appointment, preferring to pacify that kingdom by conciliatory measures to putting down the insurrectionary movement by the employment of military force.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Amsterdam, April 7.

The new Cabinet is now consolidated, and fairly launched on its political career, with what degree of success and longevity remains to be seen. The Second Chamber of the States General is convoked for the 16th inst., when ministers will submit their programme, and in the mean time are busily engaged in preparing the drafts of the different Bills they intend to introduce. With regard to commercial legislation, the public in this country are decidedly in favour of free trade principles, and no Minister of Finance would dare to propose a protective tariff, for fear of certain failure and exposing himself to general ridicule. Mr. Loudon will have to defend his Bill for the most useful way of employing the surplus capital of the colonial budget, as well as the general budget for the Colonial Department for the Second Semester of this year, which has not yet been voted by the Second Chamber. The Department of Foreign Affairs offers no great difficulties, as peace and non-intervention are the leading features of the Dutch political creed with reference to other countries, but the new Minister of the Interior will, probably, not find it easy to gain the consent of the Chamber to several measures of importance relating to home matters, and of a purely domestic nature, that he intends to bring forward this session.

Since my last letter the compulsory reduction of freights from India by the Netherlands Trading Company has continued to absorb public attention, nor is the general excitement on the subject, by any means, passed by. At a meeting of shipowners of this city held here last week, at the locality known by the appellation of the "Seaman's Hope," upwards of forty shipowning firms resolved unanimously not to tender any of their vessels to the company under the new conditions imposed in such an arbitrary manner, and which they considered as unprofitable to their own interest and derogatory to the credit of the company. They further agreed to send in a representation on the subject to the Colonial Minister, remonstrating in strong terms on the measure and praying for relief. This resolution was duly put in execution, and the result is, that the Minister declines to interfere, considering the company to have the right to fix the rate of freight they can afford to give, and, as all tenders are voluntary, no one is bound to offer his vessels for charter if the terms and conditions do not suit his interests, and he thinks he can obtain better freights elsewhere.

At Rotterdam also the principal shipowners of that city convened a meeting to take the subject into consideration. The *Amsterdam Courant* lately stated that the Rotterdam meeting unanimously sent in their adhesion to the remonstrance made by the shipowners of this city; but I have reason to know that this is not correct, and am enabled to add that though several of the gentlemen present were in favour of the protest, the majority opposed it, and consequently no representation was made by them to the colonial minister. The amount of shipping represented by the former was 23,562 tons, whilst the majority owned 36,551 tons.

In the meantime the Netherlands Trading Company appear to have acceded by tacit consent to the clamour raised by the shipowners, for they have chartered the following thirty-two vessels at the former rates of 110 florins per last of two tons, with 15 per cent. primage for return cargoes from ports in India to this country.

Now in India, or on the outward passage to Amsterdam, *Graaf van Heyden-Reinestein, Stad Dokkum, Willem Hendrick, Zeeploeg, Johanna.* To Dordrecht, *Graaf Dirk III.* To Schiedam, *van der Palm.*

To sail this spring from Dutch ports: to Amsterdam, *Henrica, Cornelia, Peking, Baron Forstner van Dambenay, Margaretha Johanna, Celebes, Holland, Vice-Admiral Gobins, Susanna Johanna, Duiveland, Alblasserwaard, S. van Heel, Cornelis Gyps, Concurrent;* from Rotterdam, *Mary en Hillegonde, Nederland, Vyf Vrienden, Noack, Vriendschap, Weltevreden, Guurtje Maria, Nederland en Orange, Vier Gezusters;* from Dordrecht, *Bernhard Duke of Saxe-Weimar;* from Schiedam, *Christian Huygens.*

The following gentlemen have been confirmed by the King in their appointments made by the Governor-General of Netherlands India: Mr. J. A. W. van Ophuysen to be Resident of the Lampong Districts; Mr. J. van Lingen to be Secretary to the Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra; Mr. H. Kleyn van de Pol, as Resident of Madioen; Mr. C. Wiggers as Resident of Cheribon; and Mr. F. D. de Chauvigny de Blot, as Secretary to the Resident of Samarang.

Civil engineers in possession of diplomas from the Royal Academy at Delft, who may be desirous of employment in the Government service in India, are invited to forward with their application the following documents to the Colonial Department:—1. Their diplomas as above; 2. A certificate of good conduct; and 3, proof of their having fulfilled their military liabilities. The advantages offered them are a gradually rising pay according to their length of service, commencing at 100 florins per month (£100 per annum) from the day of their sailing from a port in Holland; a free passage with accommodation and food as a first-class cabin passenger by a Government vessel to Netherlands India; a sum of 1,000 florins for their outfit; and

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lastly, an advance of four months' pay (if required), to be repaid in monthly instalments after their arrival in India.

A letter from Harderwyk states that a further detachment of colonial troops, consisting of 100 men, under the command of Rittmeester W. Kaars-Sypestein, of the E. I. Cavalry, returning to his regiment from leave of absence to this country, and accompanied by the Second Lieutenants of Infantry J. Lauer, F. Sieburgh, E. Sieburgh, and J. W. van Eys, and the Medical Officer of the Third Class van der Burg, embarked last week at Nieuwe Deep for Java on board the chartered transport *Staatsraad van Ewyk*, Capt. F. de Winter.

For the approaching election of a member of the Second Chamber for the borough of Zwolle, in the room of Baron van Zuylen van Nyefelt, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, the candidates in the field are the baron himself, who offers himself for re-election, Mr. van Naamen van Eenenes, and Mr. Meester, the present Burgomaster of Harderwyk.

At Roermond there will also be a contested election for the seat lately held by Mr. Strens, the new minister for Catholic affairs. The candidates are Mr. F. de Keverberg, of Kessel, near Venlo, Mr. J. B. Hengst, formerly member of the Second Chamber, and Mr. C. Cornelis, justice of the peace at Weert.

The King has granted a pension of 3,669 florins per annum to Mr. J. A. Mutsaers, late Minister for Public Worship (Catholic), and appointed him to be member of the Council of State.

A few weeks ago four Swiss soldiers who had enlisted for service in India deserted from the depot at Harderwyk, and gaining the coast, stole a boat and proceeded in it to sea. Without any knowledge of navigation,—in fact, never having seen the sea before,—and not having taken the precaution to provide themselves with a compass or even provisions, their foolhardiness very nearly cost them their lives. After being tossed about at the mercy of the waves for several days, they were ultimately picked up in a most exhausted state by the Belgian fishing-smack *Dolphin*, and landed at Ostend, where they were handed over to the Dutch Consul at that port.

A similar case is just reported from the Helder, where three Swiss recruits belonging to the garrison at that port made an attempt to seize a boat with the intention of crossing over to England to escape their military duties. They had provided themselves with a good stock of bread for their voyage, but were detected in the act of embarking during the night.

Major K. A. Jeckel, late of the India Service, who lately retired from the army with a pension, has received from the King the insignia of the Royal Order of the Crown of Oak.

The Dutch army has to deplore the loss of a meritorious officer, by the death of Lieut.-General Baron van Uttenhove, who spent many years of his life in Netherlands India, where he was Colonel-Commandant of the Cavalry corps. He was born at Utrecht, on the 29th of January, 1802.

The Netherlands Trading Company are making inquiry for a vessel to carry out to Java another detachment of 100 men, supplementary troops, with cabin accommodation for four officers, the ship to be ready to embark the detachment at Nieuwe Deep by the latter end of April.

At the spring sale of Java sugar, prices experienced a heavy fall, as you will perceive by the subjoined table.

The coffee market is firm, and prices wear an upward tendency, notwithstanding the heavy stocks on hand as compared with previous years.

STOCK OF UNSOLD E. I. COFFEE HELD BY THE COMPANY.

31st March, 1861	. . . . .	557,239 bags.
do. 1860	. . . . .	204,900 do.
do. 1859	. . . . .	185,478 do.

Result of the Spring sale of 70,593 kranjangs, and 572 baskets of *Java sugar* held by the Netherlands Trading Company, at Amsterdam, March 21, 1861 :—

Sample.	Quantity.		Description.	Prices of Autumn Sale.	Average Sale Prices.	
No. 6 ...	40	Kranjangs	Light brown ...	32½	28	florins
7 ...	113	„	Do.	33¼	28	„
8 ...	232	„	Do.	33¾ to 34½ ...	28½	„
9 ...	612	„	Yellow	35 to 37 ...	28½	„
10 ...	1,276	„	Do.	36½ to 38 ...	28½	„
11 ...	2,780	„	Do.	37⅛ to 38¼ ...	30	„
12 ...	2,342	„	Gray	38¾ to 39½ ...	31	„
13 ...	1,539	„	Do.	38¼ to 39¾ ...	31½	„
14 ...	1,304	„	Whitish grey...	39 to 39¾ ...	35	„
15 ...	3,451	„	Do.	39 to 40¼ ...	35½	„
16 ...	16,476	„	White	39½ to 40½ ...	35½	„
17 ...	22,737	„	Do.	40½ to 41 ...	35½	„
18 ...	10,294	„	Do.	40¼	36½	„
19 ...	1,574	„	Do.	41	38¾	„
20 ...	136	„	Do.	41½	39	„

All sold, but at prices varying from 2 to 5½ florins below those of the Autumn sale.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, March 29, 1861.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Money continues abundant and almost a drug at 6 to 7 per cent. The Bank returns exhibit a plethora of specie amounting to about $34,000,000, while the deposits reach about $90,000,000, and the loans to $122,000,000. Sterling exchange has improved, and bankers' bills sell at 107c., and commercial ditto at 105¾c. to 106c.

TEA.—Green continues in good demand, and during the present week about 3,000 half-chests have been sold at full prices. The auction sale last week, consisting chiefly of blacks, passed off with good spirit. Greens are scarce and firm. Fair Young Hysons are to be had below 45c., but not many under 50c. per lb.

COFFEE is steady. Among the sales have been 104 bags Government Java, at 17c. to 17¼c.

SUGARS have ruled at easier rates, with a steady demand. We have no sales of East India to report. The stock comprises 108,000 bags, 21,000 hhds., and 15,000 boxes.

TIN.—The market was quiet at 27c. to 27¼c. for Banca, and at 26c. to 26¼c. cash for Straits.

GUNNY BAGS were steady, with a moderate demand. Sales of 400 bales, part heavy, have been made in Boston ex-ship at 12¼c. cash; 50 ditto at 13¼c. six months; and 275 ditto at 12¼c. to 13c. cash and six months.

GUNNY CLOTH.—The market is heavy, with light sales at 9¼c. cash, delivered in Boston.

SALTPETRE is quiet, and we have no sales of moment to record, except 400 bags crude at Boston, at 8¼c. six months.

HEMP.—The market continues dull, with small sales of Manila at 5¼c. six months.

SPICES.—The market less active and steady. Sales of 10,000 mats cassia have been made at 18c. six months, and 45 cases ditto at 19c.; 100 bales cloves, in lots, at 10c.; 50 cases No. 1 nutmegs at 42½c. delivered in Boston; 275 ditto on private terms, and 500 bags pepper at 8¼c.

DRUGS.—Opium continues steady, with sales of 18 cases at $5 50c. to $5 75c.; 100 bales gambier at 3¼c.; 1,000 lbs. Southern Ginsing at 60c. cash; refined camphor, sales at 45½c. to 47½c. six months.

ARRIVALS.—Abaellino, Hall, at Boston, March 9, from Calcutta; Competitor, Hildreth, at New York, March 14, from Foo-Chow: Swordfish, Crandall, at New York, March 18, from Shanghai; Charmer, Lucas, at New York, March 22, from Manila; Nabob, Baxter, at New York, March 22, from Foo-Chow.

SAILED.—Cromwell, Symmes, from Boston, March 9, for Batavia.

LOADING.—At NEW YORK.—For Batavia and Singapore, Surprise, Ranlett; for Hong Kong, Hotspur, Johnson, N.B. Palmer, Low, Kathay, Stoddard, Maury, Paul.

HER MAJESTY'S IMPERIAL AND INDIAN ARMIES.

The measures for the consolidation of the Indian with the Imperial forces of her Majesty have so nearly approached accomplishment, that we may venture, (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*), to give their main features in a substantially complete form.

In future, every officer to be commissioned and every soldier to be enlisted will belong to the general army, and will be available for service in any part of the empire to which the requirements of the State may call him, and in the rotation hitherto usual among the troops of the line. In the great majority of the regiments what is called the purchase system will prevail as at present; but in three regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry, which are to be formed upon the remains of the local Indian European corps, the promotion will be regulated pretty much on the plan of the company's service—namely, pure seniority in all but the higher ranks. In addition to this army for general service, and the native colonial regiments now in existence for the defence of Malta, Ceylon, the West Indies, &c., there will be in India a number of irregular corps, composed of natives, but officered from the Indian staff, of which six members will be employed in superintending the efficiency of each irregular corps. This Indian staff will in itself form a list of officers who will volunteer to serve in it. Their qualification will consist in their belonging to a regiment serving in India, in their having previously passed two years in that country, and in their proving their fitness by means of an examination. We may obviate alarm by at once stating that the nature of this examination will be settled, not schoolmaster fashion, but by the head of the department in which it is proposed to employ the candidate; that it is intended to be practical, and having reference only to those subjects of which a knowledge is essential to the efficient discharge of the duties to be undertaken. The staff list will be ever varying in its dimensions, and promotions in it will be regulated only by length of service. The qualifying terms are, for the rank of captain twelve years' service, of which four must be in the staff corps; for major twenty years' service, of which six must be in the staff corps; for lieutenant-colonel twenty-six years' service, of which eight must be in the staff corps. Five years' service in the last-named rank will give a right to the rank of colonel, after which the officer's promotion is regulated by his army seniority. The purely military staff—the adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments, the brigade-majors and personal staff—will be filled either by the line, as at present, or by the staff corps, but in every other department the Indian staff will be composed solely of officers who have given up their regiments to join the Indian staff corps. Every military officer in India will therefore belong to and serve with either the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, one of her Majesty's regiments of Cavalry or Infantry of the Line, or to the Staff Corps. Exchanges between these several services will be permitted under pretty much the same rules by which they are now regulated between one Queen's regiment and another. This, then, will be shortly and simply the position of the united army as soon as the complications terminate, which must more or less exist during the period in which two military establishments, hitherto regulated by widely different systems, are being welded into one body.

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THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

(From the *Gazette*.)

INDIA-OFFICE, March 27.

The Secretary of State for India has received a General Order by his Excellency the Governor-General of India, and a despatch accompanying it, from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., commanding her Majesty's Forces in China, of which the following are copies:—

"GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"Camp, Jubbulpore, Jan. 17, 1861.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the subjoined letter, dated the 21st of November, 1860, from Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in China, bringing to notice the services, during the campaign in that country, of the native troops of all arms which proceeded to China from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

"The Governor-General congratulates the troops on the high testimony which they have earned for themselves from their distinguished commander by their exemplary conduct in camp and garrison, and by their valour in the field. And it is an additional source of gratification to the Governor-General, and a matter of which the troops may justly be proud, that their brilliant conduct in the field excited the admiration not only of their British comrades, but also of the French troops which served in the same campaign.

"It will be the grateful task of the Governor-General to make known to her Majesty's Government the report of Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, and to bring particularly to notice the officers specially mentioned by him."

"TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL CANNING, G.C.B., &c.

"Head-quarters, Tien-tsin, Nov. 21, 1860.

"My Lord,—Peace having been concluded with this country, and many of the native troops serving in the expeditionary force being about to return to India, it becomes my duty to bring to your Excellency's notice the services of the regiments and corps of her Majesty's Indian army which have been serving during the campaign.

"The 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, under Major Probyn, and Fane's Horse, under Captain Fane, have performed their work most admirably.

"On more than one occasion these regiments have been opposed to, and have successfully charged, a vastly superior force of the enemy's cavalry, and their conduct in the field has excited the admiration of the French as well as of the English troops. It is not only on the field of battle that their services have been so important during the recent campaign, but in performing the numerous other duties required of them, of an infinitely more harassing nature—patrols, escorts, and reconnoissances, as well as the task of carrying letters almost daily between Tien-tsin and Peking (a distance of seventy-five miles), for upwards of a month, during which they were frequently fired upon; their services have been of the utmost value to the expedition.

"I beg to recommend Major Probyn and Captain Fane to your Excellency's most favourable notice.

"The two companies of the Madras Artillery, under Captain Hicks, and the two companies of Madras Sappers, under Captain Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Taku Forts. The latter corps was most energetic in working without relief at the construction of the batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A detachment of the former corps, under Captain M'Intyre, was summoned from its station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach that city on the day it was attacked by the rebels, and to assist in repelling their attacks.

"The regiment of Loodianah was stationed at Shanghai during the attack of the rebels on that city, and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh contributed to their repulse.

"The 8th and 15th Regiments of Punjab Infantry have accompanied the army in all the active operations in the field, and although, owing to the nature of the operations, they have not come into collision with the enemy so frequently as they have perhaps wished, their services have not been of the less value to the expedition. The 15th Punjab Infantry, however, was particularly forward during the action of the 18th of September, and on the 21st of September a detachment under Lieutenant Harris distinguished itself by crossing the river and capturing a gun which had opened on our lines.

"The 8th Punjab Infantry had been ably commanded throughout the campaign by Captain Brownlow. Captain Shebbeare, an excellent officer, the commandant of the 15th Punjab Infantry, was unfortunately compelled by ill health to leave just when active operations were commencing, but the regiment has been efficiently commanded by Lieutenant Randall.

"The 11th and 19th Punjab Infantry have been employed in garrisoning the depots, &c., while the 3rd and 5th Bombay Native Infantry and the 21st Madras Native Infantry have formed portions of the garrisons of Hong Kong and Canton.

"I have much pleasure in informing your Excellency that the behaviour of the Indian troops, both in camp and in garrison, has been everything that I could wish, and it has given me much satisfaction that the course of events has enabled me to send a considerable portion of them back to their homes in India before the end of the present year.

"I have, &c.,

"J. HOPE GRANT, Lieutenant-General, Commander of the Forces.

THE see of Madras, which has become vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Dealtry, includes the whole of that presidency, and is worth £2,500 a-year. The appointment of a successor will devolve upon Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India.

MR. HENRY B. LOCH has been appointed major of the Queen's Westminster Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Spirit of the Press.

LORD ELGIN AND THE YANG-TSE-KEANG.

The nations are happy whose history is a blank. The aphorism has lost its truth since historians have learned to chronicle other matters besides conquests and revolutions. But we still feel that it has some power left when we open our despatches from the extreme East. There is always some apprehension when the time arrives for a mail from China. It is a very volcanic soil. No one can be quite sure that some new difficulty may not have sprung up which may set us all fighting in this country, create changes of Ministry and dissolutions of Parliament, and end, as every difficulty does end, in an inflammation of the Income-tax and a depletion of the national exchequer. It would be a happy thing for us all if we could compound for the next twenty years to receive no news at all from that interesting part of the world, except the figures which denote the exchanges and the current prices and the statistics of imports and exports. If narrative be an absolute necessity, we would make an exception in favour of that little bit of undeviating mendacity which always comes down from Foochow. From that sequestered mart of teas where steamboats do not go there is never-failing intelligence of some imminent disturbance which never comes to anything, but is always sufficiently alarming to shake the confidence in the home market as to any uninterrupted supply of tea. From long experience we can receive this with unshaken nerves. But from the great centres of politics and intelligence we are only too thankful to find that there is nothing of dangerous importance to record. This time everything is of a quiet and cheering character, and Lord Elgin, who is now speeding homewards from Trieste, may take his seat in the House of Lords with the quiet consciousness that he has once more accomplished what he went out to perform. Mr. Bruce and Prince Kung are getting on together in amity and concord, which, considering the circumstances of their first introduction, are quite as strict as could have been anticipated. The Prince has seen fit to open to British trade, "at the earliest practical period," two ports above Chekiang, on the Great River. As this is something beyond the treaty, we take it for granted that this excellent Prince has also made arrangements for the immediate opening of the great port in Mantchouria, and that he has conveyed assurances of his entire comprehension of the fact that under the most favoured nation clause of our treaty we are become entitled to all the privileges more recently granted to the Russians. We are very content, however, to see the principal attention of our diplomatists and naval officers fixed upon the Great River. This is to China what Fleet-street and Holborn are to London. There is no getting a thorough trade ingress and egress while these thoroughfares are blocked up and forbidden. The Yang-tse is the way to and from every important part of the Chinese Empire. Somehow or other, every canal finds its way into it; all the best teas grow in the provinces it waters, and the best silks get up into the vast cities. The simple divine who found an unnecessary illustration of the goodness of Providence in the fact that good rivers were always sent to flow through great towns might here see his famous idea perfectly developed. All up the river for 1,200 miles its margin is enlivened or oppressed by vast commercial ports. Until we get up to these we know nothing of China. We may be allowed to wander about a few streets in Hoxton and Camden Town, and open a shop in St. John's-wood, but so long as we are shut out of the long lines of Holborn and Fleet-street we cannot be said to have any of the advantages of trading in London. So it is in China. Hitherto they have told us that we cannot go up this river because there are rebels at Nanking. No doubt there are. Show us 1,200 miles anywhere on the face of the globe without some impediment. There are impediments in Fleet-street and Holborn. Some householder who desires to save sixpence a thousand in the price of gas is always pulling up the pavement, or a piratical water company has opened a tremendous trench, or a despotic Imperialist Board of Works has threatened to shut up the whole quarter; or it is Lord Mayor's Day, and Gog and Magog, more terrible to look upon than an army of Taepings, have possession of the thoroughfare. But still we get along as we may, and by some means or other we manage to do business with the shops on our route. So we should on the Fleet-street of China. If they will let us alone, and don't treaty-bind us too much, we shall get along up, taking advantage of our opportunities, dodging the Lord Mayor, waiting patiently till we can overcome the block caused by the economical householder and his gaspipe, and humbling ourselves before the omnipotent Board of Works. Depend upon it, there are means of overcoming the difficulties caused by the rebels without putting them all to the sword. What makes Prince Kung so civil just at present? First of all, the advance upon Peking. That was necessary to induce so exalted a Tartar to look into the business at all. But his after-cordiality has been entirely caused by the discovery which he has made that the Customs at Shanghai are doubling every three or four years, and that there is a tolerable certainty of their coming up next year to the very respectable sum of £2,000,000. We may depend upon it that Prince Kung is by this time fully alive to the advantage of making nests in other parts of China where European hens may come and lay their golden eggs. We may also depend upon it that even the mystic Sovereignty which resides at Nanking would not be very long in discovering it to be to his advantage to receive a toll for police dues or lighthouse dues—although he has destroyed the porcelain pagoda which might have served him for this pretext—or under any other name he might please, from ships passing through the bit of river which endures his sovereignty. The British ships which are now up this important highway deserve much more sympathy and interest than they are likely to obtain. When Captain Sherard Osborn carried Lord Elgin up during his first embassy, we only knew of its course and its banks what the Jesuits had told us. Now we know all about it. Now we know that the buyers and sellers are really all congregated in those parts; and that, although they are cruelly plundered by hosts of foragers from the Emperor at Peking and from the Emperor at Nanking—plunderers whom they abhor with an impartial dread, still they buy and sell. Lord Elgin's voyage was a voyage of discovery; Admiral Hope's voyage is a voyage to found a settlement. There is by this time a gunboat anchored off Chinkiang, and a Consul, to whom we hope that the terrible memories of what happened in that city twenty years ago will procure respect and safety.

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There is another gunboat, we hope, off Nanking, and possibly some means may have been found to surmount diplomatic delicacies and to accredit some consular agent even to the Taeping Chiefs. The account says that a Consul and a gunboat are to be left even at Hangkow. Now, Hangkow is the great emporium of China. If we can settle ourselves there we shall have done all we can desire the Government to help us to do. We shall then have thoroughly opened up China Proper. The rest must, of course, depend upon ourselves. We shall be able to buy our teas and silks in open market, with a country as large as Europe to supply us with goods, and to buy our goods if they like the quality and the prices. We shall then also be able fairly to settle the question which now troubles some of us—how far the clause in the Russian Treaty which gives that nation a free trade in goods across the land frontier will enable it to undersell us in the centre provinces. Admiral Hope invited the merchants of Shanghai to go with him, to sow seeds of commerce as they pass along. The greatest among them are, we fear, too busy and too well to do to have a taste for such ventures; but it is to be hoped that there are some young and adventurous spirits who, even at Shanghai, are not too rich and too contented to move, and who may have gone up with him. We are very anxious to receive a trade report from "John Bull, Brothers, of Hangkow," and we greatly desire to hear that they are only one of the numerous firms who enjoy in the neighbourhood of that large, but not beautiful or fragrant city, a fine European settlement, and a bund convenient for charitable talk. We hope that they may own fleets of steamers in the three miles of broad waters which divide the quarters of the enormous city, and may have pleasant residences among the lakes which are not far away. We hope to see this, because this is the sort of thing which has come to pass, and which has answered so wonderfully at Shanghai; and because whenever this may happen in the interior it will be at once a symptom and a cause of mills being in full work in Lancashire, and tea plentiful with the good housewives of Great Britain.—*The Times.*

Literature.

In the current number of the *British Quarterly Review* (Jackson and Walford) there is an important article entitled "Our Commerce with China." The writer evidently thinks that British interests are liable to be injured by the encroachments of Russia, and dwells on the fact that in less than three years the Russian Empire has made a complete sweep over the vast Manchoorian plains on either side of the Amoor, the previously semi-neutral condition of which "was held by Asiatic politicians to be essential to the independence both of China and Japan."

He affirms that it is our interest to support the Manchoo dynasty against Russians and Taepings. Several of the statements made in the article are highly interesting, and it is well worthy of perusal.

Some years ago Dr. August Pfitzmaier translated into German a Japanese romance, and the *National Review* for April (Chapman and Hall) gives an article on the subject, and an outline of the story, which is curious and amusing. Dr. Pfitzmaier is at present engaged on a Japanese Dictionary.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have just published Mr. Anthony Trollope's novel, entitled "Framley Parsonage," which appeared originally in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. It has already won golden opinions, and will, doubtless, be warmly welcomed in its new shape. The tale is illustrated by Mr. Millais.

Everybody is reading "Silas Marner," by the Author of "Adam Bede" (Wm. Blackwood and Sons), and a charming tale it is. Though a mere sketch when compared with the "Mill on the Floss," the genius and exquisitely artistic craft of the author are as obvious as in that more elaborate production. And the moral is beautiful. In this respect, indeed, it is superior to either of George Eliot's former tales.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold is endeavouring to organise a "Book Union," on the principle of our Art Unions, the prizes won being books instead of pictures. The idea is a good one, and we hope, 'ere long, to see it effectively carried out.

Among the literary publications or announcements we may chronicle the following:—

"Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt," by Earl Stanhope. Vols. 1 and 2 (John Murray.)—a work written in the same attractive style which charms us in his "History of England." Lord Stanhope has broken up much new ground, and throws light on an important period of English History.

A new edition of the "Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu" (Bohn) will afford fascinating reading for those leisure hours which the most busy of us generally manage to secure.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have in the press a volume of "Essays from the *Quarterly*," by Mr. James Hannay. The very Rev. E. B. Ramsay, Dean of Edinburgh, has written a new series of his "Reminiscences on Scottish Life and Character," which will be published by Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

Mr. James Blackwood announces a memoir of the "Life and Writings of Wm. Tennant, LL D.," Professor of Oriental languages in the University of St. Andrews, by Mr. F. Conolly, Town Clerk of Anstruther, and "Biographical Portraiture; or, Sketches of the Lives and Characters of a few Illustrious Men," by John Leaf.

We have already mentioned that "The Voyage Round the World of the Austrian Frigate *Novara*" (Saunders, Otley, and Co.), will be shortly published, and we believe that Mr. Ravenstein's important work, "The Russians in the Amoor Country" (Trubner and Co.), is nearly ready. It is said that Mr. Ravenstein will put Mr. Atkinson's accounts of Central Asia to severe question and test.

Ten Weeks in Japan. By GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong). Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

WE have only space and time in our present issue to announce the publication of this interesting volume. There is scarcely a subject in connection with Japanese life and manners, on which the Bishop of Victoria does not touch. He is already well known to the reading public as a traveller and writer, and every one interested in Japan will be delighted with the picturesque descriptions, the vivid sketches of character, and the many curious and suggestive remarks which abound in the volume. We have read it through with great delight, and can promise our readers a treat in the perusal. "Ten Weeks in Japan" will be fully reviewed in our next number.

The China Directory for 1861. SHORTREDE AND CO., Hong Kong. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-Lane, London.

To everyone who has business relations with China this Directory will be found indispensable. This is the second year of the publication. Let us hope, that though youthful at present, a long and useful life is before it. We miss the admirable map of Hong Kong which accompanied the former issue.

The Singapore Review and Monthly Magazine. January, 1861. Conducted by E. A. EDGERTON, *Straits Times* Office, Singapore: F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, London.

WE heartily hope that this new periodical will become a great success in the Straits Settlements, and it is possible that the information it contains will be of considerable service to friends at home. Mr. Egerton speaks strongly, but assuredly not too strongly of the demoralising influences at work at Singapore, as in most other of our colonies where a few Christians are surrounded by idolators. It is well, he says truly, that there should be such a mixture of Saxon and Celt, of the Nomadic Orientalist of Arabia, the caste-worshipping Hindu, the disciple of Confucius, and the man of no faith at all; but it is not well "when these influences foster in us the notion that all moral peculiarities and forms of faith are alike valuable, when we learn indifference to all truth, and call this new feeling superiority to prejudice." A good literary review at Singapore will do good in many ways, and may prove a healthy element in a community devoted, over-much it may be, to mercantile pursuits.

APPOINTMENTS IN CHINA.—The following appeared in the *Observer* and in most of the daily papers. Our readers will perceive that most of the announcements have already appeared, and some are in practice. The appointment of Mr. Winchester to Hakodadi we gave in our last issue:—Mr. A. B. St. Clair, now Second Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Mission in China, is appointed First Paid Attaché, in the room of Mr. De Norman, deceased. Mr. G. H. Wyndham, now Unpaid Attaché, is appointed Second Paid Attaché, in the room of Mr. St. Clair. The following arrangements have taken place in the new ports in China, opened to trade by the Treaty of Tien-tsin:—At New Chang.—Consul, Mr. T. T. Meadows; first assistant, Mr. T. Adkins; second assistant, Mr. A. Devenport. At Ningpo.—Consul, Mr. F. E. B. Hervey; interpreter, Mr. P. J. Hughes; assistant, Mr. G. Philips, At Swatow.—Consul, Mr. G. W. Caine; interpreter, Mr. C. Alabaster; assistant, Mr. W. C. Cooper. At Tung-chow.—Consul, Mr. W. H. Medhurst; assistant, Mr. H. G. Howlett. Mr. C. A. Winchester is to be Consul at Hakodadi, vice Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson, resigned.

NEW INTERPRETERS FOR CHINA.—Lord John Russell proposes to nominate six student interpreters for China and two for Japan. Candidates for the appointment will be required to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners. Lord John Russell has addressed a letter to his Royal Highness the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, offering to include in the list of candidates the names of any three gentlemen of the University whom his Royal Highness or the Vice-Chancellor may recommend for that purpose. Six candidates will also be selected from King's College, London. We believe that the Government propose erecting a college at Peking or at Tien-tsin for British interpreters.

THE special Sunday evening services in Westminster Abbey are attracting monster congregations. The Bishop of Labuan preached on the 7th instant.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Correspondents and Newspaper Publishers in INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN and the EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO are requested to address all communications, newspapers, &c., *via* Marseilles, to the Editor, Box No. 70, General Post-office, London, E.C., which has been opened specially for the same.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

LORD ELGIN'S RETURN.

HER MAJESTY'S PLENIPOTENTIARY in China has at length arrived in England from his second expedition to the Far East. After a short stay in Paris Lord ELGIN landed at Dover on the 11th inst., amidst the warm cheers of the populace, and salutes of ordnance from the Castle and from the Western Heights. It was an honest English welcome, and one as merited as it was genuine. It is pleasant to read that Lord ELGIN'S bronzed countenance exhibited "much gratification at the warmth and cordiality of his reception;" pleasant to know that the address read by the Town Clerk, and replied to by his Lordship, was not a mere matter of formal courtesy, but the expression of an universal belief that Lord ELGIN has amply vindicated the honour of the British name, and that he has successfully achieved a work, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. The mingled feelings of gratitude and pride with which his Lordship was welcomed by the Mayor and Corporation of the most famous of our Cinque Ports, are, we repeat, the feelings of the nation. No party bigotry, no misconception of Asiatic politics, can possibly obscure a triumph, won with such ability and wisdom. Lord ELGIN'S mission was indeed "difficult and delicate," but we believe that it has been successfully fulfilled; that he has laid a broad and lasting foundation for the security of British commerce in China, and that under the ægis of the New Treaty, Christianity and civilisation will unite in blessing that vast Empire.

The greatness of this little island of ours is a matter of which Englishmen may well be proud, but it is doubtful whether many of us ever experience any particular feelings of exultation from considerations of that kind. Born to empire, we have from the earliest times always accepted our high position in the world simply as a thing of course. It never occurred to our ancestors, when the whole extent of their power lay within even less than the compass of these islands, that because their country, territorially considered, was about one-third the size of France or Spain, it should therefore necessarily be less powerful than those nations. On the contrary, we were rivals of the greatest powers even then, as the actions of our EDWARDS and HENRIES proved, and when the whole island, just two hundred and sixty-one years ago became subject to the same Government, the Englishmen of that age, although their colonial empire was then hardly founded, modestly prefixed to the name of their country the distinctive epithet GREAT. This they did, not in any spirit of boastfulness, which was not of their nature, and least of all with the express intention of comparing the greatness of their island with that of any other country, but simply because it was a matter of necessity to find a new style and title for two powerful kingdoms when united under the same sceptre. Nor were they wrong in their appellation, for, as was justly remarked the other day by Mr. GLADSTONE at the Mansion House, the seeds of England's power are centred wholly in herself. Yet, upon her possessions abroad the sun never sets, from the extreme East to the furthest West, all round the globe; and from all quarters are continually arriving her numerous prefects and pro-consuls, her statesmen and soldiers, who have recently laid down high office, if not Imperial power, to give an account of the manner in which they exercised their great trust, and to receive from their fellow-citizens in this little island the meed of praise or the tacit censure which their deeds have merited. The former is considered their noblest reward, while the latter, let us be thankful, is so rarely deserved as almost to be unknown. And after having for years thus wielded kingly power—after having waged successful wars, annexed large provinces, and concluded treaties of peace with Imperial potentates fifteen thousand miles across the sea—they return to their island home, and shorn of all the emblems of their greatness, mingle modestly with the mass of their countrymen, after a time not specially noticed, though for their great services never forgotten.

Lord Elgin, one of the greatest of those statesmen who have done England illustrious services abroad, has just returned to reap the reward which his countrymen know so well how to bestow upon the meritorious. The approbation of a united country—the praise of Queen, Parliament, and people—is not often so unanimously accorded as it has been on the present occasion. At great personal inconvenience, and after having only recently returned from the Far East, his lordship, at the call of duty, at once set out again to the scene of his former labours, to undertake a task, the weight of which few men would have been enabled so successfully to sustain. Canton, Tien-tsin, Japan, and the Yang-tze are names which recall the high achievements of his first mission; and it was no fault of his lordship's if the somewhat over-sanguine expectations formed by the public as to the results of his work were not strictly fulfilled. The Chinese now fully understand that they cannot depart from the spirit of their agreements with us. Sure as fate, unswerving as time, if the bond be broken, it will infallibly be restored, and re-ratified with additional securities, and under circumstances that cannot but leave a lasting impression on their minds. And so let the Chinese, no matter by what motives impelled, cease from their cunning; let them abide now by what they have again ratified, even in the heart of their capital, where foreign force never marched before; let them think by day and dream by night of the penalty of not doing so; let them have night-mare visions of being burnt amidst summer palaces flying up in miles of sparkling embers high into the air; let them do and bethink them of all this, and the realised results will soon repay their passive good faith in speedily producing such a thriving and contented condition, both as regards their people and Government, that to war with us for the future would be regarded only as stark madness. Lord Elgin's second mission could not produce a nobler result, both to our own country and that enormous empire.

One of the surest ways to bring about such a wished-for consummation, and one of the works for which, we venture to say, Lord Elgin in after-times will best be known, will be the opening of the Yang-tze to the commerce of the world. What London is to England so is that noble stream to China—the mart of the whole country. Its picturesque banks are lined with some of the largest cities in the East; and at a point six hundred miles from the sea, at the junction of the Yang-tze and the Han, on whose banks, facing and close to one another, are situated the three emporiums of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang, a British Consul is by this time posted to preside over the initiation of a commerce which bids fair to surpass that of any other place in China. At all seasons of the year there are at least eleven feet of water available throughout this long line of river communication, and when the stream is flooded by the summer rains and the winter's snows, even ocean steamers drawing sixteen feet of water can ascend as high, as the *Furious* did with Lord Elgin in November, 1858. Opposite Hankow the river is a mile broad, and excessively deep, and though fault has been found with its sand-banks, it is an easier river to navigate than even the Ganges or the Indus, upon which steamers ply throughout the year as high as seven hundred and a thousand miles from the sea. The various articles of commerce to be found in these great marts are as plentiful as they are valuable. Iron, copper, tin, lead, and coal, mostly of excellent quality, and agricultural and manufactured produce of every description abound. The inhabitants, though sadly fallen off in numbers, on account of the ravages of the rebels, appear generally to be exceedingly well-to-do, while the country for hundreds of miles along the river's banks is everywhere dotted with farms, homesteads, and hamlets, peeping out amidst the most exuberant vegetation, and surrounded by highly fertile and cultivated fields, teeming with a vast population, all desirous of purchasing our goods. In short, a finer and more promising market—one never yet broached—could nowhere be found; and that we are now to have it opened to us can be attributed chiefly to the wisdom and energy of Lord Elgin, who was the first to explore its treasures, and who, though now amongst us, gave directions for that expedition which, having started about the middle of February, must by this time have founded several settlements on its banks. The only difficulties by which we can be opposed in this grand enterprise are those with which we are already familiar, and which we have before so often overcome—we

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mean Chinese duplicity and cunning, and the rebels who inopportunely hold Nanking. At Shanghai only the other day these latter gentry were taught a salutary lesson, and they have doubtless not yet forgotten the redoubled attention and vigour with which we returned their anything but friendly salutation when we first ascended the river so high in 1858. We, therefore, do not at this juncture anticipate any opposition whatever from these people, who possess, we believe, neither the will nor the power to work us any harm. The coast, then, appears clear; and if those visions of peaceful commerce which now crowd all our views of China are only partially fulfilled—though we see no reason why they should not be accomplished, even in excess of our anticipations—the labours of Lord Elgin, if he had achieved nothing more, could not but be deemed most successful and valuable, in having opened to us so vast and plentiful a source, whereby, morally, physically, and commercially, the wealth, power, and happiness at least of China, if not also of England, may be immeasurably increased.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

To those who know anything of the Chinese character—the native love for antiquity and the innate reluctancy to change, which is its natural characteristic—it must be refreshing to see the disposition to argue on points of doctrine and discipline which is shown by the rebels of Nanking. Were no political element in the matter it would be marvellous, and we must then acknowledge it to be a true work, and a step in that direction most ardently longed for by the earnest missionary there and by all good Christians at home. But the Kan-Wang, whose confessions we have received by the late mail in the shape of a confidential report intended for publication—the Kan-Wang has let out the secret. When too closely questioned (query 5), by the inquiring missionary on the absurdity of the Celestial King requiring all nations to come and serve at his Court, and stating that Jesus Christ and the Eastern and Western Kings are own brothers, he laughed aloud, and candidly confessed that it was a matter among themselves, and only connected with their success; in other words, that they said just what was *convenient* about God and Jesus Christ, and did not think the outside people would take the trouble to discuss the matter. And we are not at all surprised to hear that they now deny some of the dogmas which they once professed, for when they find that these opinions of theirs run counter to their interests with foreigners, it will be to them the easiest matter in the world to contradict themselves, and profess *à la Chinoise* that there was nothing at all in it—the thing was said or done just to ensure their own success.

We should advise all well-meaning missionaries, if we may be allowed to suggest, to beware lest they be found countenancing not mere heresy but blasphemy, while they uphold the doctrines of these infatuated rebels. What the precise nature of their conviction is, we are at a loss to make out; they appear to us to be neither Unitarians nor Trinitarians, for they profess a belief in Christ as the Saviour of the World, and as having a sort of connection with the Supreme, more than mortal men have, but they deny his equality with the Father. Then, in a proclamation from his Celestial Majesty, there is a delightful mystery and confusion. He speaks about the Spirit-Parent of all, and God the Holy Spirit, being the Holy Father of all; Jesus, the Elder Brother, coming down to save mankind from sin, and promising a Comforter, to wit, the Eastern King, who is now come from China. The line of argument, if such it may be called, which the Chief takes, is not unworthy of the style of the celebrated "Essays and Reviews." He, in fact, takes the Bible not as the infallible word of the living God, but as a work on which to exercise his "verifying faculty," which (alas for China!) we fear is but a poor instrument of investigation in his native land. Anthropomorphism also forms an element of their creed, because it suits the purpose of the chief to represent God coming down and delegating authority to him to destroy the idolators and set up the celestial realm.

It is certain that this Tai-ping-Wang is a man of no ordinary ability. He has studied the history of his own country, and is apparently anxious to know all he can find out about other nations. That he intends to root out idolatry, and that he is doing this, as Mr. JOHN says, "in a most masterly manner," we have not a doubt: but that Christianity, in the commonly accepted sense of the term—pure Protestant Christianity—will succeed in this new empire, we cannot believe; on the contrary, we fear that an enormous heresy, unequalled in modern times, will be the result. The argument of Mr. JOHN in favour of the Tai-pings, drawn from the opposition they meet with from the Roman Catholics, is very weak. No one, we think, can tax Roman Catholics with an inconsistent yielding to heresy, they require certain elements of faith as much as we do, for admission to their communion, and if the rebels will not agree about these they look upon them as heretics; and we are inclined to believe they are right. If there be any use in creeds, let them be binding. We are unwilling to dispense with the ancient symbols—they are summaries of Scriptural truth, and if the rebels will not receive them, but persist in adding notions of their own out of some new Testament, which they have recently received, by way of revelation, we cannot imagine how they can properly be called Christians. No doubt they are as much Christians as the Mormons, but few persons will agree that that is a desirable form of Christianity to encourage. As for uprooting idolatry, this was the project of Mahomet, and he carried it out very well too, but there is a very suspicious look about a religion which is being propagated by the sword; and Chinese are not made of stuff suitable to produce martyrs. We will not say that there is no real patriotism among them: this we believe in, a man of China may die for his country, but it would be a hard thing to die for his religion, when he does not possess a particle of it. So the way of the Rebel Chief, as far as opposition to his plan for clearing away idolatry is concerned, will be tolerably easy; it is the political element which creates opposition to his advance.

One word more about our position with respect to the rebels. Mr. GRIFFITH JOHN'S views on this subject accord very nearly with our own. He says, "the interests of religion, commerce, "and civilisation, point out *neutrality* as the only legitimate "ground for Western nations to take." By neutrality is meant non-intervention, and this not unfrequently signifies—as the great Talleyrand observed—intervention. Why, we are acting now against the rebels, and properly so; we are going up the Yang-tse in spite of them, and holding aloft our power as a warning to them to preserve a respectful distance. We cannot agree with Mr. JOHN in blushing for the part we took at Shanghai *versus* the Rebels. Such a cool repulse as we gave them on that occasion will abide in their memories for their guidance on future occasions. As for "*official* intimation of "our intention," they did not require that; they knew well enough that the English intention was to oppose them; indeed the less official intimation generally the better. The Chinese have had too much diplomacy and too little plain dealing, and that is the reason why the great expedition in the last war was forced upon us. Mr. GRIFFITH JOHN, in his peroration, has been led to write a great deal that has nothing to do with the real question at issue. We agree with him about neutrality and non-intervention, but we have no right to assume that the present "dynasty is doomed speedily to fall," or that the "vitality it has it does not deserve." That is no business of ours, and therefore we cannot be taxed with folly and sin in just leaving the matter alone. And as for putting down the insurrection, the Government of this country has, we are sure, no notion of doing such a foolish thing. The present revolution may bear comparison with those of past history and suffer nothing, but still it is a revolution, and one in the same category with those of past times, for the cruel desolation which it has caused.

Let the insurrection go on, and England will, we trust, neither help the Emperor to put it down, nor assist the rebels to set up a new government. Let the old dynasty consume, and let the new dynasty arise from its ashes in a natural way; only we warn the missionaries and all else whom it may concern, not to expect very much from the religious element in the rebellion. It may be the offspring of the missionaries' teaching, and have grown deformed, but there are certain qualities requisite to truth, and if the religious belief of the rebels is so misshapen as to be divested of the grand lineaments of Christianity, how can we recognise it as such. We shall be glad to learn that we are wrong in our estimate; it may be that the field will turn out a flourishing one for the church, but unless the missionary can reach the spot to sow the seed, we cannot expect it to fructify. We must wait and see how the rulers of Nanking conduct themselves towards foreigners during their passage to and fro on the Yang-tze. If they are wise they will prove to us their good-will by giving every facility to both traders and missionaries to ply their avocations, and thus enable us to treat them with the like consideration.

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THE STRAITS TRANSFER QUESTION.

WE have vainly endeavoured, for some months past, to raise the veil which hangs between the public and the sacred precincts of the Colonial-office. A long period has elapsed since the inhabitants of the Straits made known their wishes on the transfer question, and immediate attention should have been paid to their petition. Singapore deserves to be viewed in a different light from most of our settlements, since it owes its prosperity entirely to the labours of the mercantile classes; the neglect, therefore, with which their views have been treated reflects great discredit on all concerned.

We know that the Secretary for India, and the Governor-General in Council, have expressed their willingness to consign the Straits to the care of the Colonial Secretary. The obstruction, therefore, must come from the latter. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, we believe, demanded information as to whether these Settlements were able to defray their own expenses, but the India House did not afford it. A body of merchants in London waited on his lordship, and on learning the result of his application, are preparing the fullest information they can collect on the subject for presentation to the DUKE, so that we hope in a short time the Secretary for the Colonies will be in possession of facts that will enable him to decide on the advisibility or otherwise of the scheme. We are inclined to believe that the disinclination on the part of the DUKE is more deeply rooted than the public conceive, andthat any information he may obtain will not alter his opinion. His belief is that the Straits Settlements will not defray their own expenses, and that even if most of the charges can be defrayed by the revenue, troops would have to be provided at the Government expense. But the subject is too important to be simply considered from an economical point of view. The real question is, whether the Settlements should remain as heretofore notoriously neglected, or whether by being placed under the supervision of the Colonial-office their resources should be fully and advantageously developed.

One of the first results of the transfer would be that the Settlements would obtain officials who would be more capable of grappling difficult subjects in connection with trade, than the military and civil servants of the East Indian Government whose ideas are limited to a stereotyped system of government from which they are not likely to stray. The resources of the Straits have been so clearly set forth by the newspapers, that this delay on the part of the Colonial Secretary appears to us a mere evasion of responsibility, and on him, therefore, rests the neglect of a colony that we believe is destined, under good management, to add materially to the commercial welfare of England.

CHINESE GUNS.—In the *Illustrated London News* of the 6th inst. there are some interesting sketches of Chinese guns, made by Mr. George Banks, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Mr. Banks, after alluding to the enormous difficulty which has always existed of casting guns strong enough to resist the explosive force of gunpowder—a difficulty which has of late been almost overcome in the Whitworth and Armstrong guns, says, "Judge of my astonishment when as I was walking through the Taku Forts, at the entrance of the Peiho, I came upon a lot of cast-off Chinese guns, evidently very old, but made almost upon these principles, and rejected about the end of the seventeenth century, when the famous Ferdinand Verbrest taught them to manufacture cast guns of brass and iron."

The steamer which we announced in a late issue for Messrs. Lane, Harper, and others, was launched on the 28th of March from Messrs. Wingate and Co.'s yard on the Clyde, and named the *Swatow*. She is about 300 tons and 60-horse power, and on a trial trip attained a speed of 11 knots. She will proceed in about ten days to Hong Kong, under the command of Captain Minto.

Monsieur C. de Montigny, late Minister at Siam and Consul at Shanghai, has been appointed to receive the Siamese Ambassadors expected by the next mail on a visit to Paris.

The rumour gains ground that the Duke of Newcastle is appointed as the new Governor-General. Some journals even assert that he will proceed to India in May.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STEAMER.—The *Cape and Natal News* says:—"The little steamer *Telegraph*, 131 tons, commanded by Captain Kidder, put into Table Bay on the 30th of January for coals. She left Plymouth on the 7th of October, bound for the Red Sea. She encountered a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, was dismasted, and received other damages, which compelled her to put into Corunna for repairs. The *Telegraph* belongs to the Red Sea Telegraph Company, and is to attend upon the cable."

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT SHIP "MILES BARTON" FROM CHINA.—The ship *Miles Barton*, 1,000 tons burthen, chartered as a transport ship, commanded by Captain James Shelford, has been totally lost while on her homeward passage to England from Hong Kong. She sailed from the latter port on the 16th of last December, with 320 men of the 3rd Regiment, under the command of Major King, and a crew consisting of thirty-two hands. On the 8th of February the ship had made Simons Bay, and was under full sail, proceeding westward, when about midnight she struck on a reef of rocks, twenty miles to the eastward of Struys Bay. The officers and men were startled out of their sleep by the sound of the vessel scraping and bumping on the rocks. All hands and the troops immediately came on deck to ascertain the cause, when they found the crew endeavouring to wear the ship, but all endeavours to do so were of no avail, and finding this to be the case, all idea of moving her was abandoned, as it was feared that if she was taken into deep water she might founder. The troops exhibited no symptoms of fear or alarm, and, to keep their attention engaged, the officers stationed many of them to take spells at the pump. About half an hour after the ship first struck, a fire was reported to have broken out in the galley, but that was soon extinguished. The sea was running very high, and it was not considered expedient to land the troops that night, particularly as they were unconscious as to the actual distance it was off. At daybreak the ship was discovered to be nearly two miles from the shore. High waves were continually breaking along the whole distance, and the shore seemed deserted and bare, presenting only barren sandhills, and no one knew whether it was habitable or not. However, immediate preparations were made for disembarking the men. It was attempted to get them down by the side-ladder, but the surf, breaking so high, washed it away. Another ladder was taken to the port bow, and suspended from there to enable the men, with the assistance of ropes, to descend into the boats. At first the two lifeboats were loaded, but not without considerable difficulty and danger. In one or two instances men fell into the water, but were fortunately recovered. The long-boat also made two successive trips, when a sea carried her high up on the beach and stove her. It was nearly four o'clock in the afternoon when Major King left the wreck with the remainder of the men. The captain, officers, and crew followed them, and that night the troops were encamped on the sandhills, without covering of any kind. But fortunately each man had a day's supply of provisions and water with him. Here they waited till the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, which was despatched by the Governor-General at the Cape, immediately on the intelligence of the wreck reaching him. On the 12th the whole of them embarked on board the *Cyclops*. Only one casualty occurred. A private, of the name of Macnamara, was drowned by a boat capsizing. When the *Cyclops* left the scene of the wreck, the *Miles Barton* was broken right in two, but still held fast in the rocks. The officers and men had a great quantity of valuable Chinese curiosities, from the Emperor's Summer Palace, but all has been lost with the baggage.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT JAMIESON.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, late of the firm of Messrs. Jamieson, How & Co., of China, at his house in Gloucester-square, on the morning of the 5th inst. As an enlightened philanthropist, he had for many years devoted much time and wealth in endeavours to improve, civilise, and raise the native races of Africa from the barbarism in which they have been so long involved. This he sought to accomplish by establishing commercial relations with the country, by means of the rivers that flow from the interior into the Atlantic. In this view, in 1839, he built and fitted out at Liverpool, with much care and expense, the *Ethiope* steamship, appointing to her command the late Captain Beacroft, to whom he gave minute and ably written instructions for his guidance in exploring and trading voyages. In compliance with these instructions, the *Ethiope* made numerous attempts at discovery, in the great rivers and their tributaries, ascending to higher points in some instances, than had ever previously been reached by Europeans. Narratives of these voyages were published by Mr. Jamieson, and others are given in the journals of the Royal Geographical Society. The success of his well concerted plans was marred by the well-meant, but ill-judged, interference of our Government, and when the unfortunate "Niger expedition" was projected, Mr. Jamieson, being convinced of the unsoundness of the scheme, published two "Appeals to the Government and People of Great Britain" against the project. When the disastrous consequences followed which he had foreseen the orders that he had given to the *Ethiope* enabled Captain Beacroft to rescue from impending destruction her Majesty's ship *Albert*, one of the vessels employed in the expedition, while by carrying her down to Fernando Po he saved those on board from perishing by fever. In 1859 Mr. Jamieson published a tract, entitled "Commerce with Africa," pointing out the benefits that might be obtained by establishing a short inland communication between Cross River and the Niger, to avoid the swamps of the Delta; but his advancing years and failing health precluded further active exertions. In 1840 the Institute d'Afrique of France proposed to Mr. Jamieson to become one of their vice-presidents; but this he declined.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.—The *Malacca*, Captain Gilpin, is now fully loaded, having on board about 520 miles of cable, which is coiled in the water tight compartments built in the holds of the vessel to prevent heating, as announced in previous numbers of the *London and China Telegraph*. It is expected that this vessel will sail in about a week. The *Rangoon* is now fitting water tight tanks by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, at the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., the cable contractors. The cable saved from the wreck of the *Queen Victoria*, at Plymouth, is still on board the Government hulks at Hamoaze. By recent letters from Malta we find that in reference to this cable, Bombah, on the coast of Barbary, which had been proposed for one of the telegraph stations, has been rejected, owing to its want of protection from attack by the natives of the neighbouring country—a predatory and savage race, who not long ago murdered the crew of a French vessel, which was so unfortunate as to be cast on its inhospitable shore. The points at which it has now been determined to land the cable are Bengazi and Tripoli. At Malta it will be landed in the Bay of San Giorgio, on the south-east coast of the island.

THE appointment of Mr. Winchester as Consul at Hakodadi, noticed in a previous issue, appears in yesterday's *Gazette*.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 1st April.

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards - Regent's Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Drag. Guards—Bangalore; Canterbury
2nd do—Lucknow; Canterbury
3rd do.—Mhow; Canterbury
4th do.—Birmingham
5th do.—Brighton
6th do.—Meerut; Maidstone
7th do.—Sealkote; Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Dublin
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Dundalk
4th do.—Dublin
5th do.—Aldershot
6th do.—Ahmednugger; Maidstone
7th Hussars—Umballa; Maidstone
8th do.—Meerut; Canterbury
9th Lancers—Aldershot
10th Hussars—Norwich
11th do.—Manchester
13th Lancers—York
13th Light Dragoons—Edinburgh
14th do.—Newbridge
15th Hussars—Cahir
16th Lancers—Hounslow
17th do.—Secundersabad; Maidstone
18th Hussars—Aldershot
Royal Artillery (Head-Quarters) Woolwich
Do. (Horse Brigade)—Woolwich
Do. (1st Brigade) Garrison Art.—Gibraltar
Do. (2nd do.) Garrison Artillery—Dover
Do. (3rd do.) Garrison do.—Woolwich
Do. (4th do.) Field do.—Woolwich
Do. (5th do.) Garrison do.—Plymouth
Do. (6th do.) Garrison do.—Malta
Do. (7th do.) Garrison do.—Montreal
Do. (8th do.) Field do.—Aldershot
Do. (9th do.) Field do.—Dublin
Do. (10th do.) Garrison do.—Portsmouth
Do. (11th do.) Field do.—Bengal
Do. (12th do.) Garrison do.—Mauritius
Do. (13th do.) Field do.—Bombay
Do. (14th do.) Field do.—Bengal
Do. (15th do.)—Pembroke
Do. (depot) - Woolwich
Coast Brigade (Head-Quarters)—Woolwich
Royal Engineers (Head-Qrtrs.)—Chatham
Do. A Troop, R. E. Train—Chatham
Do. (1st Company)—Malta
Do. (2nd do.)—Aldershot
Do. (3rd do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (4th do.)—Dover
Do. (5th do.)—Woolwich
Do. (6th do.) - New Zealand
Do. (7th do.)—Halifax, N.S.
Do. (8th do.)—China
Do. (9th do.)—Corfu
Do. (10th do.) - China
Do. (11th do.) - Mauritius
Do. (12th do.)—Cape of Good Hope
Do. (13th do.)—Edinburgh (survey)
Do. (14th do.)—London (survey)
Do. (15th do.)—Curragh
Do. (16th do.)—Dublin (survey)
Do. (17th do.)—Malta
Do. (18th do.)—Portsmouth
Do (19th do.)—Glasgow (survey)
Do. (20th do.)—Swan River
Do. (21st do.)—Mauritius
Do. (22nd do.)—Chatham
Do. (23rd do.)—On passage home from China
Do. (24th do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (25th do.)—Cape of Good Hope
Do. (26th do.)—Bermuda
Do. (27th do.)—Gibraltar
Do. (28th do.)—Malta
Do. (29th do.)—Corfu
Do. (30th do.) - Chatham
Do. (31st do.)—Chatham
Do. (32nd do.)—on passage to St. Helena
Do. (33rd do.)—Aldershot
Do. (34th do.)—Shorncliffe
Do. (35th do.)—Chatham
Do. (36th do.)—Chatham
Do. (37th do.)—Chatham
Do. (38th do.)—Chatham
Military Train (1st bat.)—China
Do. (2nd bat.)—Woolwich
Do. (3rd bat.)—Aldershot
Do. (4th bat.)—Shorncliff
Do. (5th bat.)—Curragh
Do. (6th bat)—Woolwich
Do. (7th bat.)—Aldershot
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Do. (3rd bat.) - Windsor
Coldstream Gds. (1st bat.)—Tower
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Scots FusilierGds.(1st bt.)—Portman-st. Bks
Do. (2nd bat.)—St. George's Barracks
1st Foot (1st bat.) - Secunderabad, Colchstr
Do. (2nd bat.) - ord. home from China; Birr
2nd do. (1st bat.) ditto; Walmer
Do (2nd bat.)—Malta; Walmer
3rd (1st bat.)—ord.home from China; Limrk
Do. do. Malta; Limerick
4th do. (1st bat.)—Ahmedabad; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu; Chichester
5th do. (1st bat.)—on pas.home; Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius; Pembroke
6th do. (1st bat.) - Benares; Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar; Cork
7th do. (1st bat.)—Peshawur; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar; Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Gosport; Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar; Templemore
9th do. (1st bat.)—Corfu; Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Corfu; Limerick
10th do. (1st bat)—Aldershot; Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—The Cape; Preston
11th do. (1st bat.)—Portsmouth; Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth
12th do. (1st bat.)—Tasmania; Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Devonport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Jorruckpore; Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape; Fermoy
14th do. (1st bat.)—Jamaica; Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand; Fermoy
15th do.—Cork; Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta; Pembroke
16th do.—Shorncliff; Templemore
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh
17th do.—Canada; Limerick
Do. (2nd bat.)—Shorncliff
18th do.—Secunderabad; Buttevant
Do. (2nd bat.) - Shorncliff; Buttevant
19th do.—Dinapore; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portsmouth
20th do.—Goruckpore; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Curragh
21st do.—Barbadoes; Birr
Do. (2nd bat.)—Shorncliffe; Birr
22nd do.—Malta; Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Malta; Parkhurst
23rd do.—Lucknow; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) - Malta; Walmer
24th do.—ordered home; Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius; Cork
25th do.—Gibraltar; Athlone
Do. (2nd bat.)—Aldershot
26th do.—Dublin; Belfast
27th do.—Gwalior; Cork
28th do.—Bombay; Fermoy
29th do.—Aldershot; Preston
30th do.—Jersey; Parkhurst
31st do.—China; Chatham
32nd do.—Aldershot; Preston
33rd do.—Deesa; Fermoy
34th do.—Fyzabad; Colchester
35th do.—Meerut; Chatham
36th do.—Dublin; Athlone
37th do.—ordered home; Colchester
38th do—Allahabad; Colchester
39th do.—Bermuda; Templemore
40th do.—New Zealand; Birr
41st do.—Aldershot; Preston
42nd do.—Bareilly; Stirling
43rd do.—Madras; Chatham
44th do.—Shanghai; Colchester
45th do.—Aldershot; Parkhurst
46th do.—Jullundur; Buttevant
47th do.—Dublin; Athlone
48th do.—Allahabad; Cork
49th do.—Aldershot; Belfast
50th do.—Ceylon; Parkhurst
51st do.—Mean Meer; Chatham
52nd do.—Jhansi; Chatham
53rd do—Devonport; Chichester
54th do.—Cawnpore; Colchester
55th do—Aldershot; Preston
56th do.—Bombay; Colchester
57th do.—New Zealand; Cork
58th do.—Sheffield; Birr
59th do.—Cape; Chichester
60th do. (1st batt.)—Dover; Winchester
Do. (2nd batt.)—China; Winchester
Do. (3rd batt.)—Jacksatalla; Winchester
Do. (4th batt.)—Dublin; Winchester
61st do.—Plymouth; Pembroke
62nd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
63rd do.—Nova Scotia; Belfast
64th Foot.—Kurrachee; Canterbury
65th do—New Zealand; Birr
66th do.—Cannanore; Colchester
67th do.—China; Athlone
68th do.—Rangoon; Fermoy
69th do.—Tonghoo; Fermoy
70th do.—New Zealand; Canterbury
71st do.—Sealkote; Stirling
72nd do.—Mhow; Aberdeen
73rd do.—Dinapore; Chatham
74th do.—Bellary; Aberdeen
75th do.—Allahabad; Chatham
76th do.—Glasgow; Belfast
77th do.—Benares; Chatham
78th do.—Edinburgh; Aberdeen
79th do - Mean Meer; Stirling
80th do.—Saugor; Buttevant
81st do.—Rawul Pindee; Chatham
82nd do.—Shahjehanpore; Canterbury
83rd do. - Belgaum; Chatham
84th do—Manchester; Pembroke
85th do.—Cape; Pembroke
86th do.—Newry; Templemore
87th do.—Ord. home from China; Buttevant
88th do.—Delhi; Colchester
89th do.—Seronje; Fermoy
90th do.—Setapore; Canterbury
91st do.—Kamptee; Chatham
92nd do.—Jhansi; Perth
93rd do.—Rawul Pindee; Aberdeen
94th do.—Nowshera; Chatham
95th do.—Poonah; Fermoy
96th do.—Dublin; Chichester
97th do.—Jubbulpore; Colchester
98th do.—Peshawur; Canterbury
99th do—China; Cork
100th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst
Rifle Brig. (1st batt.)—Aldershot; Winchr
Do. (2nd batt.)—Subathoo; Winchester
Do. (3rd batt.)—Agra; Winchester
Do. (4th batt.)—Malta; Winchester
1st West India Regt.—Bahamas
2nd do. Jamaica
3rd do.—Barbadoes
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape; Canterbury
Canadian Rifles—Toronto
St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena
Royal Newfoundland Co's.—Newfoundland
Malta Fencibles—Malta
Gold Coast Artillery—Cape Coast Castle

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, 6th Dragoon Guards, 6th Dragoons, 7th Hussars, and 17th Lancers
Cavalry do., Canterbury, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Dragoon Guards, 8th Hussars, and Cape Mounted Rifles
1st Depot Battalion, Chatham, 1st bat. 7th, 1st bat. 24th, 35th, 43rd, 53rd, and 77th depots
2nd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 20th, 1st bat. 23rd, 31st, 52nd, and 73rd depots
3rd do., Chatham, 1st bat. 8th, 1st bat. 19th, 75th, 81st, 91st, and 94th
4th do., Canterbury, 64th, 70th, 82nd, 90th, and 98th
5th do., Parkhurst, 1st and 2nd bats. 23nd, 30th, 45th, 50th, 96th and 100th
6th do., Walmer, 1st and 2nd bats. 2nd, 2nd bat. 4th, 2nd bat. 7th, and 1st bat. 12th
7th do., Winchester, Rifle Battalion 1st, 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 60th Rifles, and the four battalions of the Rifle Brigade.
8th do., Pembroke, 2nd bat. 5th, 15th, 61st, and 85th
9th do. Colchester, 1st bat. 1st, 54th, 56th, 66th, and 88th
10th Depot Battalion, Colchester, bat. 1st 5th, 34th, 37th. 38th, 44th, and 97th
11th do., Preston 10th, 29th, 32nd, 41st, and 55th
12th do., Athlone, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 67th
13th do., Birr, 2nd bat. 1st, 21st, 40th, 58th, and 65th
14th do., Belfast, 26th, 49th, 62nd, 63rd, and 76th
15th do, Buttevant, 18th, 27th, 46th, and 80th
16th do., Templemore, 2nd bat. 8th, 2nd ba 16th, 18th, 39th, and 86th
17th do., Limerick, 1st and 2nd bats. 3rd Buffs, 1st and 2nd bats. 9th, and 1st and 2nd bats. 17th
18th do., Fermoy, 2nd bat. 11th, 2nd bat. 13th, 14th, and 28th
19th do, Fermoy, 1st bat. 13th, 33rd, 68th, 69th, 89th, and 95th
20th do., Cork, 2nd bat. 6th, 47th, 48th, 57th, 87th, and 99th
21st do., Chichester, 2nd bat. 4th, 51st, and 83rd
22nd do., Stirling. 42nd. 71st, 79th.
23rd do., Aberdeen, 72nd, 74th, and 93rd

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to 5th April.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Acorn, 12, sc. ord. home
Actæon, 26, surv. v.
Adventure, sc. store-ship, ord. h
Algerine, sc. gunboat
Alligator
Banterer, sc. gunboat
Beagle, 4, sc
Bouncer, 2, sc. gunboat
Bustard, 2, sc. gunbt. ord. home
Cambrian, 40, ord. home
Centaur, 6, st.-vessel
Charybdis, 21, sc.
Chesapeake, 51, sc.
Clown, sc., gunboat
Cockchafer, 2, sc. gunboat
Coromandel, 5, st.-vessel
Cruiser, 17, sc., ord. home
Cyclops, 6, st.-vessel, ord. home
Dove, 2, sc. gunboat
Drake, sc. gunboat
Encounter, 14, sc
Esk, 20, sc., ord. home
Firm, sc. gunboat
Flamer, sc. gunboat
Forester, 2, sc. gunboat, ord. h.
Furious, 16, st.-ves., ord. home
Fury, 6, st.-vessel, ord. home
Grasshopper, sc. gunboat
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat
Haughty, 2, sc. gunboat, ord. h.
Havock, 2, sc. gunboat
Hesper, sc. st.-ship
Highflyer, 21, sc., ord. home
Hornet, 17, sc
Imperieuse, 51, sc
Inflexible, 6, st.-ves., ord. home
Insolent, 2, sc. gunboat
Janus, sc. gunboat
Kestrel, sc. gunboat
Leven, 1, sc. gunboat
Magicienne, 16, st.-ves., ord. hom
Melville, hosp.-ship
Nimrod, 6, sc., ord. home
Odin, 16, st.-vessel
Opossum, 2, sc. gunbt. ord. home
Pearl, 21, sc
Pioneer, 6, sc
Princess Charlotte, recv.-ship
Renard, 4, sc
Ringdove, 4, sc
Roebuck, 6, sc., ord. home
Sampson, 6, st.-ves., ord. home
Sapphire, hulk
Saracen, 4
Scout, 21, sc
Simoom, 8, sc
Slaney, 2, sc. gunboat
Snake, 4, sc
Snap, 2, sc. gunboat
Sparrowhawk, 4, sc., ord. home
Sphinx, 6, st.-vessel
Starling, sc. gunboat, ord. home
Staunch, 2, sc. gunbt., ord home
Urgent, sc. tr.-ship
Vulcan, 6, sc. transport-ship
Watchful, 2, sc
Weazel, 2, sc. gunboat
Woodcock, 2, sc. gunboat

HOME.

Aboukir, 90, sc
Advice, st.-vessel
Ajax, 60, sc
Asia, 84, steam ord. ship
Asp, st.-vessel
Atholl, 4
Avon, st.-vessel
Bann, st.-vessel
Biter, 2, sc. gunboat
Black Eagle, st.-yacht
Blenheim, 60, sc
Brilliant, 20, training-ship
Britannia, training-ship
Bulldog, 6, st.-vessel
Bullfinch, 2, sc. gunboat
Cambridge, gunnery-ship
Caradoc, 2, st.-vessel
Castor, 36, training-ship
Centurion, 80, sc
Clinker, 2, sc. gunboat
Cockatrice, 4, sc
Colossus, 80, sc
Conqueror, 101, sc
Cornwallis, 60, sc
Cossack, 20, sc
Crocodile, 8, rec.-ship
Cumberland, 70
Dapper, 2, sc. gunboat
Dasher, 2, st.-vessel
Dauntless, 31, sc
Dee, 4, transport-ship
Diadem, 32, sc
Donegal, 101, sc
Eagle, 20, training-ship
Edgar, 91, sc
Edinburgh, 58, sc
Elfin, st.-yacht
Emerald, 51, sc
Erne, 2, sc. gunboat
Excellent, 46, gunnery-ship
Fairy, screw-yacht
Fanny, cutter
Fearless, st.-vessel
Ferret, 8
Firequeen, st.-vessel
Fisgard, 42
Fly 2, sc. gunboat
Flying Fish, 6, sc
Formidable, 84
Geyser, 6, st.-vessel
Gipsy, cutter
Harpy, st.-vessel
Hart, cutter
Hastings, 60, sc
Hawke, 60, sc
Hero, 91, sc
Himalaya, sc. store-ship
Hind, 2, sc. gunboat
Hogue, 60, sc
Icarus, 11, sc
Illustrious, 72
Implacable, 72, train. ship
Impregnable, 104
Indus, st. ordinary ship
Industry, st.-v., 2, store-ship
Jackal, 4, st.-vessel
Jackdaw, 2, gunboat
Jersey, cutter
Leveret, 2, gunboat
Lightning, st.-vessel
Lively, 2, sc. gunboat
Lizard, 3, st.-vessel
Louisa, 2, gunboat
Magnet, 2, gunboat
Magpie, 2, gunboat
Majestic, 80, sc
Marlborough, 131, sc

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Megæra, 6, sc
Mercury, cutter
Mersey, 40, sc.
Nautilus, 6, apprentice ship
Osborne, st.-vessel
Pembroke, 60
Pigmy, 3, st.-vessel
Porcupine, 3, st.-vessel
Porpoise, 2, sc. gunboat
Princess Royal, 91, sc
Procris, 2, sc. gunboat
Rainbow, 2, gunboat
Redwing, 2, sc. gunboat
Rhadamanthus, 4, st.-vessel
Rolla, 6
Rose, tender to Impregnable
Royal Adelaide, 104, tran.-ship
Ruby, 2, gunboat
Russell, 60, sc
St. George, 90, sc
St. Jean D'Acre, 101, sc
St. Vincent, 102
Sandfly, 2, gunboat
Sanspareil, 70, sc
Saturn, 72
Seagull, 2, sc. gunboat
Sealark, 8, brig
Shamrock, 2, gunboat
Southampton
Sprightly, st.-vessel
Stork, 2, sc. gunboat
Supply, store-ship
Sylph, cutter
Trafalgar, 91, sc
Traveller, 2, sc. gunboat
Trident, 6, iron pad. st.-vessel
Trincomalee, 24, training ship
Victoria and Albert, 2, st.-yacht
Victory, 101
Violet, 2, gunboat
Vivid, st.-vessel
Wellesley, 72
Wellington, 72
Weaser, 6, st. vessel
Wildfire, st.-vessel

MEDITERRANEAN.

Agamemnon, 91, sc
Alacrity, 4, sc
Algiers, 91, sc
Amphion, 36, sc
Argus, 6, st.-vessel
Ariadne, 26, sc
Assurance, 4, sc
Azov, schooner
Banshee, 2, st.-vessel
Boxer, 1, sc. gunboat
Cæsar, 90, sc
Cressy, 80, sc
Doris, 32, sc
Exmouth, 90, sc
Firefly, 4, st.-vessel
Foxhound, 4, sc
Gannet, 11
Greyhound, 17, sc
Growler, 2, sc. gunboat
Hannibal, 91, sc
Hibernia, rec.-ship
Immortalité, 51, sc
Intrepid, 6, sc
James Watt, 91, sc
Lapwing, 4, sc
Liffey, 51, sc
London, 90, sc
Mars, 80, sc
Medina, 4, st.-vessel
Melpomene, 50, sc
Mohawk, 4, sc
Neptune, 91, sc
Orion, 91, sc
Quail, 2, sc. gunboat
Queen, 86, sc
Racoon, 21, sc
Recruit, 8, st.-vessel
Redpole, 1
Renown, 91, sc
Scourge, 6, sc
Scylla, 21, sc
Terrible, 21, st.-vessel
Victor Emmanuel, 91, sc

COAST OF AFRICA.

Alecto, 5, st.-vessel
Archer, 13, sc
Arrogant, 47, sc
Bloodhound, 3, st.-vessel
Brune, 2, paddle st.-vessel
Buffalo, sc
Espoir, 4, sc
Falcon, 17, sc
Isis, store-ship
Mæander, 44
Philomel, 5, sc
Prometheus, 5, st.-vessel
Ranger, 5, sc
Sharpshooter, 8, sc., ord. home
Sidon, 22, st.-vessel
Spitfire, 5, st.-vessel, ord. home
Torch, 5
Wrangler, 4, sc

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Adelaide, tender to flag-ship
Ariel, 9, sc
Brisk, 16, sc
Forte, 51, sc
Gorgon, 6, st.-vessel
Lyra, 9, sc., ord. home
Narcissus, 51, sc., fitting for Cape
Penguin, 1, sc
Persian, 12, ord. home
Seringapatam, coal depot
Wasp, 3, sc

PACIFIC.

Alert, 17, sc., ord. home
Bacchante, 51, sc
Calypso, 18
Clio, 22, sc
Ganges, 84, ord. home
Grappler, 2, sc
Hecate, 6, st.-vessel
Herald, 8, sur.-ves., ord. home
Mutine, 17, sc
Plumper, 9, sc., ord. home
Pylades, 21, sc, ord. home
Tartar, 20, sc
Termagant, 25, sc
Topaze, 51, sc
Vixen, 6, st.-vessel, ord. home

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Barracouta, 6, st.-vessel
Cadmus, 21, sc
Desperate, 8, sc
Firebrand, 6, st.-vessel
Gladiator, 6, st.-vessel
Hydra, 6, st -vessel
Imaum, 72, recv. ship
Jason, 21, sc
Jasper, sc. gunboat, ord. home
Kingston, schooner
Kite, st.-tug
Landrail, 5, sc
Nettle, sc. gunboat
Nile, 90, sc
Nimble, 5, sc
Onyx, 2, sc. gunboat
Pyramus, hulk
Racer, 11, sc
Skipjack, 2, sc. gunboat
Spiteful, 6, st.-vessel
Styx, 6, st.-vessel
Terror, 16
Valorous, 16, st.-vessel
Weymouth, hulk

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ardent, 3, st.-vessel
Buzzard, 6, st.-vessel, ord.home
Curacoa, 31, sc
Curlew, 5, sc
Forward, 2, sc.
Leopard, 18, st.-vessel
Madagascar, store-ship
Naiad, 42, store ship
Nereus, 42, store-depot
Oberon, 3, st.-vessel
Spy, 3

AUSTRALIA.

Cordelia, 11, sc., ord. home
Fawn, 17, sc
Harrier, 17, sc. st.-sloop
Iris, 20, ord. home
Miranda, 15, sc
Niger, 14, sc., ord. home
Pelorus, 21, sc

HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS ORDERED HOME.

The following ships have been ordered home from the undermentioned stations:—

Acorn, 12, Commander R. B. Pearse, from China. This ship, which was built at Plymouth in 1838, has been condemned, and is to be paid off at Hong Kong, and the commander, officers (except Mr. A. J. A. Parks, the master, and three warrant officers), and the ship's company are to take a passage to England in the Khorsonese, transport. The master and warrant officers will also leave as soon as the transfer of stores has been effected.

Adventure, 2, troop ship, Commander Lacy, from China. She took her departure from Hong Kong for England on the 15th of January.

Alert, 17, Commander W. Pearse, from the Pacific.

Cambrian, 40, Captain M'Cleverty, C.B., from China.

Cordelia, 11, Commander Hume (acting), from Australia.

Cruiser, 17, Commander Bythesea, V.C., from China. She sailed from Hong Kong on the 15th January.

Cyclops, 6, Commander Pullen, from China.

Esk, 21, Captain Sir R. M'Clure, from China.

Furious, 16, Captain Oliver J. Jones, from China.

Fury, 6, Commander Wilson, left Hong Kong for England on the 15th January.

Ganges, 84, Captain Fulford, with the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Robert L. Baynes, K.C.B., left Valparaiso for England on the 18th January.

Herald, 8, Captain Henry M. Denham, from the Fejee Islands.

Highflyer, 21, Captain William A. J. Heath, from China.

Inflexible, 6, Commander Brooker, of Good Hope and England.

Iris, 26, Captain Vernon, from the Australian station.

Jasper, Lieutenant Commander Pym, from North America.

Lyra, 9, Commander Oldfield, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Magicienne, 16, Captain Commerell, V.C., from China.

Niger, 14. Captain Peter Cracroft, from Australia.

Nimrod, 6, arrived at Singapore, from Hong Kong, on her way to England.

Persian, 12, Commander Buckley, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Plumper, 12, Captain Richards, was to leave Vancouver's Island, for England, early in February.

Pylades, 21, Captain De Courcy, was in Tobago Bay, Panama, on the 23rd ult., refitting for the voyage to England.

Roebuck, 6, Commander Francis Marten, from China.

Sampson, 6, Captain Hand, C.B., arrived at Singapore, on her way to England, on the 8th of January.

Sharpshooter, 8, Lieut.-Commander Gibbons, from the west coast of Africa.

Sparrowhawk, 4, Commander John C. Byng, from China.

Vixen, 6, Commander Frederick W. Richards, left Valparaiso for England on the 11th of January, prior to which the following officers had joined her:—Lieutenants Ernest Rice (acting), and John Eliot (acting); Assistant-Surgeon Raymond H. Carroll, as acting surgeon. Mr. Robertson had been appointed acting master, vice Ball, sent to the hospital.

Naval and Military.

The hospital screw steamship *Mauritius*, Captain D. Cruickshank, arrived at Spithead on the 1st of April. She has brought home 132 military and 55 naval invalids, many of the former having greatly distinguished themselves during the Indian mutiny and the Chinese war. One soldier of the 85th Regiment wears the Victoria Cross for deeds performed before Delhi. The invalids on board are in medical charge of Surg.-Major M'Donald, principal medical officer, assisted by Staff-Surg. Daniel and Assist.-Surgs. White, Barnewell, Kerans, and Murtaugh. The ship's passenger list comprises Staff-Surg. Cunningham, Surg. Morgan, R.N., Assist.-Surg. Fagan, R.N., Staff Assist.-Surg. Longmore, Assist.-Surg. Hawkins, R.N., Lieut. Gilmore, 1st Royals; Messrs. Collier and Wilson, engineers, R.N.; Purveyors Knapp and Robertson, and Messrs. Chapman, Dawson, and Becker. Thirty-one men of the Army Hospital and Medical Staff Corps have been in attendance upon the sick during the voyage. The passage home was fine up to the Cape and thence to St. Vincent's, but from St. Vincent's to Cape Finisterre strong northerly gales were experienced, the ship for three days only making 120 miles. The sea time of the *Mauritius* since leaving Hong Kong has only been 71 days, she having laid at anchor 10 days at the Cape of Good Hope and three days at St. Vincent's. Two officers (military) died on the passage—Lieut. Lawford, 1st Sikh Cavalry, from dropsy contracted in North China; and Capt. Cobham, 13th Light Infantry, from dysentery contracted in British Caffraria. Lieut. Gilmore will probably be detained some time at Chatham to give evidence before a Court-martial he has caused to be called with reference to some incidents which occurred on the passage home.

The Times says:—The late China war has furnished the Government with some valuable statistics on the cost of sea transport. At one period during our war with the Celestial Empire there were employed no less than 63,861 tons of sailing shipping, and 12,447 tons of steam shipping; the former averaging 22s. 6d. per ton per month, and the latter 35s. The above does not, however, represent the actual pay of this fleet of sailing vessels and steamers, the tonnage given being their registered tonnage, whereas they were paid by their gross tonnage, which may be taken as adding one-third to the amount of pay given by their registered tonnage. As an instance of how fortunes are at times made by a lucky owner of a ship on the outbreak of a war, an old lumbering North American built ship, owned by an English house, left Cardiff in January, 1860, with 1,000 tons of coal on board, for Shanghai. On arriving at her port of destination she was immediately engaged by the British authorities to convey her freight to the North, for the use of the fleet, at £1,500 per month. She sailed for the North, and in due course got rid of 600 tons to the various men-of-war off the Peiho. With the remaining 400 tons as ballast, she was started off to Japan, to fill up and return to the fleet, which she did, and, after again discharging 600 tons, retained the 400 tons left, as before, for ballast, took in some old stores as additional ballast, and sailed from the North for Hong Kong to pay off. The last news of this lucky vessel received from China was to the effect that, in January last she was seen to discharge 50 tons of the Welsh coal shipped on board her at Cardiff twelve months previously on board a steam transport bound to England. Possibly by this time she may have cleared ou the whole of her cargo.

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The General Order of the 4th of March, 1861, which exempts the officers of the Royal Engineers from passing the Staff examination in order to qualify themselves for appointments in the General Staff of the army, has caused much surprise among the officers of the Royal Artillery, the grounds of exemption in the General Order being given "in consequence of the high standard of examination the officers of Engineers are required to pass before obtaining their commissions." It appears that the officers of the Royal Artillery have a well-grounded cause of dissatisfaction, as an undue partiality has been thus conferred on the sister branch of the service, of which the Commander-in-Chief cannot be fully cognizant. From the high opinion publicly expressed on various occasions of the scientific qualifications of the Royal Artillery on his Royal Highness's inspection and review of the regiment at Woolwich, it is considered that, if the anomaly were brought under the Duke's notice, it would cease to exist.

We regret to learn that Col. R. R. Dawson, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, died on Thursday morning, at his villa at Blackheath, from congestion of the lungs. He had been assistant-commissioner and head of the Survey Department of the Commons Inclosure and Copyhold Commission, which office becomes vacant by his decease. The late Colonel, who was much respected in the service, was in his 63rd year.

We have to announce the death of Major-Gen. D. A. Gibsone, which occurred lately at an advanced age. The deceased entered the Royal Marines at an early age, and had seen considerable service.

The line of-battle ship *Bombay*, 90, and the *Arethusa*, 51, in dock at Chatham, converting from sailing ships to screw steamers, are to have the portion of their hulls below the water-mark covered with Muntz's patent metal, which is to be used for those vessels instead of copper sheathing. Upwards of 100 cases of the new metal have arrived at the dockyard from London, and have been taken into store. The *Bombay* and *Arethusa* will, when complete in their alterations, and fitted with their machinery, be attached to the second division of the steam reserve at Chatham.

The French navy has, by command of the Emperor, been organised into five divisions. Each of these divisions is to be placed under the orders of an Admiral. Three steel-plated frigates are to be attached to each naval division.

The death of General H. C. E. Vernon, C.B., which took place on the 22nd March, will occasion the following promotions:—Lieutenant-General W. H. Scott, Colonel of the 36th Regiment, to be general; Major-General John Geddes, K.H., Colonel of the 27th Regiment, to be lieut.-general; Colonel William Sullivan, C.B., Inspecting Field Officer at Bristol, to be major-general; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Conway Miles, 94th Regiment, to be colonel; Major Andrew Hunt, Unattached, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain M. Pennefather Lloyd, 59th Regiment, to be major in the Army.

The 30th and 31st companies of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders to embark for the Mediterranean. Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Montague, R.E., the commanding Royal Engineer at Sheerness, has been appointed commanding Royal Engineer at Malta. Major F. H. de Vere, R.E., who has been appointed second in command at Malta, is now undergoing a course of general instruction at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, to qualify himself for the appointment.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Rowan has exchanged from the Colonelcy of the 19th Regiment to that of the 52nd, v. Sir A. Maclaine, deceased, and the vacancy thus created in the 19th has been filled up by the appointment of Major-General Sir A. J. Cloete, C.B.

Major-General G. H. Lockwood, C.B., has been appointed to the 12th Lancers, v. Lieut.-General Sir L. Lovell, deceased.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gore, K.C.B., takes the Colonelcy of the 6th Foot, vacant by the death of the late General Riddell, and the command of the 91st has been conferred upon Major-General Charles Murray Hay.

Messrs. Cox and Co., the well-known army agents, obtain by these changes the agency of the 91st, being the first time since its formation that it has fallen to their share. The 52nd likewise returns to them.

Correspondence.

CHINESE PIRATES.

(To the Editor of *The London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, "J. F. W.," which, in rather a discourteous manner, attempts to refute some of my statements, serves to prove their correctness.

The piracies committed on every vessel he names, the attacks made upon the different gentlemen he mentions, all took place *before* the Kwang-tung rebellion began, or any of the powerful fleets were collected. Even your correspondent cannot bring evidence to prove a single instance of piracy against the fleets which were so ruthlessly destroyed by the British cruisers. I know that in some instances they interfered with the junks under convoy of foreign vessels, but I never have been able to discover that any foreign merchant vessels not conveying were ever attacked by the fleets which were assembled on the coast of China after the Kwang-tung rebellion broke out, and which were no doubt in some way connected with it. Your correspondent, in quoting from my pamphlet, inserts the word "pirates" instead of the "fleets" to which I allude, and thus distorts my meaning for his own purpose.

After the treatment these fleets received at our hands it would not be surprising if any of the vessels which escaped should afterwards attack foreign ships and murder their crews; but I believe that every Englishman would condemn the principle at one time adopted of destroying sometimes whole crews, and sometimes keeping one man to give evidence against the others after they were killed, and then not making the evidence public after all! The vessels which were fitted out in Hong Kong for piratical purposes, and brought their booty to that colony for sale, did far more harm to foreign vessels than any of those powerful fleets which were able to do so much mischief, but which were all destroyed before our war with Yeh began—a war which arose out of the piratical character of the lorcha *Arrow*.

During a civil war, in which we were declared to be neutral, there was no neutrality when we destroyed fleets belonging to one party, and which the other party were not strong enough to cope with. There are many instances to prove that the Tartar Government of China was so weak upon the coast that it frequently took actual pirates into its service, and there are cases to prove that the vessels belonging to the fleets destroyed by our cruizers were employed in convoying native craft from Foochow to Ningpo.

The fleets on the coast were in no way connected with the Taeping rebellion, but the flags taken from some of them distinctly proved that they were entitled to some political status.

If you publish "J. F. W.'s" letter in your edition for the East, I shall feel obliged by your also publishing this letter at the same time.

I remain, sir, yours, &c., JOHN SCARTH.

Edinburgh, 4th April, 1861.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Your correspondent, "C.P.H.," in his paper entitled, "Of what Benefit to Japan have the New Treaties, Politically, Socially, or Morally, been?" which appeared in your last number, has cast a most serious imputation on the British merchants who were resident at Yokuhama on the 2nd November, 1859. He says with reference to the much-vexed currency question in that country, that the merchants are alone to blame for the stoppage which took place in the exchange of itzabons, as "merchants, or men calling themselves so, owning only some thousand dollars, put down applications for millions, under the gentlemanly names of 'Nonsense,' 'Snooks,' 'Jack Ketch,' &c." It is not my intention to defend the conduct of the persons who made use of the gentlemanly names alluded to by your correspondent; but to point out a fact to "C.P.H.," which he has either overlooked or is ignorant of—viz., that the custom of handing into the Treasury at Yokuhama several applications for itzabons, representing enormous sums of dollars, was first of all instituted and proposed by the very Japanese officials themselves, who, your correspondent wants the British public to believe, have been so grossly ridiculed and mocked by us coarse-minded British merchants.

I myself have been told by many of the highest officials in the Treasury at Yokuhama that, if I only sent in one application stating the actual sum of dollars I wanted exchanged for itzabons, I could not expect to receive more than a *pro rata* share, in accordance with the number of applications sent in by other people; and, if I wanted a large sum of dollars exchanged, I had better send in a great many names for very large amounts. I remonstrated with the officials, and told them that I thought that was a very absurd course to pursue, but they persisted in having their own way, and repeated that, if I wanted many itzabons, it was absolutely necessary to send in a great many applications (any names they said would do), representing enormous sums, and I would then stand some chance of getting as many dollars changed as my neighbours.

I trust the above may show your able correspondent "C.P.H.," and your numerous readers, that the practice of applying for ridiculously large sums of itzabons in exchange for dollars at the Treasury in Yokuhama was not made use of by British merchants (to many of whom I know it was most obnoxious) to mock or insult the Japanese Government, but to please them, they having been the originators of it themselves.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, SHIMPI.

London, March 30, 1861.

Monetary and Commercial.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

The following report, which will be read at a meeting of the shareholders on the 13th inst., confirms the statements we lately made on this institution:—The directors have the pleasure to place before the proprietors the audited accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December last, and to report that after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits of the bank for the year amount to £130,345. 14s. 4d.; this sum added to £12,302. 0s. 2d., the unappropriated balance of the preceding year, will amount to £142,647. 14s. 6d. Out of this sum the directors have declared, free of Income-tax, two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum each, and have added to the last of these a bonus of £1 per share, thus making the return equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of one million sterling. Out of the remaining surplus the directors have placed £10,000 to credit of the Reserve Fund, thus increasing that fund to £200,000. They have also placed such a sum to the credit of the Superannuation Fund as raises that fund to £5,000. A balance of £12,647. 14s. 6d., as appears by the annexed audited account, is carried to the profit and loss for the current year.

The directors have to report that owing to the rapidly increasing business at Kurrachee they have established a branch of the bank at that port.

Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, the manager of the Calcutta branch, has been appointed General-manager, in place of the late Mr. Francis Robert Neilson, deceased, but before he assumes his duties, it has been deemed expedient that he should visit each of the branches, for the purpose of a thorough inspection of their business. In the meantime, Mr. William Shipman, the London manager, is officiating as General-manager, until Mr. Balfour returns to England.

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(*No.* 1.) *Balance Sheet, 31st December*, 1860.

Dr.			
To Proprietors for paid-up Capital . . .	£1,000,000	0	0
„ Reserve Fund	190,000	0	0
„ Current Accounts	734,436	0	8
„ Fixed Deposits	1,237,618	7	7
„ Profit & Loss (available Surplus), viz., Balance from 1859 ... £12,302 0 2 Net Profits of 1860 ... 130,345 14 4	142,647	14	6
	£3,304,702	2	9
Cr.			
By Cash in hand	£645,078	2	10
„ Government Securities	730,151	1	3
„ Other Securities, including Bills purchased, Discounts, Loans, &c. . . .	1,929,472	18	8
	£3,304,702	2	9

(*No.* 2.) *Abstract of Profit and Loss from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.*, 1860.

Dr.			
To Payment of Dividend on paid-up Capital, at 10 per Cent.	£100,000	0	0
„ Bonus of £1 per Share	20,000	0	0
„ Amount added to Reserve Fund, making that account £200,000	10,000	0	0
„ Balance carried forward to 1861 . . .	12,647	14	6
	£142,647	14	6
Cr.			
By Balance from 1859	£12,302	0	2
„ Gross Profit at Head Office and Branches for 1860, after making provision as per Report, £245,403 8 11			
Less total expenditure of Head Office and Branches, including Rent, Income Tax, Taxes, Salaries, Stationery, Miscellaneous Charges, &c. ... £43,929 19 8			
„ Interest allowed ... 71,127 14 11	115,057	14	7
	130,345	14	4
	£142,647	14	6

The Union Steam Ship Company (Cape line) have declared a dividend of £1 per share, free of Income-tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

With reference to the tea and sugar duties, the circular of Messrs. Travers and Sons has the following:—

The sum collected from the extravagant taxes on these articles was as stated in our circular of the 2nd inst. (for 1860), on tea, £5,444,157; on sugar and molasses, £6,094,073; and enormous as the amount is, there seems no hope of any material reduction until greater economy is effected in the public expenditure, and that economy cannot be effected whilst war expenses in time of peace are sanctioned by public opinion. The grocers are deeply interested in this question, for whilst the large majority of them have for years been selling sugar, the principal article in which they deal, at a loss, it has been taxed to the extent of 30 per cent.; and a reduction in this tax would enable them to derive a fair profit. Tea is taxed 100 per cent., and the consumption is not only limited by this heavy duty, but also by the extra profit the retailer is forced to place upon this article to repay him for the loss he sustains on his sugar. Of the entire revenue of the country more than one fourth is collected by the grocery trade, and of the customs revenue, £18,000,000 out of £23,000,00 are derived from articles sold by grocers, who credit the public and take risk of collection to this amount.

Mr. Bonamy Dobree completed his two years' term of office yesterday as Governor of the Bank of England. He will be succeeded by Mr. Alfred Latham, of the East India firm of Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co., and Mr. Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, of the firm of Finlay, Hodgson, and Co. in the China trade, will be the new Deputy-Governor.

The revenue returns for the year show that Mr. Gladstone will have to provide in his forthcoming budget for a deficiency of nearly £1,000,000 upon the past year, while the estimates for 1861-62, notwithstanding some apparent reductions, lead us to expect an expenditure in excess of income.

The amount of bullion by the mail of the 4th inst. from Southampton was:—In gold, to Ceylon, £3,000; Madras, £7,204; Calcutta, £2,245; Singapore, £2,000. In silver: Calcutta, £29,000; Singapore, £800; Hong Kong, £12,781; Foo-chow-Foo, £13,294; Shanghai, £21,292.

The Board of Trade returns for February last show a falling off as large as was anticipated in the declared value of our exports, the reduction being £2,348,222, or 21½ per cent., compared with Feb., 1860. and £1,240,425, or 11½ per cent. compared with Feb., 1859. Last year, however, having been Leap Year, about £380,000 must be allowed on that account, which would reduce the present falling off to £1,968,222, or about 18 per cent., instead of 21½. The most adverse figures are under the head of cotton goods and yarns, the total diminution in the shipment of these articles being £1,086,891, or 27 per cent.; the United States having taken only £293,373, which is £238,428 less than in Feb., 1860, and India only £558,940, which is £472,789 less than at that period. Therefore, of the total falling off of £1,086,891 as much as £711,217 occurred from the contraction in our trade to those two countries, the change as regards India being by far the most important.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	78 to 80	78½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	20⅜ x.d
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	...
100	London and Westminster . . .	20	65 to 67	66¼ 67
25	Oriental Bank Corporation . .	All	48 to 50	49½
50	Union of London	12	23¼ to 24½	23¾ 3
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ⅜	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company . . .	All	68 to 69	...
50	Do. new	30	10 to 11pm	40
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph . .	All	17⅞ to 18¼ x.d.	18 x.d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The numerous arrivals have afforded a good selection, and the trade have bought with tolerable freedom the sorts most in demand, or of which sales have been pressed; the chief transactions being in Tayshan Congous, good and fine Monings, and common to fair Scented Capers, and Orange Pekoes—prices showing no material alteration, although occasionally in favour of buyers. The deliveries for home consumption showed, for the two months ending 28th February, an increase of over 1,000,000 lbs., compared with last year, but this during the month of March has been more than lost, the clearances having been small, to be prepared in the event of any alteration being declared in the duty on the 15th inst., as to the probability of which there appears some difference of opinion, but in the present position of the public finances it can, we think, hardly be anticipated, unless under some further increase in direct taxation, for which the country does not seem prepared at the present time. There has been a fair inquiry for low to fair common Congous at about previous prices, whilst good common, with unbroken leaf, has been in demand to a moderate extent for Halifax at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Of flavoury kinds under 1s. 6d. per pound supplies have been large, and prices have ruled rather irregularly, tending in favour of the buyer. Common to fair Ho-Hows have sold rather lower. Good Ho-Hows and Ning Chows command about former prices. Good to fine Kaisows continue in request, and from their scarcity command full prices. Good to fine Monings and Wopaks have sold steadily; some from Foo-chow-Foo have met with attention, and prices are firmly supported. Low Tayshans have been difficult of sale, even at very low prices, but the fair to good qualities have attracted attention, prices being now moderate relatively with black leaf Congous. In common to medium Souchong business has been to a fair extent at former prices; finer descriptions have sold well. In Oolongs there is no feature of interest, prices remaining steady. Flowery Pekoes continue without inquiry, and quotations are nominal. Large quantities of low to fair Scented Capers have been sold at from 8d. to 10d. per pound: good and fine are saleable in small quantities at about former prices. Orange Pekoes have been difficult of sale, and show a decline of fully 1d. per pound for fair to good descriptions, both of Canton and Foo-chow-Foo make; fine have been better supported. In Green Teas business has been moderate, owing to the want of a fair assortment of consuming qualities, but there has been a steady inquiry, which has maintained prices at fully their former rate for all country kinds; Hysons having commanded more attention than for some time past. Japan Teas still continue difficult of sale, though from the scarcity of Shanghai kinds the trade are beginning to pay them more attention. Fair to good Canton Gunpowders have sold from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. in boxes; common kinds remain as before, low kinds in boxes selling at 8d. per lb. The public sales during the month comprise 46,171 packages, of which 3,045 packages were Assam Teas; of these nearly all the Assam Teas and 17,454 packages China Tea found buyers, 13,653 packages being offered without reserve. The stock on the 1st of March of all descriptions of black was in London, 57,458,197 lbs., and 5,657,960 lbs. The total delivery was 17,886,969 lbs. of black, and 2,536,872 lbs. of green. The stock at Liverpool was of black, 3,044,879 lbs., and of green, 30,334 lbs. The total delivery was of black, 1,765,262 lbs. of black, and 141,447 lbs. of green. The imports in London to the 1st of March have been 28,669,504 lbs. of black, and 2,041,633 lbs. of green, and at Liverpool, 2,699,101 lbs. of black, and 140,828 lbs. of green. According to the circular of Messrs. Mitchell, Aspinall, and Skipper, the amount of tea afloat at the present time is 20,086,920 lbs., against 18,373,492 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—Notwithstanding there has been much hesitation by buyers, large quantities have found their way into consumption—the deliveries being the largest for the last eight months. At one moment the pressure upon the market was rather severe, and prices were pushed to a very low point for common silk, but that is rather passing away—the arrivals being less heavy—and in some cases an advance of 6d. to 1s. per lb. has been realised. Japan silk shared in the generally large business and depression of prices, and is now participating in the partial improvement. Chinese thrown silk continues to be completely neglected.

	s. d.	s. d.	Superior. s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2 . .	22 0	to 23 6		
„ No. 3 and 4 . . .	18 0	21 6		
„ No. 5	16 6	17 6		
Taysaam	12 0	16 0	16 0	to 18 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Canton	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese thrown	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 6
Japan	13 0	18 0	20 0	27 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

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STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. April 1, 1861.	Sold Stock. April 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. April 1, 1861.	Unsold Stock. April 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to April 8, 1861.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to April 8, 1860.
Bengal	2,554	2,138	3,402	2,475	2,030	3,611
China	11,189	6,411	14,425	9,988	16,859	15,194
Japan	1,687	635	2,259	440	2,167	1,105
Canton	849	706	1,232	1,380	373	664
Chinese Thrown	897	945	2,206	3,317	402	799

SUGAR.—Transactions have been on rather a large scale, at fair rates; 6,000 bags of brown Siam sold at 31s.; 2,100 baskets of Java at 27s. Of 1,170 bags of China nearly all were bought in at 36s. 6d. to 39s. for fine brown to mid. yellow, and 44s. 6d. for good mid. white. 1,747 bags of Penang sold at 34s. 6d. to 35s. for brown; 37s. 6d. to 39s. for low to good mid. yellow.

COFFEE.—No public sales, in consequence of short stock. Small sales, at 63s. to 64s. for good ordinary native.

RICE.—The demand is steady. A few cargoes of Bassein and Necranzie sold at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.

PEPPER.—This market is still very barely supplied, and with few inquiries only small sales have been made. Singapore 3¾d. to 3d. 15-16th cash. Of 79 bags Penang white, in auction, one-half fair to good quality, fetched 6¼d. to 6½d., the rest, inferior, being bought in at 6¼d.

SAGO. - Market dull. Of 360 boxes at auction, all retired. FLOUR.—Small transactions at 16s.; 300 bags at auction retired at 16s. 6d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Market dull, quotations nominal at 1s. 5d. to 2s. 1d. for first sorts, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. for seconds. Cassia Lignea: Sales small, at 83s. to 92s. Cassia Buds: Small sales at 180s. to 195s. Cloves: 8 cases Penang partly sold at 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 3½d. for good. Mace: Sales of 52 cases of Penang at 9d. to 1s. 2d. for ordinary to good reddish. Nutmegs: Of 189 cases at auction nearly all sold at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. for fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 7d. for ordinary small.

HEMP.—Of 2,000 bales nearly all sold at £21 to £22. 12s. 6d. for common to fair.

COTTON.—Market firm, but transactions small. Quotation 4d. to 5¾d. for Surat.

JAPAN WAX.—Market steady: of 2,544 cases at auction, about 700 sold; block, 58s. to 60s.; saucer, 65s.

TOBACCO.—Java is in steady demand, at 7d. to 9d.; no Manila is in the market.

TIN.—Banca is now quoted at 120s. to 121s.; and Straits, 115s. to 116s. Antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

GAMBIA.—Market active; sales of 2,168 bales at 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. for good.

CUTCH.—Market flat; small sales at auction at 24s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: In demand, at 1s. 4d. Camphor: sales of 122 chests, at £10. 5s. to £10. 7s. 6d. Sapanwood: 130 tons of Siam sold at £7. 15s. to £9. 5s. Manila, £5 16s. to £6. Soy: market still very dull, and no sales announced. Rhubarb: market flat, 8 cases at auction retired. Mother-o'-pearl shells: 170 cases at auction all retired. Star anniseed: of 250 boxes at auction no sales were effected. Quotation, 75s. to 80s. Sticlac: firm, at 75s. to 90s. Gum benjamin: 4 cases of Siam sold at £12. 12s. 6d. to £13 for third quality. Damar: no sales. Gamboge: sales at £7. 7s. 6d. to £7. 15s. Rattans: large supplies, and sales at 2s. to 3s. 11d. per 100. Elephants' teeth: no sales. Vermillion: prices lower; sales of about 25 cases at 2s. 6d. for genuine. Galangal roots: no sales. Cubebs: of 71 bags at auction all retired; quotations £6. 10s. to £7. 10s. Dragons' blood: no transactions. Galls: fine blue scarce; 527 cases China and Japan at auction, sold at 38s. 6d. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good; 25s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. broken, and 15s. 6d. to 16s. siftings. Rum: sales of Mauritius at 1s. 9d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6 to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 17s 6d.; hoops, £9 to £9. 7s. 6d.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 7s. 6d.; rails, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—124s. for block; 125s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20. 15s. to £22. 5s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22; spelter, £18. 5s. to £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals from London and Liverpool to Singapore up to the 31st of March has been as follows:—Yellow metal, 52 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing, 40; iron, bars, 115; nail rods, 250; spelter, 25; tin plates, 300 boxes; pig lead, 70 tons; English steel, 2; foreign steel, 15. To Hong Kong: Yellow metal, 77 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing, 5; iron bars, 47; sheets, 2; nail rods, 497; spelter, 25; tin plates, 2,400 boxes; pig lead, 621 tons; sheet, 12; foreign steel, 20; quicksilver, 22,116 lbs. To Shanghai; Yellow metal, 11 tons; iron bars, 41; hoops, 76; nail rods, 422; spelter, 50; tin plates, 210 boxes; pig lead, 670 tons; foreign steel, 5; quicksilver, 1,600 lbs. To Manila: Iron bars, 180 tons; hoops, 17; sheets, 24; pig lead, 31. To Batavia: copper, sheet and sheathing, 38 tons; rods, 2; iron bars, 106; hoops, 15; sheets, 84; spelter, 25; zinc, 6; English steel, 3; foreign, 10.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA. &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£185,356
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	15,142
Hong Kong	—	103,843
Manila	—	—
Singapore	7,140	71,392
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	25,753
Hong Kong	—	15,184
Singapore	2000	3,796
Penang	—	44

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 3
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 0½
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

No further steps can, we understand, be undertaken by the Red Sea Telegraph Company, for the repair of the cable, until Government has decided on the course to pursue in reference to its guaranteed dividend. It is quite probable that Government may take over the undertaking, and reimburse the Company for their present outlay.

The small steamer *Telegraph*, lately despatched by the Company to the Red Sea, noticed in another column, will, we understand, be ordered to Suez or Bombay for sale.

Messrs. Pixley, Abel, and Langley in their last circular, quote Mexican dollars as in demand at 59⅝d.

At the meeting of the Agra Bank held this day, the report which we give in our monetary article was adopted, but time does not permit a more lengthened notice of the meeting.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—April 4, off Portland, from Batavia, Zeelust; 5, at Hambro, from Macao, Cecilie; 6, at Texel, from Batavia, Landbouw; from Samarang, Rembrandt; March 24, at Holmes Hole, from Manila, John Land; April 6, off Falmouth, from China, Patna; March 24, at New York, from Canton, &c., Swallow; from Manila, Eagle; 11, off Penzance from Hong Kong, Athleta; 7, off Scilly from China, Queensberry; 12, at Liverpool from China, Seawfell; 11, Lady Agnes Duff; 10, at Queenstown from Batavia, Hebe.

DEPARTURES.—April 9, from London in ballast, for Toulon and Hong Kong, Wm. Mitchell; 5, from off South Foreland, for Batavia, Capella, Maria; 6, from Pill, for Shanghai, Joseph Peabody. March 7, from Santa Cruz, for Manila, Concepcion; 11, from London, for Singapore, Magnificent; 6, from off Dover, for Singapore, Judel; 9, from off the Eddystone, for Nikolojewski (Amoor River), Magnus; 10, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Henrietta; 11, from Swansea, for Singapore, Thames; 5, from off South Ireland, for Batavia, Geertruida Maria; 12, from London, for Toulon and China, Lady Alice; for Toulon and Hong Kong, Beucleuch.

SPOKEN.—Bilderdyke, Amsterdam to Batavia, Jan. 8, 38 S., 29 W.; Elise Henriette (Dutch barque), Amsterdam to Batavia, Feb. 18, 5 N., 28 W.; Macduff, China to England, March 20, 9 N., 32 W.

NEW YORK.—March 26: The John Land, which arrived at Holmes's Holes on the 24th of March from Manila, had on board the crews of one English and two American ships, picked up at sea, seventy men in all.

LAID ON AT LONDON.—For Toulon and China, General Wyndham; for Singapore, Ocean Bride; at Liverpool, for Hong Kong and Canton, Koh-i-noor; for Batavia and Singapore, Eleonora; at Glasgow, for Singapore and Hong Kong, Swatow (s.s.).

Shipping Intelligence.

(*The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.*)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Feb 25	Callao	Japan	Araby Maid	Pennie.
April 1	London	Shanghai	Ærolite	Alleyne.
Feb. 7	Buenos Ayres	Canton	Rosetta	
April 2	London	Do.	Neville	Kerr.
Mar 31	Dublin	Do.	Lady Agnes Duff	
— 15	Havana	Do.	Greyhound	Bride.
April 5	Deal	Do.	Standard	
— 5	Hamburg	Macao	Cecilie	Schmidt.
— 4	London	Macao and Canton	Janet Willis	Staples.
Feb 28	Callao	Macao	Loa	Olan.
Mar 29	Deal	Do.	Rhein	Boster.
— 20	Bremen	Hong Kong	Hermann	
April 1	Portsmouth	Do.	Mauritius (ss)	Cruikshank.
— 2	Havre	Do.	Lion	
Mar 26	Queenstown	Manila	Princess Somawaly	
Feb 24	Bermuda for N.Yk	Manila and Batavia	Cygnet (leaky)	
Mar 29	Liverpool	Manila	Clifton	Beazley.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Meliora	
Feb 9	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Amicitia	
Mar 22	Brouwershaven	Do.	Twee Gezusters	
April 3	Texel	Do.	Johanna Wagner	Wuerst.
— 3	Off Dungeness	Do.	Joan	Le Suem.
— 5	Deal	Singapore	Asia	Grierson.
— 5	Off the Start	Singapore and Batavia	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell.
Mar. 6	Rio Janeiro	Singapore	H. E. Spearing	Rogers.
April 3	Hamburg	Do.	Loopuyt	Hidde.
— 4	Liverpool	Do.	Aden	Bell.
Mar 23	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Jeanette en Cornelia	
April 3	Off Falmouth	Penang	Julia	Gaze.
— 5	London	Do.	Sanderson	Sanderson.
Mar 31	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Anthonia Setronella	Voorendyk.
April 1	Texel	Do.	Bellatrix	Sanuberg.
— 3	Brouwershaven	Do.	Kortenaar	Hazener.
— 3	Falmouth	Akyab	Oost Indie	Petersen.
Mar 12	Pernambuco	Sumatra	Australia	Dunley.
— 28	Havre	Akyab	Belle Annis	Lurmont.
— 28	Antwerp	Do.	Lizzy	Hakenson.

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DEPARTURES.

Date	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Mar. 24	Torbay	Shanghai	Queen of the Ocean	Ellison.
— 25	Deal	Do.	Carausius	
— 24	Plymouth	Do.	Raleigh	
— 24	Liverpool	Do.	Pegasus	
— 27	London	Do.	Oc an Mail	Adams.
— 27	Ditto	Cardiff & Shanghai	Earl of Windsor	Dick.
— 27	Scilly	Shanghai	Wellington	Coupar.
April 2	London	Do.	Wagoola	Sorrett.
— 1	Liverpool	Do.	Little Edith	Carr.
Mar 23	Ditto	Hong Kong	Sea Snake	
— 27	Sunderland	Do.	Kels	Coulson.
April 1	London	Liverpool & Manila	Arizona	De Balparda.
— 1	Deal	Singapore	Saturnus	Hanschild.
Mar 25	Liverpool	Do.	Beatrice	
— 28	Ditto	Do.	Antilla	Tallentire.
April 3	Hamburg	Singapore & H Kong	Octava	Bohn.
Mar 27	Ditto	Do.	Pudel	
— 31	Off Portland	Batavia	Arlequin	Stringer.
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Kron Prinz Ernest	
April 2	Dungeness	Do.	Graaf Buk III.	Rotgans.
Mar 25	Ramsgate	Do.	Metalen Kruis	
— 25	Deal	Do.	Rotterdam	
— 25	Off Dover	Do.	Hugo Grotius	
— 25	Portland	Do.	Wm. Simpson	Splatt.
Mar 30	Clyde	Do.	Majestic	Jones.
April 1	Liverpool	Do.	Germania	Franken.
— 4	Falmouth	Do.	H.N.M.st.Amsterdam	
Mar 27	Off Portland	Do.	C. K. Van der Heim	Van Zanten.
April 6	London	Do.	Cecrops	Davidson.
— 4	Off the Wight	Sourabaya	Eerstelling	Bagghus.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Manila: Prudentia. For Toulon and China: Lady Alice. For Shanghai: Julia, Solent, Anglo Saxon, Capiolani. For Hong Kong: Haddington. For Hong Kong and Canton: Foam, Lord of the Isles, Westminster, John Scott, Lauderdale, Milbrook. For Bankok: Nil Desperandum. For Singapore: Richard Thornton, Avondhu, Magniperb. For Singapore and Penang: Xulla. For Penang: Ecliptic.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Clementina, Casas, Perla Matilde. For Shanghai: Spirit of the Deep, Kate Carnie, Mirage, Mansfield. For Hong Kong and Canton: Finzel, Friar Jack, Valdivia. For Batavia and Samarang, Schlosser. For Batavia and Sourabaya: D. F. Weber, sen. For Batavia and Singapore: Lizzie Aisbitt. For Singapore: Electric, Johanna Stoll.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Antonio. For Singapore and Penang: British Queen, Abdul Medjid.

SPOKEN.

NIEMEN (?), Nantes to China, Nov. 19, 37 S., 5 W.
CLARA NOVELLO, Liverpool to China, Jan. 17, 5 N., 24 W.
ZEEWAARTS, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 21, on the Line, 23 W.
JESSIE BEAZLEY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, March 22, 50 N., 8 W.
KONING WILLEM III., Amsterdam to Batavia, Feb. 15, 4 N., 24 W.
UNION, New York to Shanghai, Feb. 1, 20 N., 30 W.
ST. FRANCISCO, Singapore to Falmouth, Feb. 13.
BALACLAVA, Singapore to London, Feb. 15.
HARKAWAY, from Whampoa, Feb. 21.
CECILIA, Singapore to Nantes, Feb. 5, 33 S., 32 E.
SPRAY, Manila to Liverpool, Feb. 20, 33 S., 14 E.
CONSTANTIA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 20, 33 S., 14 E.
CAIRN, Batavia to Falmouth, Jan. 28, off Algoa Bay.
MATANZAS, Japan to London, Feb. 20.
HERMANN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Jan. 10, 7 S., 103 E.
MACDUFF, from Singapore, Jan. 16, 15 S., 89 E.
EDWIN FOX, Manila to London, Feb. 4, 27 S., 52 E.
CEYLON, of Boston, from Penang, Feb. 12, 30 S., 80 E.
NEMESIS, from China, bound south, Jan. 3, 5 S., 186 (qy. 86) E.
KRIMPEN AAN DER LEK, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, Feb. 7, 31 S., 36 E.
CYCLONE, Padang to New York, Feb. 12, 33 S., 30 E.
CLIO, of Bremen, from Singapore, Jan. 13, 24 S., 63 E.
ARINA (Dutch vessel), from Padang, Jan. 31, 21 S., 0 W.
HOWQUA, New York to Hong Kong, Feb. 24, 4 N., 27 W.
PATNA, Canton to London, Mar. 4, 5 N., 24 W.
ARLEQUIN, Rotterdam to Batavia, March 28.
VESTA, Rotterdam to Padang, Jan. 22, near Isle St. Paul.
ZEELUST, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 13, 8 S., 15 W.
MARGARETHA JOHANNA, Liverpool to Batavia, Feb. 24, 2 N., 20 W.
GORILLA, Milford to Hong Kong, Jan. 17, 38 S., 25 E.
FELIX, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Jan. 25, 39 S., 31 E.
MENTOR, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, March 16, 39 N. 34 W.
BRITANNIA, Liverpool to Batavia, Jan. 28, 41 S., 43 E.
FREDEN (Russian bark), Ningpo to St. Thomas, March 12, 22 N., 42 W.
KONING WILLEM III., Nieudiep to Batavia, Feb. 20, 1 N., 25 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Ranee, Chilo, Patna, Minerva, Henry Miller, Athelstan, Merse, Lady Ann, Harkaway, Melbourne, Gabalva, Queensberry, Northern Cross, Patrician, Bride of the Seas, Cambalu, Heroes of Alma, Scawfell, Oithona, Pruth, Bankside, Moneka, Southern Cross, Spartan, Spray of the Ocean, Jung Yu, James Paton, Dawstone Orissa, Wolverine. At Liverpool: Carolina. At outports: Tasmania, Lord Dalhousie, Hougomont, Indomitable, Alfred York, Sir W. Peel, Henry Moore, Lincelles, Bosphorus, Sparrowhawk, Congo, Witch of the Seas, Khersonese, Highflyer, and steamers Adelaide and Powerful.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Beatrice, Balaklava, Patriotess, Xiphias, Maldon, Robert Small, Knight, Lincelles.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Dulness still pervades the freight market, but the further reduction on the 4th inst. in the Bank rate of discount will, no doubt, exercise a quiet but increasing influence, and produce more activity. The Admiralty received tenders on the 5th inst. for the conveyance of 1,238 tons stores, chiefly shot and shell, from the Thames to Gibraltar; also 810 tons navy provisions, and 430 tons of shot and shell for Malta. There are 50,000 tons of shipping on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope, and lower rates of freight are offered by the loading brokers.

The coal contracts for Bombay and Mauritius, noticed lately, were both taken at low rates, and the Indian Government has just concluded a contract of 10,000 tons of coals for Bombay, at a price under 38s. per ton cost, freight, and insurance. So little has been done of late in coal charters to the East, and the contractors necessarily getting into arrears with their contracts, we fully expect more activity and improved rates.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 40s. to 50s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong. 35s. to 40s, weight and measurement. To Singapore and Penang, 35s. to 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to. 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Menam, Andrews, from Manila to London, with sugar, hemp, and cigars, sprung a leak Jan. 26, in lat. 4 N., lon. 20 W., and continued making water until Feb. 6, when she was abandoned with six feet water in her hold; crew taken off by the Bachia (Fr. barque), and taken to Cayenne, whence they were conveyed by a French frigate to Martinique, and there put on board the homeward bound steamer.

The Pauline Constance, Eleanore (Dutch brig), from Tagal to Amsterdam, put into Cape Town, Jan. 3, leaky, and had to discharge part of her cargo. She sailed again for her destination Feb. 3.

The Jacqueline and Elise (Dutch brig), from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into Cape Town Jan. 26, leaky, and discharged part of her cargo.

The Miles Barton (tpt.), from Hong Kong, struck upon the rocks near L'Agulhas, at midnight, on Feb. 9, is a complete wreck and is advertised for sale; all hands saved.

The Claramont, Burgoyne, from Hong Kong for Demerara, left Cape Town on the evening of Feb. 21, but drifted in shore and struck the rocks off Green Point the same night during a thick fog and carried away her rudder; she subsequently hauled off and was towed back to Cape Town the following day for survey and repairs.

The Kelso, Coulson, from Sunderland for Hong Kong, arrived at Gravesend April 4, having been in collision.

The Mascate, Gefflot, from Samarang to St. Nazaire, put into Mauritius, Feb. 11, for repairs, having experienced a very heavy gale on the 2nd, in lat. 23 S., long. 67 E., which lasted fourteen hours, and during which she was thrown on her beam ends, and had to cut away her main and mizen-masts and throw part of cargo overboard.

At ST. HELENA, Feb. 12.—Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, from Singapore and Batavia, and sailed 14 for London. Neville Kerr, from Whampoa, and sailed for London. 13, Senior Swart, from Padang, and sailed 15 for Amsterdam. 19, Henry Miller, Putt, from Hong Kong, and sailed for London. 20, Aibuera Elmsley, from Manila, and Beatrice Rogers, from Singapore, and both sailed 21 for London. 21, Elizabeth Owen, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool. Henrika v. Alburg, from Batavia, and sailed 22 for Rotterdam. Bougainville, Lavignac, from Singapore, and sailed 23 for Bordeaux. Maria Luisa, Barraza, from Singapore, and sailed 22 for Hamburg. 22, Athletæ, Potter, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Spithead. 23, Tasmania, Nourse, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Spithead. 24, Isabella Page, from Java, and sailed for Queenstown. 25, Jupiter, Burggraff, from Java, and sailed 26 for Amsterdam. 26, Sumatra, Erivel, from Java, and sailed for Dordt. 27, Reyna del Oceans, Sarachaga, from Macao, and sailed 28 for Havana. 28, Waverley, Upton, from Whampoa, and sailed March 1 for London. Zeenimph v. Roggen, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam. 21, off St. Helena, Joan Melchior Kemper, from Sourabaya for Amsterdam. Minerva, from Whampoa for London.

At TABLE BAY, Jan. 22.—Fire Dart (s.), Johnson, from New York, and left 27 for China; Stad Assen, Haverbult, from Stockholm, and sailed Feb. 19 for Batavia. 25, Eagle, Williams, from Manila. 28, Greyhound, Bridges, from Canton. Feb. 3, Anna Maria, Hunter, from Singapore, and sailed 5 for the Clyde. 11, Francis Ire (s.), Courts, from Macao, and left 12 for Havana. 15, Johanna and Geertruida, Flens, from Banjoewangie, for Rotterdam (with loss of spars in a gale off Algoa Bay). 18, Claremont, Burgoyne, from Hong Kong; Indomitable, Career, Mars, Anderson, and Alfred, Pope, from ditto; Mauritius (s.s.), Cruikshank, from China; Sebastopol, Lowther, from Hong Kong. 21, Melbourne (s.s.), Benson, from Singapore. 27, Augusta, Robertson, from Batavia. 30, Susan, Le Gros, from Batavia. Jan. 26, Yarra, Graham, sailed for Singapore. Off Table Bay, Feb. 23, from Sourabaya, Mary.

At SIMON'S BAY.—Feb. 6, H.M.S. Harold, from Sourabaya. 8, Sir Wm. Peel (st. transport), from Peiho. 11, Cressy, Gooch, and Macduff, Blacklock, from Hong Kong; Hougomont, Flamank, from Singapore. 12, York, Redpath, from Singapore. 14, H.M.'s str. Inflexible, from Singapore. 21, H.M.S. Magician, from Hong Kong; H.M.S. Sampson, from Singapore.

AT ALGOA BAY.—Jan. 23, Soberana, Guardiola, from Liverpool, with damage, having experienced a heavy gale, and sailed Feb. 13 for Manila, after repairing rudder-head. 28, Lootse, Kross, from Hong Kong.

THE "FIRE DART."—The American steamer *Fire Dart*, from New York to China, having been supplied with coal at the Cape, proceeded on her voyage. The *Fire Dart* left Table Bay on Jan. 27, and would touch at Point de Galle, Ceylon.

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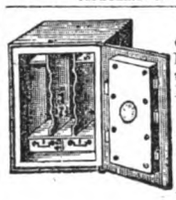

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Hong Kg. and Whampoa	} [illegible]	E.I.D.	With des.
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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

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SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 7 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Feb. 26
Kanagawa			„ 25
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			Feb. 2
Tien-tsin			„ 29
Shanghai	Jan. 10	March 4	March 10
Ningpo			„ 7
Foo-Chow-Foo			„ 8
Amoy			„ 9
Swatow			„ 13
Hong Kong	„ 26	„ 13	„ 15
Canton			„ 14
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	„ 7	„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 8
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 9
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 2
Sarawak			„ 2
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 17
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Feb. 11	„ 18	„ 22
Penang	„ „	„ 16	„ 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

From Hong Kong, by this mail.—For Southampton: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., Lady Grant, Colonel Foley, C.B., Capt. Biddulph, Military Secretary, Capt. Grant, A.D.C., Capt. Trollope, R.N., Dr. Jenkins, surgeon, R.N., Col. Stephenson, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Wadman and child, Mrs. Patridge and two children, Mr. Hacker, and Mr. M. J. Lockhead; 2nd class—General Grant's European servant, Capt. Biddulph's native servant, and John D. Welsh, second steward. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. F. de Silver, two children and European nurse, Mr. R. D. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Deacon and child, Mr. N. Crawford, Mr. W. G. Frielink, Miss E. G. Jones, Major Wilmott, Com. Reboul and European servant, Mr. C. A. Dickinson, Martin Galiano, wife, two children, and two European servants, Sr. Don Francisco Malats. For Gibraltar: Sebastian de Hazanas. For Alexandria: Mr. B. Harkort.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th April. — From Southampton to Singapore: Capt. Colyer and three ladies, Rev. Mr. Matheson, Mr. T G. Davidson. To Penang: Mrs Waller and two daughters. To Shanghai: Mr. J. J. Enslie, Mr. W. Skeggs, Mr. W. Davidson. To Hong Kong: Mr. F. Forth, Mr. Deghter, Mr. Goodwyn, Mr. Lutkens Mr. Forekler, Ens. Pollard, Lieut. Symons, Mr. J. Nutt. From Marseilles, 28th April To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. L. Chasserain. To Hong Kong: Hon. A. Marsham, Mr. Wilks. To Shanghai: Mr. M. Flowers, Mr. J. Bildeston. To Singapore: Mr. Stricker, Mr. H. Reiss. From Gibraltar to Singapore: Mr. Balbrian and three friends, Mr. Gonzales and friend, Mr. Rosai-y-atro and friend.

Per P. and O str., 4th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. H. Beckwith, Ens. Story, Messrs. A. Andrews, Kingsmill, A. Simpson. To Shanghai: Mr. E. Fabris. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D'Almeida and infant, Mr. Otto Sialcken. From Marseilles 12th May, to Hong Kong: Mrs. Medhurst. Mrs. Percival. To Singapore: Mr. Vander Hoist, Mr. Holthans. To Shanghai: Mr. Thomas. From Malta to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Thorbury.

Per P. and O. str., 20th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Fenwick, Mr. S. Watson, Ens. Cotton. To Shanghai: Mr. Westall. To Penang: Mrs Scott, three children and governess. From Marseilles, 28th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. Perceval.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong per mail steamer Singapore, from Gibraltar.—Srs. Golarts and de Castro. From Marseilles: Messrs. Bandichon, Duglere, Dato, Don Cassellanos, John Day, R. Hunt, T. Walker. From Southampton: Messrs. Marsden, Fittock, Croom, Allan, and Paymaster Potter. From Bombay: Lieut. Chambers, Sulinam Soljee, Pestonjee Ruttonjee and W. A. Wilson. From Singapore: W. H. Freusin. Per Filomena, from Manila: Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. Martin, jun., and two servants, and Sr. Francisco Mulart. Per Nortagardy, from Manila: Don S. S. Hagana and J. Gatarre. Per Thunder, from Calcutta: Miss Apear, Miss Stephens, Messrs. Jordan, Thorburn, Stephens, Simpson, E. A. da Silva, Rev. P. F. Hoe, Mr. Rebiero, and Mr. Mackerton.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is more favourable than might have been expected. Mr. Alcock and the other representatives who fled from Yedo have returned thither under assurances of protection from the Government. The following are among the conditions acceded to by the Court of Yedo:—

"His Majesty the Tycoon to send a special letter of invitation to return.

"The forts of Yedo to salute the French and English flags with twenty-one guns, which will be returned by the men-of-war to the Japanese flag.

"The Tycoon's body guard, the Ministry, and all the great Officers of State to receive the Envoys with becoming ceremony on landing.

"An Embassy to proceed to Europe to acquaint itself with the power and civilization of those States Japan is in treaty with.

"All obstructions to trade at the open ports to be swept away.

"Custom-house espionage and squeezes to be abolished, and the posts erected for these purposes at Yokuhama to be demolished.

"Consulate residences to be removed from Kanagawa, and sites for new ones to be selected on the 'location' called the Bluff,' the remainder then to be allocated to foreigners for private residences.

"Consular offices henceforth to be at Yokuhama.

"A delay of seven days was accorded for their consideration and acceptance, prior to the expiration of which a second interview took place, at which the Japanese Minister attempted unsuccessfully to obtain some modifications, but ended by frankly accepting everything in its integrity. Thus, after an absence from the capital of exactly five weeks, the Ministers returned to Yedo on the 2nd March."

According to the *China Mail* of the 16th ult., the recal of our envoy is due in great measure to the decided position assumed by Mr. Harris, the American representative. It will be remembered that he alone remained at his post after the murder of Mr. Heusken, and his reply to the other foreign ministers on their requesting him to take joint action with them in the late demonstrations, shows how fully he understood the importance of his position. His firmness has, in all probability, been the means of securing our interest in Japan, which the tidings brought by the last mail appeared so fatally to threaten. Mr. Harris's official letter to Mr. Alcock, acknowledging the receipt of a *compte-rendu* of the Conferences held at Her Majesty's Legation in Yedo in January, is extremely able, and throws considerable light on the whole subject. Mr. Alcock requests the American Minister to sign a protocol, stating that the *compte-rendu* is a correct record of the Conferences referred to, to which Mr. Harris replies that, as he was not invited to assist at the meeting of the 21st January, and consequently was not present, he is unable to judge of the correctness of the report. He then sums up the conclusions to which Mr. Alcock and the other ministers arrived, viz.:—

'That no confidence can be placed in the good faith of the Japanese Government; that the members of the different Legations are exposed to assassinations by remaining in this

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city; and that for the double purpose of securing personal safety, and to produce a visible effect on this Government, it is advisable that the Legations should retire to Yokuhama," and replies to them with considerable force and ability. His arguments are, to our thinking, irrefragable. He shows that it has ever been the desire of the Government that the foreigners should use the same precautionary measures adopted by the Japanese themselves, and asks whether it is just to require the Japanese to protect us with other appliances than those used for their own security? Mr. Harris observes that the murder of Mr. Heusken was owing to his neglect of the warnings of the Government against his constant exposure of himself at night. A broad, sensible view is then taken of the conduct of the Government with respect to foreigners in past years, and of the difficulties occasioned by a change of policy. A barrier is suddenly removed, many men of high rank and political influence in Japan are violently opposed to the innovation, a spirit of hostility is aroused, and, however friendly may be the feelings of the Government, it is out of its power to control the fierce passions of the anti-foreign party. This reasoning appears obvious enough, and we do not well see how it can be answered. Mr. Harris then alludes to what he deems a great mistake into which the ministers fell at the Conference—a mistake which led to the still greater error of the flight from Yedo. Thus he writes:—"It strikes me that all the arguments at the Conferences referred to are based upon the assumption that the Japanese Government represented a civilisation on a par with that of the Western Powers. This is a grave error—the Japanese are not a civilised but a semi-civilised people, and the condition of affairs in this country is quite analogous to that of Europe during the Middle Ages. To demand, therefore, of the Japanese Government the same observances, the same prompt administration of justice, as is found in civilised lands, is simply to demand an impossibility; and to hold that Government responsible for the isolated acts of private individuals I believe to be wholly unsustained by any international law. This principle is not acted on in the Western World. Not long ago a London jury exultingly acquitted a conspirator against the life of the Emperor of the French. I did not learn that the French Legation in London retired to Dover in consequence of this failure of justice. Again, in one of the greatest thoroughfares of Naples the French Minister was savagely assaulted at midday, and although hundreds of people witnessed this assault, the would-be assassins effected their escape, and to this day they have not been arrested. Did the French Legation retire from Naples in consequence of the failure to arrest the criminals? In March last, the Regent of Japan was assassinated. Only a part of the murderers have thus far been arrested, and of those not one has been punished yet. This delay in effecting punishment on the assassins, of one so exalted in rank as the Regent, shows that the Japanese mode of procedure is different from that of the Western World. I desire to put on record my firm belief, that as long as I observe the precautions recommended by the Japanese Government, and used by the Japanese themselves, my residence in this city is a perfectly safe one. To retire to Yokuhama with the intention of producing an effect upon the Japanese Government, will, I think, prove a mistake. There was not one article in the American Treaty more difficult to obtain than the one securing a residence in Yedo of a diplomatic representative of the United States. The Japanese Ministers on that occasion warned me of the grave difficulties which a residence of Foreign Ministers was sure to create in Yedo, and they were very solicitous that I should accept a permanent residence in Kanagawa or Kawasaki, with the right of coming to Yedo whenever my duty required."

In conclusion Mr. Harris trusts that patience and forbearance may yet have the desired effect, and adds that he "would sooner see all the treaties with this country torn up, and Japan return to its old state of isolation, than witness the horrors of war inflicted on this peaceful people and happy land."

We will not quarrel with Mr. Harris for the slight tinge of romance which leads him to describe Japan as "peaceful and happy." There are two sides to the picture, and for the moment he is glancing at that which is glowing in the sunshine. So be it, he has a right to look cheerfully on a land in which he has acted with such consistency, and if he over-estimates the happiness of the people, he does not in the slightest degree exaggerate the importance of our retaining a friendly relation with them. Let us hope, however, that the errors of the pa will not lead to any mischievous results in the future, and that the British Minister will return to Yedo "a wiser and a better man."

CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN.

From Tien-tsin we have nothing important; the British and French Ministers were patiently awaiting the return of spring to proceed and take up their residence in Peking, where, it is said, the Chinese high officials evince most friendly feelings to a few members of the foreign legations who are in the capital.

SHANGHAI.

The London mail of 10th Jan. arrived on 4th March by Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamer, *Ly-ee-moon*.

Here everything is remarkably quiet and in suspense until some judgment can be formed as to the advantages likely to accrue to foreign trade in the market on the banks of the Yang-tze-kiang and in the northern ports still closed by ice. In a month or two these questions will probably be solved. By the latest accounts the Expedition up the Great River had not proceeded beyond Nanking. Some communication had been held with the rebel chiefs who expressed a desire to conciliate the good will of foreigners and encourage trade.

PROGRESS OF THE YANGTZE EXPEDITION.

Mr. Parkes arrived in the steamer *Yangtze* from Hong Kong on the 18th Feb., and proceeded in the *Bouncer* a day or two after to join the Admiral at Nanking. On the 16th the *Couper*, drawing only 7½ feet, took the ground and remained fast until the 23rd. During their detention the party went frequently on shore foraging and shooting. The people were very civil, and appeared exceedingly poor. A bullock or two were purchased at $23 each, some fowls and ducks at 350 cash, and eggs at 6½ cash. Mr. Phillips has been placed on board the *Bouncer*, gun-boat, to act as Consul, the city being in ruins, without inhabitants or houses. At Nanking Captain Ward, of the *Actæon*, and Mr. Ashby, landed and had an interview with the third in command, Chung-wang, Messrs. Hughes and Muirhead interpreting. The Teen-wang (1st in command) was at Nanking, but does not hold interviews. The second was absent about 30 miles away with an army; Messrs. Muirhead and Michie, with Col. Wolsey, had gone to see him. On the Chung-wang being told that a man-of-war would be left at Nanking, he was somewhat displeased, but expressed the desire of his party to keep on friendly terms with foreigners, and said it was their intention to occupy all the towns on the banks of the Yang-tze, that they had taken Kiu-kiang and daily expected to hear of Han-kow also being occupied by their forces. Nanking has been recaptured by the Imperialists, and it is now again beseiged by the insurgents. The Rebels have given orders for 18 churches to be built in Nanking. The reason they give for not having organised an efficient government is, that they have been constantly in a state of siege, but now, having more leisure, when the country is at peace they purpose sending to England for steamers, and engineers to establish railways! The Chung-wang, in his interview with Capt. Ward, said opium would be interdicted in our trade on the Yang-tze. The Admiral is said to have declined to entertain the subject, but declared that for any insult offered to the British flag they would be held responsible.

Several warlike junks were passed in a creek, the whole left bank of the river is traversed by earthworks with embrasures, but no guns were to be seen. Only a few scattered villages and scarcely any human beings were visible. The country is thickly wooded. A correspondent says it has been wisely suggested by one of the surveyors that every five years soundings of all the banks in that changing part of the channel should be systematically taken and recorded. Indeed something of the kind will be quite necessary when steamers with valuable cargoes are running on the river, for although flat-bottomed boats may escape many a danger that would fall to the lot of deeper craft, they are more subject to be carried further on to the bank by the current than vessels of greater draught, and consequently would be more difficult to get off.

The *Waterman* left the squadron, about eighty miles from Woosung, on the 26th Feb. They were to proceed up the river on that day. The *Waterman* and a gun-boat will go up in a day or two to survey the Lang-shan crossing where the *Couper* was aground.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following letter is from a correspondent of the *North China Herald*:—

I sent you a few very hurried lines on the 9th to inform you of the mishap which had occurred to the *Centaur* and which had interrupted our progress. The *Coromandel* with the Admiral's flag, and the *Waterman* in tow; the *Couper* with its numerous passengers, and the *Atalante* with the Consuls and the party for the overland route, *via* Thibet, started again on Friday the 15th and commenced threading their way cautiously through the broad part of the river opposite the Lan-shan Hill. The *Centaur* had taken up on the previous day one of the pilots who thought he knew the channel, but it proved that the stream had either taken a different course or his recollections were imperfect. Fortunately, however, all the difficulties of the Lan-shan crossing were passed without serious accident, the *Waterman* touched, but was quickly drawn off by the *Coromandel*, and the little squadron anchored some miles above the village and creek of that name, and closed to the north bank at half-past 6 in the evening. This is the most difficult part of the river, as many know who have been up from Shanghai for a few days' trip up the river; the passage here is very broad, and the channel is liable materially to shift its position.

On the 16th the squadron started by times, but the weather had become very thick and wet with southerly winds, but mishaps await all navigators

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by rivers, and after a run of about two hours the *Couper* very quietly put herself on a bank to the north of the channel, and with a falling tide no endeavours prevailed to draw her from the soft bed where she reposed for the remainder of the day. On the 17th also all attempts to move her failed, and the Admiral determined to leave her for the higher tides which may be expected to make in two or three days, and run on with the *Atalante*, and, accordingly, on Monday the 18th we started, leaving the *Waterman* to aid the unfortunate *Couper* and her passengers, who will have to bestow their company on the village of Nan-tung-Chow, and i may be allay the fears of the inhabitants regarding the rebels, from whom they expect an attack by water, against which they are making utterly useless precautions in the strictest accordance with the examples set by Imperial mandarins in other parts of the Empire. By the kindness of the Admiral two of the deputation were provided with accommodation on board he *Coromandel*, and thus proceeded with the leading steamers. The day was fine and clear, and we reached Keang-yin soon after eleven. This is a large walled town of some importance, at the mouth of a junction with the Grand Canal. It was taken by our troops in the expedition in 1842. The river opposite is very broad – five or six miles—and shallow on the left (north) bank, which still shows the same unvarying dead level of alluvial soil; while, on the south bank, hills of the character with which most of us are familiar on the Chinese coast come down to the water's edge. We passed quickly on for the remainder of the day, soon leaving the hills, and keeping generally on the north bank. The country is well wooded, and apparently very well cultivated, with a well-kept bund with spaces left for canals, probably chiefly for irrigation, indicating that the waters of the river must sometimes rise very considerably from their present level. The stream is usually at its lowest at the end of the winter, and will receive its first increase from the melting of the snow on the nearer ranges of hills. A boy who had been heaving the lead, had his hands frost-bitten this morning. It was fortunately seen that they were so by an officer on board, and proper remedies applied.

There are a few mandarin stations on the banks, and some small war junks are generally anchored at the mouths of the larger creeks, rich in the usual display of flags. We anchored this day at nightfall after a successful run of over sixty nautical miles.

The morning of the 11th broke clear and cold with a light fall of snow visible on the picturesque range of low hills called Choo Shan. There is a pagoda on the top of the highest which is an excellent land mark. We still see only a very few country boats, none apparently making any long voyage; and it is a noticeable fact that we saw a large boat loaded with straw or unthrashed grain being tracked down the north bank. We arrived without accident off Chinkiang about 2, receiving a salute from a man-of-war Junk of 3 guns which was promptly returned. There are 2 square rigged vessels, a brig and a brigantine, the latter the coaster known as the *Mastiff* in former days in Shanghai. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Phillips landed with the Admiral's Secretary to call officially on the principal mandarin, and were received with the utmost civility. Two other parties were on shore walking through the city and the site of the suburbs. All bring the same report of ruin and utter desolation. "Silver Island" has been spared. Golden Island and the whole of the large suburbs to the west of the city toward the Grand Canal, is utterly desolate. Fuel has been so scarce that not a trace of wood is to be seen in any of the ruins. Almost the whole of the city within the outer wall has been destroyed. There is one mean street inhabited with some poor shops for the sale of provisions and common wearing apparel, but by far the greater part, even of the inner city, is in ruins. There are some desultory attempts at defence. Five or six guns mounted on platforms in different places, and the approach to the wall near the south-west gate where some troops are quartered, is staked. The chief defences however seem in a fort outside and to the east of the city, which is now being enlarged by further entrenchments. From its position it is evidently designed rather for the personal safety of the garrison, than the defence of the city. There is a large village, Kwa-chow, on the opposite side of the river, where the refugees are probably located; we also had noticed some five to fifteen miles down the river, a good many huts of reeds and mats with some of the inhabitants evidently of a superior class—all signs of the uncertainty and fear which is the worst evil of long protracted war.

The next day brought us to Nanking; the only place of consequence we passed was Uching, where there was more appearance of activity than in any other part we had passed.

We brought up nearly opposite the batteries where so useful a lesson was taught to the Taepings in 1858, and could see that only peaceful designs were harboured respecting us. Mr. Hughes landed with Mr. Asby, the Admiral's Secretary, to inform them of his intention to station a man-of-war there with a view to prevent any misunderstanding to preserve the strict neutrality which was to be observed as regards them and the Imperialists. The authorities were very friendly in their tone, and requested that their answer might be received on the next day at 3 P.M. Some other parties also were out on shore and about the city and suburbs. It appears that the north of the city was, as is common in China, very little built upon, but devoted to gardens and fish ponds. The walls must be fully twenty-five to thirty miles round, and in the greater part follow the outer-line of a low range of hills giving them great strength. Our shell and rockets on that occasion must have fallen into this part of the city and the suburb, and done little damage, but as the "moral effect" seems to have been sufficient this is rather a cause of congratulation. The city itself to the north is in great part a ruin, but the people look well, though a suspicion of samshu attached to many of them, by the water side especially. They do not, as is commonly supposed, cut off their tails; on the contrary, encourage the growth of these appendages, and ornament and increase them with coloured silk in many instances, generally winding them round the long hair, which also they grow, and the absence of which is held to be proof presumptive of the party of the wearer, and renders him liable to decapitation. On the next day a large party went in to receive the answer of the Tien Wong. He, it appears, is in the city, but keeps himself sacred and aloof, especially since the two successive rebellions of the "Eastern and Northern King," both involving the Taeping part in civil war, quenched only in the unsparing flow of the blood of the ambitious aspirants to the "Heavenly" throne. The second in rank, and one possessing also great influence, is his cousin Khang Wong, now with a large army about thirty miles off. The third, Tsan Wong we saw in a hall, behind a table, with attendants on either side, dressed in the yellow robes, hoods, and caps, embroidered with the dragons and fancy striped borders with which the "Peking loot" has rendered Shanghai so familiar. Indeed the tendency of affairs in the Nanking court, is closely to imitate the state and ceremony of Peking. After some conversation, the message of the Tien Wong was received to the effect that he would be glad to have communications and to trade with foreigners, and would hand over any foreign offenders to their own authorities, but did not see the use of having a foreign man-of-war stationed there. This led to some discussion and explanation both as to the necessity of the step and the determination of the British Admiral that it should be taken, and the end is reference to Khang Wong.

Mr. Muirhead has given much assistance, both in communication during the later interview, and also will do so with those to be held. Chang Wong, who, as a man well acquainted with foreign affairs, will see the just bearings of the measure proposed; and we doubtless shall find all arranged on our return. The Taeping movement certainly shows signs of great strength. They expect this year to effect a junction with a large body of insurgents in Kiangsi and Kwangtung, who, after a vain attempt for some time to found a separate kingdom, have sent in their adhesion to the Taeping dynasty. They have allies also in the north, and the breaking forth from its bounds of the Hoang Ho has worked in their favour. The men supported by dredging it, some 50,000 benig thrown out of employment, have joined the side which seems to them most likely to find them food.

Neither Imperialists nor their troops. They find rations—plunder must be the remuneration. Mr. Roberts is at the Court wearing the Imperial yellow, though it is doubtful whether he possesses any real influence. The idiosyncrasies of the Chinese are too strong to admit of their being very submissive pupils to teachers, and if they are to become Christians at all, it will be on their readings of Scripture, not on foreign interpretations.

The work of reconstruction has not recommenced as regards buildings in the city, and it must be admitted that though they have been over eight years in the southern capital, it was only last year that they broke through the lines of circumvallation of the Imperial army, routed them utterly, and freed themselves from pressing danger. They were, we are told, reduced to almost the last extremities at that period, as it will be remembered, was confidently asserted by Imperialists in Shanghai, but three armies were recalled from the provinces which they had occupied, and the successful sally of the besieged joined the forces in one army irresistible to the Imperialists, two hundred of whose camps were said to have been swept away. Their tone is now one of calm confidence, and they expect to take Kiu-Kiang and Han-kow, in the course of the season. The religious element underlying the whole movement, appears strong and marked, and that religion they are determined to propagate by the sword. It would be out of place—nor would my time or your space admit of following further this perplexed question.

As regards trade, opium is wanted, also; of course, arms and ammunition. Souchow silk brocades also, we heard, were very much wanted, but all demands at present would be of a very limited and retail description; but their supplies of foreign goods seem to have been very much curtailed. We were told that their flags were made of silk as cheaper than calico, but the former probably were the results of the loot of Souchow. The Taeping Treasury is said to be well supplied, and they are anxious to buy steamers and other European aids to war. Very few Europeans seem to be in their pay. The *Coromandel* is now returning to bring up the rest of the squadron; and, as both the *Centaur* and *Couper* have probably been floated ere this, we may conclude the negotiations at Nanking in the course of next week. Your correspondent remains at Chinkiang, and will avail of the next opportunity to send further rough notes of the expedition. He must now close with an apology for the unavoidable haste with which this has been written.

The report of the sale of the British steamer *England*, the property of Messrs. W. S. Lindsay and Co., London, has been confirmed. It has been purchased by the Prince of Satzama for $120,000.

At the Sinhakee barracks a fire broke out on the night of the 27th Feb. It appears to have arisen from the defective building of the house, for the earthstone in the mess-room had become heated and ignited the joists supporting it. The fire was soon extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done.

The *North China Herald* contains an interesting account of the meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. A paper, the production of a native Christian, was translated by the Rev. W. G. E. Cunnyngham, and read at the meeting. It was entitled the "Narrative of a Journey from Shanghai to Nanking."

From the same paper we hear that the weather throughout the winter at Shanghai has been "very cold at times and generally very disagreeable, changing ever from wet to fair and the wind from South to North." The writer of the paragraph deplores the loss of "the fine Shanghai winters of older days."

FOOCHOW.

The *Spartan*, which vessel went on shore on the banks at the entrance of the river, on her passage for London, and was obliged to return to port, is nearly discharged, and the ship *Panic* has left with most of her tea. Nothing can be done with the wreck, though, were she in Whampoa, she could be repaired; her back is broken, and the new dock, though nearly ready, will not be able to take her in till it would be too late

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The season's tea is now nearly all gone; there is one vessel loading here for London, which will start in a few days.

AMOY.

The French transport wrecked here some time back, is now nearly gutted by those who bought her; they purpose blowing up what remains of her.

SWATOW.

The deportation from this port of Chinese coolies calls for remark. It is the slave trade in its worst form. Five hundred coolies have been recently despatched to Singapore for sale. The whole subject of this coolie slave trade demands investigation. It appears that it has become an adjunct of the gambling-table, and that the miserable gamester will often stake his body for the sum it will fetch at the emigration depot. *The Friend of China* affirms that the same evil is at work in Canton.

HONG KONG.

Mr. Inglis, the Harbour Master of Hong Kong, has, we regret to observe, been obliged to quit his post and return to England in consequence of ill health. His case is one of peculiar hardship, as he would have been entitled to a pension had he remained two years longer in the colony. Mr. Inglis has left behind him a good name in Hong Kong, and the warmest regrets are expressed that he has been thus unhappily compelled to leave. The *China Mail* only expresses the universal feeling of every Englishman in China who was acquainted with Mr. Inglis. The following is an extract from an article on the subject in that journal of March 16th:—

"We understand that some steps are being taken by the friends of Mr. Inglis to present him with such a testimonial as may be of use to him in his present position, and certainly few men have been more deserving of such honour. Ever ready to oblige, ever ready to place at the disposal even of strangers the resources of his Chinese knowledge, he has been known among his friends by so much humour, so much quaint and curious information, gathered in so many lands, and under such varying circumstances, that his society has always had a rich zest—sharp yet kindly, not without bitterness yet without gall. But while trusting that this private effort may be successful, we cannot help urging on the Government the expediency and duty of meeting all such exceptional cases in a liberal spirit. Governments can rarely afford to be generous, but their efficiency is always increased by a wise liberality; and as Mr. Inglis never stinted the Hong Kong Government in giving it his services, it would be a graceful act on the part of the Colonial Office to act liberally towards him now in its interpretation of his claims to a pension. Mr. Inglis was not one of those officials who get through a certain amount (sometimes as little as possible) of routine work; he was emphatically the man for a new and rising colony, for he was able to take the initiative; he possessed the power of organising departments; and he was always ready at any hour to undertake any service which he could accomplish, however removed from his duties. In such different offices as Registrar, or Protector of Chinese, Joint Superintendent of Police, Governor of the Gaol, Harbour Master, Emigration Officer, and Justice of the Peace, a great deal of the hardest work which has been done in the colony has fallen on his shoulders; and it is such work—that of getting things into working order—which tells most upon a man's health in this treacherous climate."

In endorsing the opinions thus expressed, we cannot but urge upon the attention of the Government the services rendered by this gentleman in Hong Kong. That something will be done for him we hope, that something ought to be done we are sure, and we must add, that "if 'twere well 'twere well done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly."

H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N., is appointed to discharge Mr. Inglis's duties during his absence.

The Appropriation Bill has passed under the title of "An Ordinance to apply a Sum not exceeding Sixty-six Thousand One Hundred Pounds to the Public Service of the Year 1861."

By this mail a set of plans have been sent home for barracks and hospitals on Kowloong, the estimated cost of which is £160,000.

Permission has arrived for Mr. Rawling, of the Royal Engineer Department, to set about the waterworks contract, the design for which he prepared a year ago. H.E. the Governor applied for Mr. Rawling's assistance exactly eight months since, and this is the first notice that has been taken of his application.

The Customs at Canton (says the *China Mail*) and the other ports still continue to be disliked and evaded; but they are evaded in a way that greatly benefits Hong Kong, for China traders find it more profitable to purchase here and take the goods away to the smaller ports, which form as convenient an inlet as those where the Anglo-Chinese Customs are established.

On the departure of Mr. Wilson, the *China Mail* says:—"By the time our readers peruse this week's *Mail*, Mr. Andrew Wilson, who has for three years acted so ably as its editor, will be upon the wide ocean on his way to San Francisco, *en route* for England, whence we trust he will continue to address them in a bi-monthly correspondence."

General Sir Hope and Lady Grant left for England by the present mail, and General Sir J. Michel has assumed the command.

On Mr. Caldwell's case, the *Hong Kong Register* says:—"In our last overland we mentioned that Mr. Caldwell was expected to give in his defence on the 4th March. Circumstances having prevented him from fully preparing it, the time granted him for that purpose by the commission, has been extended to the 19th, when it is hoped that this long-pending and vexatious inquiry will be brought to a termination. The Chinese shopkeepers of the colony have published a declaration, highly commendatory of Mr. Caldwell."

The departure of the Rev. Mr. Lobschied is noticed, in consequence of ill-health. Our readers will remember that he lately took an active part in the emigration to the West Indies, in conjunction with Mr. Austin, the Government Agent.

CANTON.

We extract the following items from the *Friend of China*:—

The British troops garrisoned at Canton, were reviewed by His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, commander-in-chief of H.M.'s Force in China, the following being the order of the going:—At eleven A.M., a detachment of the Royal Artillery, H.M.'s 99th European Regiment, and the 3rd and 5th Native Indian Regiments, assembled on the parade-ground near the north-east gate. Shortly afterwards his Excellency made his appearance, accompanied by General Crawford, the commander of the Forces at Canton, and their respective staffs, who then proceeded to inspect the men drawn up in a line extending nearly a mile in length. After going through their customary evolutions, they separated, formed into companies headed by their bands, and then marched past the commander-in-chief, who had stationed himself near the flag in front; the bands discoursing their martial music as column after column passed by.

The troops then took up their original positions and prepared for battle. One of the native regiments was thrown out as a skirmishing party, supported by the artillery, and, after heavy firing, they gained the summit of the Hospital Hill, which represented a besieged fort. The 99th Regiment then marched round the base of the hill and took possession of the road, so protecting the rear. The artillery in the meanwhile, having placed their guns in a commanding position on the heights, opened a terrible fire on the (imaginary) retreating enemy, under cover of which the gallant troops made a sally and drove their foes right into the city. Orders were then given to retire into the fort which was speedily done, and then, after a short but desperate *melee* the battle ended.

The regiments then formed in the plain below, and after their usual review, returned back to their several quarters. The day was lovely. A goodly sprinkling of ladies were present, and at one time were actually under fire, which they stood most valiantly. The beautiful uniforms, martial strains, glistening bayonets in the sun, &c., and the picturesque scenery combined, made quite a delightful break in the monotony of a somewhat tedious existence in Canton.

The following extract is taken from the "News Letter" of the same journal:—

There has not been a ship in the Blenheim Reach this season, and the only use made by foreign craft of that branch of the river is in the passing up or down of ships intending to load or loading for the Havana and Demerara markets. The forts knocked down by the Americans during the war have had even their foundations dug up and carried away by the contractor for the Shameen site; and but for the appearance here and there of some untrunneled pieces of iron in the shape of guns, we should hardly know that forts had ever been there. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* French Folly is not gone entirely; heaps of granite blocks, which first formed walls, still lying, as do the forts at the Bogue, in very regular disorder from the effect of gunpowder mines. Dutch Folly is but a common mound of earth, with two or three trees, in the middle of the river. Even its red sandstone river walls have been carried away piecemeal. The Bird's nest Fort is intact, but unpatronised by living soul. The Macao Passage Fort has a small British garrison still.

And now let us take a bird's-eye view of the river's banks off Canton; and the first object noted is the Allied or Commissariat landing-place near the old French Folly. Off the pier here, Martin and Co. have a store-shop for supplying the garrison with such articles as they may not be able to send to Hong Kong for; and hereabout, there are seldom less than two gunboats at anchor, one French and one English. On the City side, the only foreign brick buildings below the old factories are the quarters of ten missionaries. These are located about the quarter known as Sun Sha, about a mile below the *Friend of China* office, which stands as far east of the old factory gardens on one side, as the new Custom House does on the other.

At nearly the extreme end of Shameen, on the main, are several other foreign-looking houses, being, besides the emigration establishments of the British West India and Cuban agencies, the residences of Dr. Happer, and Messrs. Chalmers and Turner, and Dr. Wang, London Society Missionaries. Above Shameen, at Wong Sha, reside the Reverends

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Vrooman and Nevins; and this is about all that has to be said of foreign domestic arrangements on the City side. From Sun Sha up to the Custom-house there is little to see besides the ruins of the old hongs destroyed by fire during the war: the old factory site, containing a few squatters, who would move directly if they were told authoratively.

The French Consul, M. le Baron Tranqualie, flies his *pavillon* on board a Chop boat, moored between Dutch Folly Island and the city; while the flag of the Spanish Consul, Don Jose de Orbeta, floats over another chop a little distance above the Custom House. The British Consulate is still below the Honam Temple—the Peruvian a little above it;—the Portuguese by the Pak-tye Mew landing-place, the American a short distance further up, and the Dutch at the furthest end of Honam. Of foreign houses on Honam the number is about thirty, only a few of them being occupied by the principals of firms. On Honam, too, we find the Old and New China-street shopkeepers, the lacker ware, ivory and porcelain dealers on much smaller scales, however, than they before gloried in. Silk piecegoods, any way out of the common, have to be sought on the city side.

Sir Hope Grant has directed the troops at Canton to make their arrangements for another year's stay.

The Shameen site is said to be nearly complete, and hopes are entertained of a revival of commercial prosperity.

A larger business was done in Canton during the first fortnight of March than for some considerable time.

MACAO.

The subject of education in Macao is at length under consideration in the colony. Hitherto the wealthy Macaenses have been compelled to send their children abroad for education to Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, or even to England. But for the poorer classes there have been no means of education whatever. Baron de Cercal now proposes to endow a scholastic institution in his native city for instruction in the Portuguese, Latin and English languages. The school is to be under the exclusive direction and immediate inspection of the founder, assisted by a consultative committee composed of competent persons chosen by himself. Voluntary donations are requested.

The *Daily Press* (March 13) speaks in strong terms of the depression of the colony, and affirms that since Hong Kong was ceded it has lost all its prestige, and that trade was scarcely ever at so low an ebb. At the same time the revenue is large, which arises, according to the same paper, from the fact that "it is simply a tax on outlawry and upon the indulgence of those immoralities which the Chinese law forbids. Thus there is a tax on gaming, a tax on brothels, a tax on opium, and until the evil was shouted down, there was a tax on manstealing. To call the place a colony is a misnomer; it forms no more a part of the body politic of Portugal than does an iceberg."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The Philippines, notwithstanding the restrictive policy of the Spaniards, continue to progress. From the *Diaro Manila*, as translated by the *Overland Register*, we learn, that while in 1850 the expenditure exceeded the income by £15,368 in 1860 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by £2,179. From private sources we learn that in commemoration of Lord Elgin's visit to the cigar manufactories, a first quality cigar will, in future, be turned out, called the "Elgin Cigar."

We have had some heavy rains, with thunder and lightning—quite an anomaly at this season. A plan of an iron tubular bridge across the river Pasig has been published by the Government. It is much to be wished that the long-talked-of supplying the capital with good drinking-water were carried into effect, for to the utter want of that necessary element, in a wholesome state, may be attributed nearly all the diseases so prevalent just now, and by which so many are removed from amongst us.

The ship *Elvezia*, which arrived here in a damaged and leaky state, could not be repaired nor made seaworthy, owing to there being no dock nor slip here, and she has been sold by auction. She fetched $9,550, independent of the extra stores, &c.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

The death of the white elephant in Bankok is the only event recorded by this mail. It was supposed that her recent journey from the interior, in company with his Majesty the First King, had hastened her end. Her death is looked upon as a national calamity. The usual ceremonies for her funeral were being performed.

It appears that the earthquake which has been felt at the ports in the Straits was also felt at Bankok on the 16th February.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The following interesting account of the arrival of Sir James Brooke in his steamer *Rainbow* at Sarawak not having reached us in time for publication in our issue of the 13th inst., we now give it:—

By the Sarawak steamer *Rainbow*, which arrived here at 1 P.M. on the 1st of March, we have advices from that place to a late date. The *Rainbow* made the run from the Moratubas entrance of the Sarawak River to Singapore in fifty hours. She had very heavy weather, and a gale from the north-east, but proved herself an excellent sea boat. She left the brig *Prima Donna* and schooner *Dido* inside the bar, where they had been lying for a good many days, unable to leave, owing to the very severe weather outside.

The *Rainbow* arrived at the town of Kuching from this on the 11th February, with Sir James Brooke, &c., on board. The Rajah was most affectionately welcomed back by his people, and on the night of his arrival the town was illuminated by all classes, Europeans, Chinese, and Malays. In honour of the event the courts were closed and a week's holiday was proclaimed. Chiefs from all quarters continued to arrive daily up to the time of the steamer's departure, to pay their respects to the Rajah.

On the 20th the usual New Year's-day boat-races, which had been postponed until the Rajah's arrival, came off with unusual spirit. The first race, contested by upwards of twenty large boats, manned by some three hundred men, was a beautiful sight. Other sports, such as sack races, climbing a greasy pole, &c., succeeded, and the greatest hilarity prevailed. The Sarawak flag was then formally hoisted on board the *Rainbow*, under a salute of twenty-one guns. On the 22nd a grand *fete* was given by Mr. Helms, the manager of the Borneo Company, to inaugurate the opening of their extensive steam machinery. The machinery was set in work by Sir James Brooke, and worked admirably. It is calculated that this manufactory will turn out ten tons of sago flour or tapioca per diem. The process is similar to that of starch making in England. It is simple, and promises to be very economical, compared with the rude process of the Chinese. Connected with this factory are extensive saw mills, &c. Great credit is due to the active manager of the company in Sarawak for the successful erection of this complicated machinery under great difficulties. As soon as it was known that the company intended to manufacture tapioca, considerable quantities of the *kaya ubi* were brought from the neighbouring islands, and its cultivation on a large scale has been commenced in Sarawak by Chinese, Malays, and Dyaks. The machinery is adapted to the manufacture of sugar, and the cultivation of sugar-cane is also being entered on with great zeal by the natives.

On the 23rd the festivities closed with a feast given by the Rajah to the Malays. A large building was erected for this purpose, and decorated with flowers and flags. At three o'clock, all being prepared, Sir James, surrounded by the European and principal natives, sat down on a raised dais at one end—the rest of the building being filled by upwards of seven hundred of his people—when all partook of a plentiful repast. There was afterwards a rifle match for a kris.

Sarawak was perfectly quiet, and the traders were actively preparing their boats for a trading expedition to Java. This trade has been almost entirely relinquished of late for the more lucrative Muka trade, but has revived, as these shrewd men know full well there is no security in trading with a country filled with their bitter enemies, as Muka is at present. Some boats have lately arrived from Oya reporting that Muka was being again very strongly fortified by Seriff Massahore and his followers, who were oppressing the unhappy Muka people in every way. All classes were suffering greatly from famine, produced by the interruption of their trade with Sarawak, from which place they formerly drew their supplies of rice, salt, tobacco, &c. A number of persons from Muka had fled to Sarawak, while others had retired into the interior to escape the exactions of Serif Massahore.

We understand the steamer *Rainbow* will run regularly twice a month between Sarawak and Singapore, carrying the mails, passengers, and light cargo. This increased intercourse will no doubt do wonders for Sarawak, and induce many of our enterprising townsfolk to take a trip there from Singapore, and see and judge with their own eyes of the capabilities of a country so much talked of but as yet so little known.

Ship-building is being prosecuted with spirit, and this branch of industry is capable of being largely developed, the forests of Sarawak affording inexhaustible supplies of suitable timber. A handsome schooner of some 150 tons was lately launched at Kuching.

Subjoined is a statement of the trade of Sarawak for the last seven years. The result presented is satisfactory, but it would have been much more so had not the unfortunate suspension of the trade with Muka occurred last year:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRADE, REGISTERED AT THE PORT OF SARAWAK, EXCLUSIVE OF THE TRADE REGISTERED COASTWISE.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1854.....	9656	$319639	11452	$352195	20908	$671834
1855.....	10750	304764	11794	315757	22544	620521
1856.....	13332	355927	14142	318154	27474	674081
1857.....	11611	282572	11424	252333	23035	534905
1858.....	13427	335353	16306	394699	29783	730052
1859.....	17431	405456	19960	433490	37391	838946
1860.....	15240	400226	17591	514389	32831	914615

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The Hon. Mr. Edwardes, Governor of Labuan, was expected at Singapore by the first opportunity on his way to England. It is supposed he has resigned his appointment in consequence of

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the disapprobation expressed by Her Majesty's Government of his conduct in the Muka business.

With reference to the remarks in our last issue on the case of the prosecution against a police officer, which fell to the ground, we learn that the Governor of Singapore, Colonel Cavanagh, on his own authority, dismissed the offender from the Government service. The Governor was doubtless convinced, from the evidence before the court appointed by himself to inquire into the charges against the inspector, that he was guilty. His Honour's decision has raised a storm of indignation against him. We rejoice that Colonel Cavanagh acted with such firmness.

PENANG.

Under a heading large enough to represent the title of a leader in a weekly newspaper, we observe that the *Penang Argus* notices as a "charming invention" Mr. Debain's *piano mechanique*, which, as the writer mentions, has been recently advertised in our columns. "To exiles in the East," he observes, "it will be of priceless value."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CONOLLY—On the 26th March, at Clunagh House, King's County, Ireland, the wife of Andrew Conolly, Esq., (of Shanghai), of a daughter.

CROSLEY—On the 21st inst., at De Crespigny-park, Denmark hill, the wife of Alexander Crosley, Esq., of a daughter.

DENT—On the 17th inst., at 42, Thurloe-square, the Lady Beaujolois Dent, of a son.

DAUELSBERG—At Sanssaussi, on the 7th March, Mrs. H. Danelsberg, of a daughter.

FARQUHAR—At Singapore, on the 22nd March, the wife of W. Farquhar, Esq., M.D., Madras Army, of a daughter.

GIFFORD—On the 14th inst., at Ampney-park, the Lady Gifford, of a son.

GROSVENOR—On the 22nd inst., at Down's, Park-road, Lower Clapton, the wife of A. W. Grosvenor, Esq. (of Hong Kong), of a daughter.

HEWETT—On the 18th inst., at Surbiton, the wife of Commander W. N. W. Hewett, Royal Navy, of a son.

LANGE—At Transit Lodge, Singapore, on the 12th March, the wife of Captain C. Lange, of a son.

RANKIN—On the 16th inst., at Little Stambridge, Rochford, Essex, the wife of Alfred Rankin, Esq., of a son.

RIACH—On the 23rd inst., at 18, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, the widow of the late John Riach, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation, London, of twin daughters.

SEWELL—At Singapore, on the 11th March, the wife of H. F. H. Sewell, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant H.M.'s 40th Regiment M.N.I., of a son.

WAGNER—At Hong Kong, on the 18th January, the wife of Christian Wagner, musician, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MELDRUM—KEASBERRY—At Singapore, on the 6th February, Mr. James Meldrum, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. B. P. Keasberry, of the Protestant Malay Mission.

DEATHS.

BROWN—At the general Hospital, Hong Kong, on the 5th March, Thomas Brown, Colour Sergeant, 44th Regiment, aged 31 years.

DUNFORD—On the 22nd March, at sea, on his return from China in the Melbourne hospital-ship, of dysentery, C.W. Dunford, Non. Com Officer Royal Artillery, aged 27, son of Mr. Dunford, Victoria terrace, Notting-hill.

GUTIERREZ—At Victoria, Hong Kong, on the 11th March, of consumption, Apolinario Gutierrez.

MOTTLEY—On Jan. 30th, at Yandoit, in Australia, Mr. George Mottley, surgeon, late of Shanghai, China, in his 46th year.

MURPIN—At Hong Kong, on the 9th March, on board H.M.S *Princess Charlotte*, W. A. Murpin, Assistant Engineer of the 1st class

NICOLSON—On the 19th inst., at 15, William-street, Lowndes-square, Augusta, wife of Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson, Bart., R.N.

PASLEY—On the 19th inst., at 12, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, General Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, in his 81st year.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The markets for British and American imports generally are hardly so good as might have been expected in so far as demand goes. Rates, however, are fully maintained, holders being firm in the hope of a demand springing up from the north so soon as the ice shall have broken up. Hopes are also entertained of a good business being transacted up the Yang-tze so soon as the expedition now on that estuary shall have fulfilled its functions.

SHANGHAI.—The Harkaway from England is the only arrival. Grey shirtings of 6 to 6¼ catties incline upwards. White Shirting and T-cloths are saleable. American goods are held at above ruling rates. Camlets and Long Ells are coming into better demand, but Spanish Stripes continue dull. Metals, especially Iron, are without demand. The following are the clearances of the fortnight:—*Shirtings*, grey 18,300 pieces; white, 550 pieces; T-cloths, 3,000 pieces; spotted shirtings, 3,850 pieces; brocades, 3,000 pieces; handkeachiefs, 540 dozen; Chintz, 13,000 pieces. American goods: drills, 16,346 pieces; (stock, 290,245 pieces); sheetings, 2,025 pieces; (stock, 29,865 pieces); jeans, 775 pieces; (stock, 20,500 pieces); woollens, Spanish stripes, 246 pieces; longells, 40 pieces; camlets, 170 pieces; lastings, 150 pieces; iron, 1,250 piculs; rattans, 140 piculs.

HONGKONG.—Low numbers of yarn are saleable—high numbers are dull. Grey shirtings continue to move in fair quantities, white being saleable, though the rate is low. T-cloths dull. Long ells, camlets, and lastings saleable; other woollens dull. Metals in very limited demand. Straits produce generally improving. The following are the sales of the fortnight:—Yarn, 210 bales; long cloths, 23,500 pieces grey, and 3,500 pieces white; T-cloth, 16,000 pieces; long ells, 1,500 pieces; camlets, 240 pieces; lastings, 480 pieces.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai there has been literally nothing done in Black Teas, and settlements for the season to date still continue to be 66,180 chests, against 245,350 chests at the same time last year. Stocks amount to 5,800 chests of Congou of all kinds, and 2,000 chests of Flowery Pekoe, and we do not hear that any important additions are likely to be made thereto during the present season. It is said that a large quantity of tea is already accumulated at Hankow, in anticipation of the speedy arrival of foreigners at that place. There seems to be no reason to doubt the truth of this rumour, and although the means of transport from Hankow to this place will not be very extensive for the next few months, it will probably not be long before considerable supplies are received. In the absence of all demand, quotations are quite nominal.—Greens: A small business has again been done in these kinds, the bulk of purchases being still for the United States. Settlements for the past fortnight amount to 7,390 half-chests China, and 1,049 half-chests Japan teas, making to date 82,180 half-chests China, and 37,425 half-chests Japan, against 396,500 packages at same period last season. Stock of China, 4,700 half-chests, of Japan, 4,000 half-chests, and an estimated stock of 20,000 packages of the former at Ningo. Prices have undergone a small decline, but are still excessively high. At Foochow Messrs. Tussell and Co.'s circular says we have but little to communicate; settlements of Congou have been to a fair extent, showing in some instances, an advance of fully one tael per picul, taking quality into consideration, but the rates paid prevent us from altering our quotations. Some 2,000, 15-catty boxes of Country Green Tea have lately reached this, for which no price has yet been named. The supplies to this market since last mail have been 7,000 chests Congou, and 200 chests Flowery Pekoe. At Canton prices for finest descriptions of congou have declined 1 to 2 taels, but other classes show little alteration in price. Country greens are still taken at high figures, the supply continuing very unimportant. Further arrivals are expected during the next three or four days to the extent of 3,500 packages, subsequent supplies still continuing uncertain. The settlements of new congou for the month in Canton consist of 14 chops, leaving a stock of 60 chops on the market.

SILK.—The market in Shanghae re-opened after the Chinese Holidays with increased firmness, the silkmen succeeding in establishing an advance of 10 to 15 taels per picul. Accounts from the country report the greatest difficulty in obtaining Tsatlees, and this, together with the belief that little more really good silk would be received this season, induced the holders to be very firm in their demands. The unsold stock of all sorts is barely 5,000 bales. Settlements for the month are estimated at 4,000 bales. The total settlements from 1st July to date, are estimated at 73,000 bales, against 54,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. Quotations are: Tsatlee No. 3, 415 to 425 taels per picul.; Taysaam, No. 1, 360 to 370 per picul.; No. 2, 325 to 340 per picul.; No. 3, 295 to 310 per picul.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 4d.	6s. 4½d. to 6s. 4¾d
Ditto	3	ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4 8 to 4 8⅛	4 8⅛ to 4 9⅛
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 7⅛	4 7⅛
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Manila	6	ditto	4 2⅛	4 3
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	11-00

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 298 to 300 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 218 to 220 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11 to 11⅛ taels, and at Hong Kong 9½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75.5c. to 75.7c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25⅛ to 25¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	7,602,369	27,813,900	34,156,742	69,822,011	64,219
Comparative period last season	25,869,370	21,295,466	21,044,480	65,209,316	49,586
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	...	...	...	23,008,836	1,753
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	28,985,113	1,558
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	...	...	...	1,361,600	6,586
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,901,331	4,115

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TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861.....	...	...	...	Packages. 21,450
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	21,018

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861.....	...	...	...	Total lbs. 11,868,910
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,739,681

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	
„ 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859.....	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860.....	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Bacchante, from Shanghai, March 3, to London. Tea, 548,932 lbs.; rhubarb, 37½ piculs; silkwaste, 5; cocoons, 481; wool, 38; soy, 26 packages; matting, 200 rolls; nankeens, 2,000 pieces.

Per Onward, from Shanghai, Feb. 22, to New York. Tea, 298,138 lbs. raw silk, 60 piculs; wool, 225.

Per Humphrey Nelson, from Foo-chow-Foo, March 2, to London. Tea, 546,800 lbs.

Per Marco Polo, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 28, to Sydney. Tea, 236,800 lbs.

Per China, from Foo-chow-Foo, Feb. 28, to Melbourne. Tea, 179,600 lbs.

Per Chevy Chase, from Canton, Feb. 21, to London. Tea, 200,000 lbs.; soy, 50 packages.

Per Corea, from Canton, March 12, to London.—Tea, 759,200 lbs.; soy, 15 packages; canes, 27½ mil.; sundries, 279 packages.

Per Merchantman, from Canton, March 5, to London.—Sweetmeats, 1,925 boxes; soy, 150 packages; matting, 110 rolls; canes, 140 mil.

Per Rostock, from Macao, March 2, to Hamburg.—Tea, 17,200 lbs.; cassia, 959 piculs; sugar, 1,560; canes, 15 mil.

Per Caroline, from Macao, March 6, to Hamburg.—Cassia, 1,350 piculs; sugar, 3,000; galangal, 150; anniseed, 920 boxes; cassia and anniseed oil, 120; cassia buds, 28.

Per Dr. J. Jansen, from Macao, March 6, to Hamburg.—Cassia, 1,316 piculs; sugar, 3,000; anniseed, 100 boxes; canes, 42 mil.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Albion, Feb. 23, for Liverpool: hemp, 15,300 piculs; sugar, 2,550; Cordage, 312; cigars, 40 mil.

Per Sales, Feb. 27, for Liverpool: hemp, 3,350 piculs; sugar, 9,800; cigars, 20 mil.

Per Mary Shepherd, March 1, for London: hemp, 8,000 piculs; sugar, 6,770; coffee, 11; mother o'pearl shells, 140; cigars, 1,707 mil.; tortoise shell, 380 catties.

Per Queen of the East, March 7, for Liverpool: hemp, 14,900 piculs; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 540; cigars, 45 mil.

Per R. de las Angeles, March 3, for Cadiz: coffee, 1,468 piculs; tobacco, 9,000 qqls.

Per Constantine, March 1, for Sydney: sugar, 10,800 piculs; coffee 300; cigars, 350 mils.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Ferdinand and Louis, March 9, for New York.—Tin, 1,441 piculs; black pepper, 640; cow-hides, 78; wild cinnamon, 93.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China, Feb. 28, Laughing Water, Sharpshooter; March 10, Falcon; 11, Ellen Rodger. From China to England and Continent, Feb. 28, Vanguard; March 2, Wolverine; 8, Chevy Chase (steamer). From Cardiff to Singapore, 6, Garland. From Boston, 11, Hollander. From Manila to Liverpool, 2, Albion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Feb. 28, Harkaway. From Newcastle: 22, Madras. From Cardiff: 22, St. Joseph.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: March 7, Rapido. From Newcastle: 3, Laertes. From Cardiff: 5, Regina Maris; 7, Jan Hendrik; 9, Dictator, Fanny Fern. From Toulon: 12, Malaba. From Boston; 3, Andes; 7, Don Pedro II.; 9, Sherwood.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Feb. 27, Flora. From Cadiz: March 4, Duque de Tetuan.

At BATAVIA.—From London: George and Henry. From Liverpool: Ferdinand Brunim, Governor General Duijmaer van Twist, Frederick. From Glasgow: Christopher Newton.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: March 12, Sea Belle. From Liverpool: 11, Jeddo (steamer); 21, Skiddaw. From Hamburg: 9, Cuba; 17, Macassar. From Sunderland: 10, Dick Arnold. From Cardiff: 13, Jan de Witt; 18, Eliza Susanne. From Glasgow: 17, Sappho. From Amsterdam: 21, Martha Theresa.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: March 3, Bacchante. For New York: Feb. 26, Onward.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Feb. 25, Panic; March 2, Humphrey Nelson.

From HONG KONG MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: March 5, Merchantman; 11, Corea. For Hamburg: March 2, Rostock; 3, Caroline; 6, Dr. Jurius Jantzen. For New York: 15, Comet. For Demerara: March 1, Chapman's; 2, Mystery; 12, Montgomery.

From MANILA.—For London: March 1, Mary Shepherd. For Liverpool: Feb. 23, Albion; 27, Sales; 7, Queen of the East. Fo Cadiz; 3, Reina do las Angeles.

From PENANG.—For New York: March 9, Ferdinand and Louis.

LOADING.

At KANAGAWA.—For London: Medina.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Bacchante, Egmont, Glencoe. For New York: Eliza and Ella, Mary and Louisa.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Excelsior, Europe, and Whirlwind. For Australia: M. R. Mitford, Melbourne.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Strathmore, Weymouth. For New York: Comet. For Havana: Tides, Messenger, Independence. For Demerara: Lancashire, Witch, Sea Park. For Sydney and Melbourne: Arabia. For San Francisco: Bald Eagle, Early Bird, Franklin Haven, Nor Wester, Willy, Challenge, White Swallow.

At MANILA.—For London: Avalanche. For Cork: Melancthon. For Cadiz: Teide. For New York: Sultan. For Sydney: Nelly, S. H. Talbot. For Melbourne: Joshua Bates, Pekin. For San Francisco: Imperial.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Sappho. For Liverpool: Crill, Champion.

At PENANG.—For London: Rajah of Cochin.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: tea, £3 10s. To New York: tea, $9 to $10, silk, $20. Business at this port still continues in a very dull state, and the charters made since our last are as follows:—Vision, to load at Kanagawa for London, at £3 10s. per ton of 50 feet. White Falcon, to Foo-chow-Foo and back with spars, 50 lay days, for $5,000 Mex. May Queen, for three months, at $1,000 per month, for Yangtse River.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London, £3 10s. To New York nothing offering. There are a few vessels loading for London at the above rate, and three for the Colonies.

At AMOY.—Business at this port still continues in a satisfactory state, remunerative employment for moderate sized vessels being readily procureable. The Henry and Oscar is reported to Wanchen and back 35 days, at $3,300, and Wodang to Singapore and Penang, 35 days, at $2,200.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: £2 10s. to £3. For New York: No quotation. Tonnage at these ports continue in very active demand. The departures being considerably in excess of the arrivals, will most probably cause a scarceness of tonnage. Business for the home trades is the dullest, so many more ships offering than are required, the owners being desirous of having their ships return. The demand is principally for the rice ports, and free and hired emigration, but the season for these trades will soon be over, and consequently leave more tonnage on the berth. The charters reported are—Strathmore to London, at £2 10s. to £3. Commerce and Premier from Singapore for rice, at £3 15s. to £4 to Great Britain, and 10s. extra for continent. Bertha, from Manila to colonies, at £3 5s. White Swallow, Nor'-Wester, and Imperial, to San Francisco with passengers, the first at $23 50c. per head, the second at $34 per head, and $7 per ton; and the latter from Manila, to call at Hong Kong, at $18,000. Eight vessels for Saigon and back, at 60c. to 70c., and thirteen vessels to Bankok and back, at 54c. to 66c. per picul. The Andes has been sold on private terms.

At MANILA.—The Avalanche is loading here for London, at £3 15s. to £3 17s. 6d. per 20 cwt. of hemp; £4 10s. per 50 feet of measurement goods; at 30s. per ton for current sugar for ballast.

At BATAVIA.—To the continent, £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d. Owing to the scarcity of produce, rates have declined. The Victoria and Alette Auguste are loading for Rotterdam, and a few more remain to be fixed.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3 10s. to £4 5s. A brisk demand is still experienced for homeward and country voyages, and the disengaged ships being few, freights have an upward tendency. The charters are—Dick, Arnold, for Liverpool from Rangoon, at £3 15s., and £3 17s. 6d. if from Bassein. Troy, for Liverpool, at £3 17s. 6d. from Rangoon or Bassein; Alfred Herman, to Macao, for $18 25c.

At PENANG.—To London, £3 10s. to £4 5s., at which rate several ships are loading.

CASUALTIES.

Eighteen men (two fatally) were wounded on the 2nd March, on board the Columbian, by the cat-fall breaking; the anchor fell, and above 100 fathoms of chain ran out, the ship having head-way at the time. Medical assistance was procured for the men beside the surgeon on board. She was detained three hours.

The Dannebrog, from Hong Kong, August 25, to Sydney, has been totally lost. From 10th October to the 10th November she experienced nothing but squalls, gales, and contrary winds, when she struck something with her stern-post in lat. 7.40 N. and long. 142.25 E., and threw the man at the helm to leeward. She was hove to and brought round, and in six hours time she had three feet water which was no sooner cleared than she again filled. On the 14th made for the island of Guam, and when within a cable length of the shore all the men entered the boats and attempted to land but the surf prevented. After twenty-four hours pulling another attempt was made, when one boat capsized with the cook, steward, and captain's wife, and were drowned. The captain and crew proceded to Agana, and after a stay of three months, proceeded in the Hibernia to Hong Kong, which port they reached on the 10th March.

The Agra from Shanghai to Saigon, with French stores, got ashore on the South Bank, where she remained two hours, and has had to put into Hong Kong leaky.

The Wezer struck on a quick-sand near Saigon, and has completely disappeared, only 150 tons of cargo being saved from her. Several vessels have got aground here owing to the scarcity of pilots.

The Wide Awake was run into on the 11th Feb. outside the Light Ship, by the Sir Isaac Newton, and cut off about 6 feet of the bows, and passed on without taking any notice, the boat having hoisted her Ensign Union down, and the captain of the light-ship firing guns for the Sir Isaac Newton to render assistance.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A bill is now before the French legislative bodies for the immediate organisation of a postal communication with China and other parts of the Far East. According to the plan proposed a steamer is to leave Suez once every month, and after touching at Aden, Point de Galle, and Singapore, proceed to Saigoon. From Aden a branch steamer is to run in direct connection with the trunk line to Reunion (Isle of Bourbon), a distance of 625 leagues, and another from Point de Galle, by way of Pondicherry and Madras to Chandernagor (450 leagues), a third from Singapore to Batavia (180 leagues), a fourth from Saigoon to Manila (300 leagues), and a fifth from Saigoon to Hong Kong and Shanghai (570 leagues). The execution of this proposal is to be confided to the company known as "the Messageries Imperiales," who are to receive an annual subsidy of six millions of francs (£240,000) for twenty-one years. There are to be six steamers each of 500-horse power for the main line, and eight of 228-horse power each for the service on the different branch lines. A corresponding line of steamers between Marseilles and Alexandria, is, of course, intended to perfect the line. In order not to have the appearance of entering into hostile competition with the Peninsular and Oriental Company subsidised by the British Government, it is proposed to make an arrangement with that company, so that the two lines may not interfere with each other, whilst the public will reap the advantage of having three mails every month to and from the East, instead of only two as at present. It is, therefore, proposed that the mails for the French line of steamers shall be made up in London and Paris on the 1st of each month, and those by the English line on the 11th and 21st, giving, in fact, an interval of only ten days, instead of fifteen or sixteen. The proposal has been favourably received, and there is little doubt but that it will receive the legislative sanction.

Among other items of news I may mention that Admiral Charner has demanded 3,000 men for Cochin China, that the budget of the French Marine Department for 1862 amounts to 126,165,419f., being 1,577,000f. more than in 1861; and that it is said a Russian fleet will assemble at Cherbourg before the spring is far advanced. If this last piece of intelligence be true—and for my part I must confess I am a political pyrrhonist, and believe in no event till it occurs—a very stormy summer awaits us Europeans. The state of the continent just now resembles the normal condition of Japan. An earthquake, or whatever is similar to it in the political world, is almost daily expected.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In my letter of Dec. 31 (No. 52), I mentioned that a scientific expedition to the Amoor was being organised at Paris, and that the needful inquiries had been made of the Russian Government through the French Embassy here if the expedition could rely on the support and protection of the Russian authorities, which I need hardly add, were most cordially promised. I have now to report the arrival in this city of the two leaders of the expedition, Dr. G. Meynier, and M. Louis d'Eichthal, who are busily engaged in making purchases and other preparations for the due performance of the mission they have undertaken in the cause of science. As soon as these are completed they will set out on their interesting expedition, which is calculated to last for at least two years, and the expenses of which are to be borne by the Paris Association for the Acclimatisation of Plants and Animals. The above gentlemen have also received a set of instructions connected with different scientific subjects from the Academy of Arts at Paris.

From official tables just published by the Privy Councillor Troinitzky, member of the Imperial Department for Statistics, we learn that according to the returns made of the tenth census (1859), the total number of serfs in Russia, in Europe, Siberia, and Trans-Caucasus amounted to 23,069,631, of whom 11,244,913 were males, and 11,824,718 females. As the total population of the Empire was 67,081,167, it follows that the proportion of serfs was 34 39-100 per cent., or more than one-third of the whole number. Of these serfs, 22,558,748 were settled in European Russia, 506,545 in Trans-Caucasus, and only 4,338 in Siberia. By far the greater part (22,284,876 souls) belonged to private individuals, and the rest were serfs on the Imperial domains. As the respective owners of serfs we find 3,703 nobles holding 12,286 males, and 103,194 commoners with 10,683,853. As a curiosity, it may here be mentioned, that in the year 1859, no less than 44,166 landed estates with their 7,107,184 serfs were in pawn for the total sum of 425,503,061 silver roubles. This is equal to two-fifths of the estates and two-thirds of all the serfs belonging to landed proprietors. You will already have seen in the *Patrie* that three out of the six *corps d'armée* of which the active force of Russia is composed, are placed on a war footing, and that two of the corps, each 50,000 strong, are destined to occupy Poland.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Since my last letter this city has been in a state of the greatest excitement and put on a most festive appearance, having had the honour of a visit from the King and Court, which lasted for a whole week. His Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Orange, the Prince and Princess Henry of the Netherlands, with other members of the Royal family, and attended by a large suite of officers, arrived here by a special train from the Hague, on the 9th inst., and prolonged his stay till the 16th, taking up his residence at the Royal Palace. The King was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, which may be in part attributed to his kindness of heart as illustrated by the deep sympathy he manifested on so many occasions with the sufferers by the late inundations, of which I have given you several instances in my former letters. The King's entry into the good city of Amsterdam may be compared to the triumphal entry of a conquering hero. All the shops were shut, and all business suspended for the day. Most of the houses were gaily decorated with many-coloured banners and flags, evergreens, embroidered carpets hanging down over the balconies, and the open windows were thronged with the traditional "elegantly-dressed ladies," all anxious to obtain a sight of their beloved sovereign, and to welcome him by a loyal display of their pretty faces. Across most of the streets were suspended orange-coloured streamers, embroidered with flattering devices and inscriptions in gold letters, such as "Gratitude to the Father of his People," "Honour to the Kind-hearted King," "Welcome Noble Orange," "To the Benefactor of the Distressed," and similar compliments, the work principally of fair hands. Then there was no end of audiences, loyal addresses and deputations from the trades, corporate bodies, scientific and commercial associations, not only of this city, but from many of the neighbouring towns and villages, all anxious to give expression to their loyalty. These processions and deputations formed by themselves one of the most striking parts of the pageant; for there is perhaps no other country in Europe that maintains so great a regard as Holland for keeping up the picturesque national costume, and which differs not only in every province, but in most of the different towns and districts. In most instances the holiday dress of the people is handed down from generation to generation, and thus we have displayed the dresses worn by their forefathers and foremothers.

On the return of the King to the Hague, he wrote a letter to the burgomaster of this city, expressing his thanks to the inhabitants for their loyalty and attachment to his person and throne, and sending the munificent sum of 20,000 florins for distribution among the charitable institutions and the poor of the metropolis.

Scarcely has the country had time to recover from the effect of the inundations during the past winter, when fresh accounts of similar disasters in Netherlands India, are received by the overland mail, which have made a deep sensation everywhere, and even had the effect of depressing the Dutch funds to the extent of one per cent., from which they have not yet recovered. The merchants and wealthy capitalists of Amsterdam have, as usual, taken the lead in forming a committee for the purpose of receiving and forwarding the voluntary contributions of their fellow-countrymen to the distressed sufferers in the East, and at Rotterdam a branch association has been started by eighteen mercantile houses connected with the Java trade, who have already issued an appeal to the sympathy and charity of the public at home, and, after writing after each of their names the munificent sum of a thousand florins, declared themselves willing to receive and forward subscriptions that may be sent them for that purpose.

Government has received intelligence of the safe arrival in

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Table Bay, on the 24th of January, of H.N.M. steam corvette *Harlemmer Meer*, Lieutenant Commander P. de Koning, from the Texel, for Batavia. All well on board.

The screw corvette *Reteh*, Lieut. H. P. de Kock, also bound to Netherlands India, and which sailed about the same time as the above, arrived in Table Bay on the 14th of February. In the Bay of Biscay she fell in with the Swedish schooner *Frya*, Capt. Lindgreen, dismasted and in a sinking state, and was so fortunate as to save from a watery grave the whole of the crew consisting of seven men, whom she landed at Teneriffe, where she touched for the purpose of coaling.

By Royal decree of April 7 (No. 67) the King has instituted a medal to be conferred on surgeons and physicians for meritorious services and valuable scientific discoveries. The medal will contain on the obverse the King's bust in high relief, surrounded by his name and title, and on the reverse a wreath of oak and laurel, with the legend "*Bene meret: de republica qui civium valetudinem tuetur.*" The medal will be issued in silver and bronze, and is to be worn on the left breast suspended by a blue ribbon with orange-coloured edges.

At Zwolle the contested election for a member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, ended in Count van Zuylen's being returned as the victorious candidate with 484 votes, his opponent Mr. A. van Naamen van Eemnes having polled only 346. At Roermond the election terminated in favor of Mr. K. L. Cornelis, who polled 590 votes, whilst Mr. Hengst could only produce 417. As, however, in neither election was there an absolute majority (the number of voters at Zwolle being 1,491, and at Roermond, 1,285), there must be another election in both places, when the relative majority will decide the contest.

The King has been pleased to grant his Royal license and permission to the following gentlemen connected with Netherlands India, to accept and wear the several decorations, as under, conferred on them by the Emperor of Austria:—Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph: Colonel W. C. van Schierbrand, commandant of the Royal Engineers in Netherlands India, and Mr. C. van der Moore, Resident of the Preanger Regencies. Third-Class of the Order of the Iron Crown: H. W. de Kock, First-Lieutenant of the East India Cavalry, and Aide-de-Camp of the Governor-General of Netherlands India. Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph: Mr. G. Wassink, head of the Medical Department in Netherlands India; E. Netscher, Government Secretary in Java; Mr. J. Munnich, member of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia; Mr. D. A. Junius van Hamert, formerly resident of Batavia, now Director of Finances and Domains, at present in this country on leave of absence; Wira Nata Koesoema, Native Regent of Bandong; Dr. F. W. Junghuhn, Inspector of Collections of Natural History in Java; Mr. S. van Deventer, jun., formerly Assistant Resident of Buitenzorg in Java, now Resident of Banjoemaas; and Mr. A. G. Fischer van Gaasbeek, late Assistant Resident of Bandong, in the Preanger Regencies, now on leave of absence to Holland.

Professor W. H. de Vriese, of the University of Leyden, has just returned to this country from Netherlands India, after an absence of three years and a-half, whither he was sent by the Home Government on a special mission, the objects of which were to obtain practical knowledge of the system of cultivation of all articles of export, especially of those adapted for sale in the European markets; the capabilities and possible method of improving the soil; the means of increasing the cultivation, and finally to ascertain what European commodities were likely to find an extensive sale in the East. The learned professor is now engaged in drawing up his report to the Government, which, when finished, will probably be laid before the States-General, and perhaps published, if the contents are found to be of sufficient importance.

The Netherlands Trading Company have again chartered the following thirty-eight vessels:—

TO SAIL FROM ROTTERDAM: Soceberg, Schwartz; Julia, van der Tas; Cornelia Hendrika, Meulen; Netherlands Yacht Club, Zack; Julie, Brem; Maria Anna, van Monuom; Madura, van Bruggen; Hollands Trow, Keuker; Luconia, Huhlshof; Catharina Maria, van Tak; Pièter, Hoogewerff; Rhynvés Feith, Lammertz. From AMSTERDAM: Prius Hendrik, Verloop; Stad Assen, Haverbult; Gebroders, de Groot; Wilhelmina and Clara, Abrahanisz; Jacoba and Christina, Jasky; Jacob Roggeveen, van Marken; Azia, Molinaar; Willem Daniel, Meester; Capella, Landwehr; Tyllingsie, Ouwehand; Zwaan, van Hemert; Baron van Hardenbrock, van Renny; Minister van Hall, Haas; Doctrina and Amicitia, Strootman; Eugenie, Bergman; Admiral van Hemskerk, Koning; Eerstelling, de Zeeuw; Tagal, Gobel; Columbine, Malbrone. From DORDRECHT: Euterpe, Kuipers; Helvoetsluys, Vos; Kosmopoliet, Bouton. From SCHIEDAM: Liduina, van Brink; Juno, Micolai. From MIDDELBURG: Regina Maris, Ouwehand; Subbana Elizabeth, Smidt.

A letter from Harderwyk states that on the 14th inst., a detachment of one hundred and fifty men (supplementary troops), under the command of Capt. A. F. de Vassy, of the E.I. Infantry, returning from leave of absence and accompanied by the Second Lieutenants O. van Dyke, and R. P. Bowles, marched thence to Rotterdam, and embarked at that port on board the *Johanna Anthonius*, Capt. A. van der Voogd, for Batavia Another detachment, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, under Captain B. Loggere, of the E.I. Army, returning from furlough, and accompanied by Second Lieutenant D. L. de Rochemont, and the medical officer of third class, J. P. Ermerins, marched from Harderwyk, on the 20th inst., to Rotterdam, and embarked on board the chartered transport *Concurrent*, Capt. A. van der Horst, for Java.

P.S.—I have just received a letter from the Hague, stating that two separate committees have been formed for collecting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in Java. Amongst the names on one of these committees, I notice those of H.S.H. Prince Bernard, of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. J. Rochussen, Mr. G. L. Baud, Mr. J. C. Reynst, Mr. A. D. Kock and Mr. J. W. Smisaert. In the other are Messrs. Green van Prinsterer, Macay van Ophemert, and Elout van Soeterwonde.

COMMERCIAL.

The raw sugar market is firm, with but scanty stocks. A parcel of Java (3,390 bags), No. 14, was sold yesterday at the average rates of the March sale.

BANCA TIN.—The only parcel sold this week was one of 900 blocks at 74 florins.

COCOA NUT OIL.—The Netherlands Trading Company's sale of 159 casks of Cochin China went off rather under the valuation, viz.:—

		Valuation.	Sold at
90 casks, 34,610 kilog.,	prime white	31 fl.	30¾ fl.
39 „ 24,640 „	good	30	29¾
30 „ 14,540 „	ordinary	29	29½

At the Company's sale of Japan raw silk the quantity offered was al sold as follows:—

2 bales and 17 chests at 17 fl. 50c. to 26 fl. 25c.
60 „ (private trade) „ 15 „ 37 75

SPICES firm, in spite of the Company's sale, which is announced for the 3rd of May, and will consist of 74 casks nutmegs, 22 casks mace, 146 casks Amboyna cloves, and 224 bales Java cinnamon.

CASSIA FISTULA.—A sale was effected to-day of 1,129 packages, ex *Kortenaar*, at prices that did not transpire.

Two cargoes of tea, direct from China, ex *Thomas Sparkes* from Foochow-Foo and *Balnaguith* from the same port, were sold at Rotterdam at very fair prices, viz.:—Common Congou, 100c. to 105c.; fine ditto, 123c. to 130c.; superfine ditto, 150c. to 160c.; superfine flowery Pecco, 170c. to 210c. A part of the cargo of the latter vessel consisted of 108 boxes of finest black Japan tea (mark M L), which found purchasers at from 85 to 90 cents.

The Company has just advertised the following for sale by public auction on the 14th of May:—9,127 pieces gutta percha, 321 packages India-rubber, 115 bales Japan camphor, 289 chests gum dammar, 899 chests Japan vegetable wax, 360 chests pearl sago, 735 bales sago flour, 357 packages cassia vera.

Subjoined I send you the full particulars of the Company's spring coffee sale:—

Result of the spring sale of East India Coffee by the Netherlands Trading Company, held at Amsterdam, April 17, 1861:—

Sample.	Quantity.	Description.	Valuation.	Sale Prices. cents.
No. 1	1,862 bags ...	*Java*, com. brown	47 to 48 cents	45
2	4,336 „ ...	„ light do.	45 to 46 „	44
3	4,393 „ ...	„ bright yel. Preanger	43 to 43½ „	44
4	1,775 „ ...	*Menado*, yel., slightly dam.	43 to 43½ „	44
5	10,535 „ ...	„ greenish	41 ... „	40
6	7,334 „ ...	*Java*, bright yel. Preanger	40 to 40½ „	40½
7	16,592 „ ...	„ do. do. damaged	39 to 39½ „	38
8	42,677 „ ...	„ bright col. rather sticky	39 to 39½ „	38
9	4,563 „ ...	„ fine blue	43 to 44 „	43
10	1,935 „ ...	„ good blue	42 to 42½ „	42½
11	5,031 „ ...	„ fine blue, Cuba descrip.	43 to 44 „	43
12	1,611 „ ...	„ do. Surinam „	45 to 46 „	43½
13	11,674 „ ...	„ fine green W. Ind. „	40½ to 41 „	40
14	8,271 „ ...	„ good green	40½ to 41 „	40
15	11,219 „ ..	„ green mixed with white	39½ ... „	39½
16	5,679 „ ...	„ good green Cadoe ...	40 to 40½ „	40
17	3,694 „ ...	„ bright, rather large ber.	40 ... „	43
18	3,966 „ ...	„ dk. grey, Demerara sort	38½ to 39 „	39
19	7,615 „ ...	„ green, W. I. sort, with white berries... ...	39 ... „	39
20	8,603 „ ...	„ greenish	39 ... „	38½
21	4,449 „ ...	*Padang*, yellow	38½ ... „	39
22	24,632 „ ...	„ bright	38 ... „	37½
23	9,277 „ ...	„ palish green	37½ ... „	37½
24	60,048 „ ...	*Java*, pale yellow	38½ ... „	37½
25	31,236 „ ...	„ bright yellow	38 to 38½ „	37½
26	57,654 „ ...	„ greenish	38 to 38½ „	37½
27	7,769 „ ...	„ greyish green	38 to 38½ „	39
28	39,867 „ ...	„ bright foxy	37½ ... „	36½

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B.	29	12,017	„	...	„ com. pale, rather green.	37½	... „	37
	30	3,274	„	...	„ pale yel. rather dam.	37¼	... „	37½
	31	7,337	„	...	„ bright, but rather brkn.	36½	... „	35½
	32	2,228	„	...	*Macassar* bright, with black berries	34½ to 35	„	35
	33	4,996	„	...	*Java*, pale foxy green ...	37	... „	37
	—	9,037	„	...	„ sundry descriptions			
	—	25,138	„	...	„ sea-water damaged			

All sold, but at prices lower than were anticipated. Whilst but three qualities realised a figure above the valuation, upwards of twenty found purchasers only at a reduction of from 1 to 2¼ cents.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, April 8, 1861.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The Government loan of $8,000,000 was bid for at an average of $93.18, but the Secretary of the Treasury rejected all below 94. The result was this amount only reached $3,000,000, leaving the remainder to be provided for by new proposals, or by the issue of Treasury notes.

Sterling exchange, after having reached 108¼ to 108½, has become dull, and closed yesterday heavy and nominal at 107⅞.

In China and East India goods the market has become less active for most articles, and prices tame and irregular.

TEA.—Greens continue in good demand, and sales have embraced 8,000 half-chests, and 3,500 new crop, ex *Phantom* and *Swordfish*, at improving prices. Blacks were also firm, with sales of 3,000 half-chests at full prices. Greens closed firm at 50c. to 52c.

TIN continues very dull. Holders of Straits, however, in the face of large receipts, are firm. Small sales of Banca are making at 27c. cash, and of Straits at 25c. to 25½c. cash.

INDIGO.—The market is firm, with a better demand for jobbing lots. Sales have embraced 23 to 28 cases Manila at 45c., a few chests Bengal at $1 45c., and 5 cases Madras at 85c. 6 months. A public sale of Manila and Madras came off on the 3rd, and was well attended. The prices obtained corresponded pretty much with the prices at private sale.

DRUGS.—The sales have embraced 9 cases of opium at $5 25c. to $5 50c.; 400 lbs. superior southern ginsing at 60c. cash; 20 cases shellac on private terms. Camphor is held at higher rates; 100 bls. have been sold (refined), at 47½c. to 50c., closing firm at the latter figure.

SALTPETRE.—Crude continues dull, the stock being large; 1,000 bags sold in Boston at 8¼c. to 8¾c. six months.

SEEDS.—Linseed is less active, but holders are firm; 1,000 bags Calcutta have been sold in Boston from stone at $1 75 cash, and 2,000 do. Bombay sold here at $1 75c. cash.

COFFEE.—The market has been steady, with a fair amount of business. Java has been sold to the extent of 5,000 to 6,000 mats at 13¾c. to 17c.

GUNNY BAGS.—The demand has subsided, and the market is dull and nominal.

GUNNY CLOTH is inactive, and prices are unchanged, while sales are trifling.

SUGARS.—The market has been more active, though prices have rated low. A good deal has been done on speculation. Among the sales have been 1,188 bags white Siam at 6¾c., less 1 per cent. The stock embraces 10,531 bags Siam, 45,494 ditto China, and 1,800 ditto Batavia.

HEMP.—The market is unchanged, while the sales include 692 bales of jute, part at $90 per ton. The stock comprises 31,581 bales of Manila, and 559 ditto jute. A sale of 200 bales of Manila have been made at 5¼c. 8 months.

In addition to the foregoing market reports, we notice sales of 2,000 mats Cassia at about 18c., 50 bags pepper at 8¼c., and 50 cases No. 1 nutmegs at 46c., 6 months. Green teas continue scarce and firm, while blacks exhibit no change of moment. The sales within two or three days have embraced about 6,000 half-chests at steady prices. Raw silk is quiet, and sales limited at unchanged prices. We have no movement of importance to notice in opium, ginsing, hemp, indigo, gunnys, sugars, or coffee, which remain about the same.

ARRIVALS.—Nabob, Baxter, at New York, March 23, from Foochow; Eagle, Williams, at New York, March 24, from Manila; Swallow, Morton, at New York, March 24, from Hong Kong; Agnes, Lyttle, at New York, March 28, from Padang; Pursuit, Sanford, at New York, March 29, from Shanghai; Haze, Holmes, at New York, March 30, from Macao; Cygnet, Moses, at New York, March 31, from Manila; Cyclone, Ingersoll, at New York, March 31, from Padang; Lucky Star, Van Winkle, at New York, March 31, from Penang; John Sand, Bearse, at Boston, March 29, from Manila; Ceylon, Leckie, at New York, April 1, from Singapore and Penang; Snow Squall, Lloyd, at New York, April 4, from Amoy; Wizard, Woodside, at New York, April 5, from Manila; Samuel Russell, Winshull, from Hong Kong, March 30th.

CLEARANCES.—E. F. Willetts, Williams, from Philadelphia, March 22, for Shanghai; Surprise, Ranlett, from New York, March 25, for Singapore; Hotspur, Johnson, from New York, March 25, for Hong Kong; N. B. Palmer, Low, from New York, April 1, for Hong Kong.

LOADING.—At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong, Kathay, Stoddard, Maury, Paul. For Hong Kong and Shanghai, Almera.

At BOSTON.—For Hong Kong, E. Cushing, Pritchard.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FROM THE 10TH TO THE 24TH APRIL.

THE TAEPINGS AND THE ENGLISH MISSIONARIES.—(13.) Colonel SYKES asked whether a series of thirteen papers, beginning with consular notifications dated the 18th and 29th Dec., 1860, and the 2nd of Jan., 1861, comprising narratives of missionary visits to Soochou and Nankin in 1860, letters and other documents, and ending with an edict for the toleration of Christianity by the Taeping King, dated 29th Dec., 1860, papers which had been already published in the *North China Herald*, the official organ of her Majesty's Legation at Shanghai, had been transmitted to the Foreign Office by her Majesty's Legation at Shanghai; also whether Consul Meadows had resigned his office, and if so, on what grounds.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL in reply, said that although there were many hon. gentlemen in the House who might feel a partiality for Germany or for Denmark, the hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen was the only one who took an interest in the Tae-pings—(a laugh). The hon. and gallant member had asked many questions on matters he had read in the *North China Herald*. In reply to his request, it could not be promised that any papers which the Government could give him on the subject should be very quickly laid on the table, because the clerks in the Foreign Office were now fully employed in copying, and the printers in printing, other documents to be laid before the House. The noble lord then particularised the papers relative to the Chinese rebellion which he should be able to produce.

INTERPRETERS FOR JAPAN.—(18.) Mr. LEFROY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his letter to the Chancellors of the English Universities, with respect to the appointment of student interpreters in China and Japan, was confined to those Universities, or whether Dublin University and the Queen's University in Ireland would be allowed to partake of the same advantage.—Lord J. RUSSELL said that his letter to the Chancellors of the English Universities had reference simply to those institutions, but it was intended to enlarge the number of students, and when that had been done communications would be addressed to Ireland and Scotland with respect to the nomination of candidates.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.—(18.) Mr. FITZGERALD asked her Majesty's Government whether they could inform the House of the amount claimed by the British mercantile community at Canton as indemnity for the property destroyed; and whether it was proposed that the indemnity of 2,000,000 taels fixed by the Treaty of Pekin should be paid out of the money first received from the Chinese Government.—Lord J. RUSSELL said the amount claimed by the mercantile community of Canton was somewhat over £450,000. Altogether £656,000 had been already received from China. With respect to the mode of distribution, there was nothing in the Treaty of Peking settling that point. Instructions had gone out to Mr. Bruce to the effect that if he decided to make rateable payments of the money according to the instalments received her Majesty's Government would approve that course, but that if he had made any other arrangement they would not pronounce a decision in the case until they had heard what he had done, and the reasons assigned for his mode of proceeding.

THE CHINESE VOTE OF CREDIT,—(18.) Sir S. NORTHCOTE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of the vote of credit (£3,800,000) taken for the expense of the China war had been actually expended and paid out of the Exchequer. What proportion was estimated to be still payable out of the balances in the Exchequer in respect of expenditure chargeable to that vote. Whether it was intended to surrender the right of drawing from the Exchequer any, and, if any, what portion of the sum so voted before applying to Parliament for a further vote of credit. And whether he could explain to the House why a further vote of credit, to the amount £1,000,000, was likely to be required, when there was an unexpended surplus approaching £800,000 on the vote taken last year.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, beginning with the question, what proportion of the vote of credit taken for the China war had been actually expended and paid out of the Exchequer, said information on that point had been given by him generally on Monday and was explained precisely in the balance-sheet of income and expenditure which had been laid on the table of the House that morning. As to the proportion estimated to be still payable, he might add that the whole of the remaining portion of the vote was payable out of the balances in the Exchequer. With reference to the latter part of the question the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into details, and added that he was not sure it was absolutely necessary for him to have authority to pay £1,750,000. The nature of a vote of credit was very peculiar, and one of its incidents was that it would generally come to a final settlement in a year subsequent to that in which it was granted. By the terms in which the House of Commons voted any sum of money as a vote of credit it was not appropriated to any particular service, and perhaps his hon. friend would be surprised when he stated that no final expenditure had yet taken place under the China vote of credit of last year, except to the extent of £450,000 in the settlement of a previous account of the Indian Government. Large sums had been paid, but they had been paid on account, and the vote of credit could not be finally settled—no expenditure on its account could be finally allowed—excepting on the making up of the army and navy accounts for the year. The army and navy accounts for the year were not made up until eight months after the expiration of the year for the navy, and twelve months after the expiration of the year for the army. It was only on the final making up of those accounts that he could ascertain how far the expenditure, including the China war, might have been in excess, and that excess was the measure of the degree in which the Treasury was authorised by law finally to apply and allot the vote of credit in aid of the regular and ordinary grants for the year.

CONSULS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.—(19.) Colonel SYKES rose to call attention to a consular notification dated Shanghai, Feb. 8, 1861, in which Mr. Consul Meadows announced his intented withdrawal from that port. No doubt Mr. Meadows found himself in a false position the Treaty having imposed upon him duties which were undermined by the Tartar authorities. In the *North China Herald* there was an advertisement that the office of Inspector of Customs would be closed for two days, upon the occasion of the Chinese new year. Thus, it appeared that we had established Inspectors of Customs at each of the Treaty ports, who collected the duties and handed them over to the Tartar Government to be employed for any purpose. During the late war a large amount of duties was collected at Shanghai, and handed over to the Tartar Government, who employed it in fighting us. Great complaints were made to the British Consul at Shanghai of the oppressions practised by the Chinese authorities, but he was unable to do anything to redress them. The coolie slave-trade was carried on with all the atrocities that marked the African slave-trade, yet our consul could do nothing, although we were looked upon as accessories to these slave captures. These disorders were not

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confined to Shanghai, but were extending throughout China. A rebellion, independent of the Taepings, had sprung up, and it was said that Prince San-ko-lin-sin had been beaten by the insurgents. Another account was, that the Tartar troops had mutinied at Peking for want of pay. With these prospects of anarchy he was afraid the expectations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of benefit to the revenue from the trade with China would not be fulfilled unless some other policy were adopted. It was right the House should know that we had forty-nine steamers and ten sailing vessels in the waters of China. How long was this source of expenditure to last? He also begged to ask the noble lord on what grounds the Consul-General in Japan had abandoned his position at the capital? He understood that when he left he was guarded by one hundred and sixty Japanese and two field-pieces, so that there was no reason to be apprehensive for his personal safety.—Mr. BUCHANAN thought the question raised was one of very great importance. He was afraid our present system of policy in China would involve us in constant collisions. He wished to know when the correspondence of Consul Meadows, for which he had moved on a previous day, would be ready.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, corrected an error he made the previous evening, and stated that the sum actually received for the Chinese indemnity was £212,000. He stated that Mr. Meadows' health rendered him unequal to the performance of his duties—a circumstance which he much regretted. After explaining the general policy of the Government with reference to the Taepings and the established dynasty, and observing that what had been done was to recognise the present authorities of the empire, he entered into an explanation with reference to affairs in Japan. When he received further accounts, he would not object to present the papers.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

In the House of Commons last night the adjourned debate on going into a committee of ways and means, was resumed.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD could not understand the grounds upon which Mr. Gladstone expected to receive the sum of £750,000 from China. He believed from the stipulations of the treaty of Tien-tsin, that not one farthing of this sum could come to the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. M. GIBSON said the calculation was based on the statements of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros.—Mr. MOFFATT did not believe that if justice were done £100,000 would find its way into the Exchequer of the sum expected from China.—Several members opposed the repeal of the paper duty, and considered that if there were any surplus in the revenue, the duties on tea and sugar should be remitted.—On the other hand, Mr. MARSH, Mr. MAGUIRE, and other members argued that the abolition of the Excise duty upon paper would be one of the greatest boons conferred upon the country.—The debate was adjourned till the 29th.

Colonel SYKES has revived his question on China and Japan, and General PEEL is to ask what steps the Government took to ascertain if Capt. Brabazon was murdered.

LORD ELGIN AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Few conquerors have brought back brighter laurels than Lord Elgin. Yet, if all serve our Queen as honestly as he has served her, it is but for a brief space that he will be suffered to enjoy his glory peacefully at home. Before he went to the East, his career in Canada had stamped him as one gifted with the highest administrative faculties (for Canada then, as India now, was but slowly recovering from the ill-feeling engendered by a defeated attempt at rebellion); and it is long since the public voice has unanimously designated him as by far the fittest person for the government of India, where Lord Canning's term of office is on the point of expiring. That noble lord, suddenly finding himself in a situation of unforeseen and unexampled difficulty, has borne himself through it, sometimes wisely, always bravely, and, on the whole, with very fair success. But it is no disparagement to him to say that his successor will have to encounter more arduous toils and more important cares than have ever yet greeted a British governor. The finances of a vast country, hitherto sadly mismanaged, are to be re-established; its resources, hitherto sadly neglected, are to be developed; the conciliation of the natives, wisely and well begun by Lord Canning, is to be completed; and all remains of discontent and disaffection to be eradicated; the dangerous disputes between the ryots and indigo planters are to be terminated by equitable arrangements, which it will require a wise head to frame, a firm hand to enforce; our own army, lately put upon a new footing, and parts of which have displayed a sullen insubordination, must be carefully watched, its tendency to disorder sternly repressed, its loyal feeling continuously called forth and cherished. The civil servants and councillors of the Government must be looked to with equal vigilance, lest the prejudices and fondness for old customs, however vicious, in some; lest the inclination to claim novel powers and to encroach on the rights of their superiors shown by others, should frustrate the well-devised schemes, or imperil the authority of the Supreme Government. To discharge these varied duties, each arduous enough to task the energies of any ordinary mind, the public voice in England unanimously looks upon Lord Elgin as incomparably the fittest man. The feeling is not unshared by a large portion of our countrymen in India, though there are some of the civil servants of the old company, naturally eager for the advancement of a comrade, and filled with grateful and well-deserved admiration of the great services of Sir John Lawrence, who have expressed a wish once more to see a governor-general selected from their own ranks. It is true that among the illustrious men who, in that high office, founded, and consolidated, and enlarged our Indian empire, the greatest of all was trained in the civil service of the company; but, in spite of the glorious precedent of Warren Hastings, for three quarters of a century the rule has been to select a person more intimately acquainted with European politics than a man can well be who has spent his entire manhood abroad, and more closely connected with the Ministry at home. And at the present crisis we cannot help thinking that it will be a positive advantage for the new Governor-General to be a stranger to India, to Indian precedents, to Indian jealousies, to Indian intrigues; that nothing but an entire absence of all previous connection with such hindrances to his independent action can secure, we will not say his impartial exercise of his unfettered judgment, but that universal belief in that impartiality and independence which can alone ensure from all classes that undoubting acquiescence in his decisions, and that cordial co-operation in his designs, without which the former must lose much of their force, the latter their best chance of success. But though there is and can be no possible question that among our English statesmen no one can be found to fill this most arduous and important post comparable to the former Governor of Canada, it is no secret that intrigue has been for some time busily at work at home to deprive him of that honourable office; we would rather say to deprive India of the great benefit of his services. It is no secret that more than one noble lord, thinking more of the emoluments of the office than of his own capacity to discharge its duties, and probably led by the apparent tranquillity of the country to under-estimate the vast and varied difficulties which still await the Governor-General, has been for some time seeking the post with every means of solicitation in his own and his friends' power. To the solicitations and intrigues of this selfish and unworthy ambition, we call on Lord Palmerston not to listen for a moment. India is a possession of too great an importance, of too tremendous a responsibility, to be sacrificed to a job, to be made over as a trial-ground for incompetence, or as a plaything for conceit. Under a great governor it will be a great country, prosperous in itself, and the cause of great prosperity to the nation that is its queen. Under any but a great governor its hopes will be baffled, its promise disappointed, its fine fortunes wrecked, while the metropolitan kingdom that might have looked to it for riches, and power and glory, will find it an impoverishing burden, a perplexity, and a disgrace. On the Prime Minister's firmness in this matter the prosperity of above a hundred millions of human creatures in India, the credit of England deeply staked in that prosperity, the present and future welfare and renown of both countries greatly depend. Never and nowhere has there been more urgent need of the right man in the right place; and as he himself is reported to have no doubt who that right man is, we call on him to act resolutely on his own convictions, and by so doing to earn the applause of all England, except those few whom his decision will personally disappoint, and the gratitude of all India, to whom that decision will afford as sure a hope of a glorious future as can be founded on human courage, human wisdom, and human virtue.—*London Review.*

THREATENING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The British Consuls at Jedo and Kanagawa have acted in a manner so reprehensible and obnoxious, that not only the Japanese, but their own countrymen have been driven to an avowal of disgust. They have alternately violated the native laws, misinterpreted the spirit of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, sacrificed their personal honour, and tyrannized over the subjects of their own sovereign. In like manner the unofficial community of foreigners seem to have habitually acted with an almost total disregard of the rights and prejudices of those in whose country they were sojourning, on the sufferance of the very people they were offending. As a matter of course, the indiscretions of individual foreigners affect the entire foreign population, and every obnoxious or unlawful act committed by an Englishman, an American, a Frenchman, or any other countryman, is prejudicial to the welfare of all aliens, and goes to strengthen the argument of the conservative party of Japanese politicians in favour of the exclusion of foreigners, and the closing of the ports. We learn by the last mails, that the secretary of the United States legation at Yedo has been murdered by Japanese, and that all the consular authorities, save Mr. Townsend Harris, the American minister, had been forced to retire from the metropolis and seek refuge in Yokuhama, the port a few miles down the bay. Great alarm prevailed among the whole foreign population, and even a massacre was anticipated. This intelligence, we find, has created considerable sensation in England, and great indignation is expressed towards the British Consuls referred to, whose recal is earnestly demanded. We shall deplore hearing of a worse state of feeling than at present exists between the native and alien population of Japan; but if worse comes we shall be compelled, although not without reluctance, to say that the foreigners brought it all upon themselves. Englishmen and Americans must learn that they cannot go into a foreign land and violate every civil and moral law without incurring the danger of a fearful retribution. We know nothing as yet of the murder of the secretary of our legation, but much will depend upon these as to the judgment we may eventually form of the unfortunate affair. Meanwhile, we believe there is no fitter man than Mr. Harris for maintaining the national honour in the far Orient, and from his moral and friendly influence over the Japanese Government he will doubtless be able to obtain justice. It is a melancholy reflection that, after all our hospitality to the late embassy, such an untoward circumstance as this and such a threatening state of affairs, should have so quickly supervened.—*New York Herald.*

BAPTIST MISSION TO CHINA.—The first annual meeting of this mission was held last week in London. There was a numerous attendance. The Rev. J. Taylor, of Ningpo, gave an elaborate sketch of missionary work in China. It was a mistake, he said, to suppose that the Chinese are a literary people, but still a great many could read, and their spoken language was so simple as to be easily acquired. He believed that the population of China was at least four hundred millions of people. According to the census of the Empire, which was taken every year for governmental purposes, it was four hundred and four millions. The number was too vast to be conceived. Placed rank and file, ten abreast, they would almost surround the globe at its equator, and marching at a rapid pace be over two years passing a particular spot. One out of every three persons on the face of the earth was a Chinese. This was the way to regard that country. He could testify that the people were easily accessible to the Gospel, and now there existed no hindrance whatever to its propagation, hundreds of missionaries ought to be sent out.

MR. TOWNSEND HAMBLIN, of Oxford-street, offers the public an entirely new fabric, called the New India Paper; unlike the ordinary foreign paper it is extremely pleasant to write on, and well adapted for rapid writers.

THE Earl of Elgin presented himself in the House of Lords on his return from the East, and was warmly welcomed by the members of the Ministry and other noble lords. During his stay in Paris, the noble lord had the honour of a private audience of the Emperor.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.

THE fable of the husbandman and the serpent is calculated to convey a useful lesson to children of a larger growth and more matured experience than those who usually study Æsop in our schools. Everyday life, both public and private, is crowded with exemplifications of the truth of the old tale; and it is observable that not the kindest hearted only, but even the sharpest witted men are sometimes bitten by those whom they have nourished and preserved. History shows us that the same is true with regard to nations. We English, indeed, should not now be inhabiting this island but for a very flagrant instance of the serpent warming itself into life in the bosom which it afterwards stung. But without seeking for proofs of this fact in past history, let us point out one illustration of it in our own day. It will be readily admitted that we ought to know how to avoid fostering the designs of others to our own disadvantage. Yet in the Far East our conduct has been so indiscreet that it is impossible to predicate even such negative good of ourselves. In that quarter of the globe, where so many of our greatest interests are established, we have unwisely and needlessly encouraged a most formidable rival to our power, which, consequently, upon the first convenient opportunity, will be within the reach of that rival to injure or destroy. We allude to our very good friends and cordial allies across the Channel, who, having through our instrumentality been introduced into China, are now to all appearances determined to make it, though to them a most uncongenial clime, one of their permanent abodes.

Those of our readers who have a personal knowledge of the East will bear us out when we say that the time has not long passed since a Frenchman in China was looked upon as a sort of natural curiosity. There was something indescribably ludicrous in the very idea of his being there at all; a fish out of water, or a goose upon a turnpike road, are the only things of which we can conceive as at all approaching the unnaturalness of his situation. The fact is, that the Gaul had, and still has, no business there, while China is one of the busiest places in the East. It is not a part of his nature to thrive out of his own country. We English sail round the world, and wherever we find a convenient spot, we settle down, and there all the evidences of a perfect and permanent prosperity grow up around us in an incredibly short space of time. "From China to Peru," from the frozen plains of the North to the sunny fields of the South, in the newest of our colonies, as well as in those longer established, we are surrounded by the most bustling life, bearing with us from the old country the quiet but determined demeanour of business men and possessing our home comforts ever fresh around us. The signs of wealth that everywhere appear are not more surprising than the confiding and even daring manner in which so much is trusted without any apparent protection to the good faith of the people amongst whom we dwell. Very different from this is the aspect of a French colony. The first thing done on the barren soil is to mount huge guns everywhere. Go to Algeria, and you will there find the prevailing type of French colonisation to be a few Arabs cultivating some scrubby fields under the guns of a mud fort. Even in the most favoured localities, the chief object from the first is not trade or commerce, but the erection of fortresses; the crowding together within a small space of as many forts, batteries, and entrenchments as is possible, although there is little of their own to protect, but perhaps a great deal belonging to others which they will ere long do their utmost to destroy. Bearing all this in mind, when we read of the French capturing five forts in Cochin-China, and establishing themselves in a fortified settlement there, we are tempted to ask the reason why they are so engaged, to ascertain the ultimate objects they have in view, and in default of any definite reply, to look around and extract from trustworthy facts and circumstances a satisfactory one for ourselves.

If the French had a large commerce in the East we should willingly acknowledge the necessity of affording it adequate protection. But it is not in their nature, as we have already said, to establish commercial communities abroad, and therefore if they occupy a position in any foreign land it must be for other objects and with a view to conquest. When, then, we hear of a new French settlement in Cochin-China, we must understand it to be the wish of our Allies to establish a fortified position there, overshadowing with the frown of its guns the peaceful pursuits of trade. This is what they call supporting the legitimate influence of their country, this is power, and to attain it, they will ardently and persistently devote all their efforts, systematically directing all their operations, gigantic in extent, to the same end. Hence their desire to increase their navy, and to build by stealth their iron ships-of-war. Hence, simply to show their power, they follow us with their intrigues and their insidious plots everywhere. Hence, throughout the East, they dog our steps; watch all our actions; and while in a lighthouse on the island of Perim they can see a second Cronstadt, think it impossible they can be too active themselves. Thus, in Syria they are ready at a moment's notice to intercept our communications with the Far East through Egypt; in the Red Sea they are establishing stations and forming alliances with the nomade chiefs on its coasts; in Abyssinia they are exerting an influence altogether disproportioned to any imaginary interests which they can possibly be supposed to possess in that country; in India they would, if they could, work us harm; and in Cochin-China they are progressing at such a rate that they bid fair soon to establish themselves there firmly as a most dangerous wedge in the very heart of our power. A firmer footing, and a finer prospect, the French have not possessed in the East since the time of Dupleix, and considering that the Neapoleonic idea of Eastern conquest has ever been a large one, we may expect to see vigorous attempts made to improve the situation now attained, so as to derive from it the most advantageous results. We cannot but give our neighbours credit for the judgment which they have displayed, for it would have been difficult to lay hold of a finer country than Cochin-China, abounding as it does in excellent harbours, and being one of the richest provinces of a vast empire measuring more than 300,000 square miles, and containing a population which has been roughly estimated at 20,000,000. When once established there, France will no longer require the services of such nondescript and mountebank adventurers as the individual who calls himself D'Orgoni, to sow the seeds of distrust, and to breed disaffection against us at the native courts on the borders of India. She will then be able to stretch forth her hands in a hundred different directions, with the prestige and influence of a great Eastern Power; and to maintain our many important possessions, in the heart of which she will then be situated, we shall have to engage with her in another contest, compared with which the one we victoriously emerged from in the same quarter of the globe, more than one hundred years ago, will be cast entirely into the shade. For these reasons we earnestly deprecate the establishment of a French empire in Cochin-China, which cannot be intended for commercial or philanthropical purposes, and which must inevitably lead to frequent and disastrous wars between that Power and ourselves. Let us, then, while yet there is time, narrowly watch the course of events in that quarter, and if possible influence them so as to avert the threatened evil, lest we, too, like the simple husbandman, should get stung by a serpent.

THE STRAITS TRANSFER QUESTION.

WE have just had the pleasure of perusing the pamphlet presented by several influential gentlemen connected with the commerce of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS to the Duke of NEWCASTLE, extracts from which have already appeared in the Straits papers. We think the principals in this movement deserve the greatest credit for the disinterested manner in which they

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nave devoted their time to a subject which more nearly affects the present inhabitants of the Settlements than the subscribers of the pamphlet themselves. If any doubt existed in the mind of the Duke of NEWCASTLE as to the value of the STRAITS POSSESSIONS and their solvency, it will be dispelled by an attentive perusal of the pamphlet; and we earnestly hope that measures will at once be adopted to effect the transfer.

The pamphlet begins with a description of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and trenches on their History, Geographical Position Government, Administration of Justice, Municipal Arrangements, Military Expenditure, Population, Agriculture, Trade, Revenue, and then enters into their scheme for the establishments necessary under the new régime. We have nothing to say in reference to the first twelve pages of the pamphlet except the suggestion to renew the tax on gambling, which we consider unconstitutional and objectionable in the extreme, and from the diverse opinions we have seen expressed in the columns of our contemporaries, we cannot subscribe to the opinion of the writers of the pamphlet that, "there is now a strong feeling amongst the residents in the STRAITS in favour of the revival of the gambling farm." The remarks on the advisability of appointing a second judge and magistrate are judicious. In consequence of the unexpected arrival of the mails, we must postpone our comment on the scheme of salaries, &c., proposed.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

The formation of a company, in which Captain Morice is engaged, for navigating the Yang-tze-Keang, was announced in a previous issue of this journal. We have now to notice another company, to be styled, we believe, the "China Coasting and Inland Steam Company," which is promulgated by Capt. T. A. Boulton, lately in the India and China trade. Another company is also spoken of, and Messrs. Robertson and Co., the well-known brokers in the China trade, will, we believe, have a part in its formation.

Of the private steamers lately noticed as building in this country, we have now to notice the departure from Glasgow of the screw steamer *Swatow*, belonging to Messrs. Lane, Harper, and others, under the command of Captain Minto, for Singapore and Hong Kong. The new boat for the same owners, building by Messrs. Wingate and Co., Glasgow, is expected to leave in October, under the command of Captain Bell, late of the *Berwickshire*. She is, we undertand, to be a very fine screw boat.

The boat building by Captain Castilla, at Glasgow, for Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co., of Hong Kong, for the Canton River traffic, is to be a paddle-wheel vessel, about 200 feet in length, and 180 horse-power.

The boat building by Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall, under Captain Gibson's superintendence, and intended also for the Canton River traffic under Parsee ownership, is to be ready by next June. She is to be 220 feet in length, and propelled by paddle-engines of 200 horse-power.

The tug steamer intended for Shanghai, building at Liverpool by Captains Macfarlane, Grosvenor and others, will shortly sail for Shanghai. The steamer for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., is, we understand, to be a paddle-wheel, for the coasting trade, about 300 feet in length, and 400 horse-power. The steamer for Messrs. Apcar and Co., will shortly be ready to launch. Another vessel is also building in the United States to follow the *Fire Dart* and *Hankow*.

Literature.

There is not much news in the book world during the last fortnight—not much, at least, that is likely to interest our readers. We shall therefore briefly chronicle a few of the more prominent items of literary information. From the gossip of a contemporary, we learn that Miss Evans has received, or is supposed to have received, £2,500 for "Silas Marner;" Professor Longfellow has a new poem in the press, which he considers his best. "Save me from my friends!" he may justly exclaim, for the *Illustrated News of the World* speaks of his "elegant and mild verses," which is assuredly "damning with faint praise." Gerald Massey has just published a new volume yclept "Havelock's March; with other National Poems" (Trübner and Co.). Massey is vigorous enough, we imagine, to escape the laudatory adjectives bestowed on the American poet. There is a rumour that the much-talked-of new daily Conservative journal will soon appear. A company is in course of formation, and the names of some influential persons are mentioned for the directory. The title of the new paper is stated as *The Day*.

As to books of travel, the most important work by far is reviewed in this number of our journal. Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co., have just published a volume entitled, "From Calcutta to Peking, a Personal Narrative of the late War. By J. H. Dunne, Esq., Captain 99th Regiment, with portrait of Prince Kung, from a photograph in possession of the author, and a Plan of the Peiho Forts." We have given the announcement in full. Who can resist the temptation of possessing a real likeness of the immortal Kung? Captain Dunne tells us in his preface that he has not time to revise or even to read over what he has written, and he hopes that this statement will save him from severe criticism. We do not see the force of the argument, indeed it almost justifies the criticism he deprecates. Yet we must allow that, in spite of literary defects, the little volume is lively and amusing.

Mr. Quaritch, of Piccadilly, has issued a catalogue of books which will prove interesting to Oriental scholars. It contains a number of rare and highly valuable works selected from the library of H. Hayman Wilson, the late Boden Professor of Sanskrit, at Oxford.

Messrs. Adam and Charles Black have just published a "History of the Siege of Delhi;" by an officer who served there.

"A Standing Navy; its Necessity and Organisation," by Captain Forbes, is among the new works announced by Mr. Murray.

Sir John Bowring has employed some of his leisure in translating from the German the far-famed Peter Schlemihl. It is illustrated by George Cruikshank, and published by Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly.

The "Russians in the Amoor," which is looked for with much interest, will not be ready until June.

Ten Weeks in Japan. By GEORGE SMITH, D.D., Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong). Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

IN some respects Japan is at the present time the most interesting country in the world. We know just enough of it to give a zest to our curiosity, but so much still remains in obscurity that we gladly welcome any addition to our knowledge. Travellers' stories have indeed been plentiful as blackberries, but so many of these have been proved false, so many are semi-fabulous, that reliable information, however limited its range, is exceedingly precious. By searching old works, some of which are extremely rare and others extremely voluminous, it is indeed possible to gain an accurate notion of Japan as it existed before the downfall of the Jesuits in 1639. But the stand-point of such men as Kämpfer or Titsingh is not ours, and though the conservatism of Eastern nations may have so prevailed in Japan as to stereotype many of its customs, our relations with that marvellous country are so novel and peculiar that we want fresh light thrown upon old facts, and new life and colour to revivify the faded pictures of the past.

If any one wishes to appreciate the present aspect of the country as it appears to an observant, clear-headed, impartial, genial traveller and travel-writer, we recommend him to take up "Ten Weeks in Japan." The Bishop of Victoria has visited this strange land with the honest determination to form his own impressions without relying on the statements of former travellers. The country, the people, the state of morals, the habits of society, the position of parties, the religious creeds, the sports and pastimes, the literature and the politics of the Japanese—all pass in review before him, and are all graphically illustrated in the volume. If he destroys some current fictions he supplies their place with well authenticated facts; if he represents the Japanese as Mr. Dicey has just represented Rome—with a greater eye to truth than to picturesque effect, we must allow at the same time that he has done the people full justice; that he has shown what noble material there is in them, and how we may cherish the hope that it will be freely developed in the years to come. There is no pretence about the Bishop of Victoria, no assumption of position, no dogmatism in his assertions. He writes plainly, vigorously, and without any apparent effort, and there is a manly straightforwardness in his style, which is singularly attractive. In the preface to the volume the author terms it a simple record of facts, and renounces all pretension to having composed "a profound or elaborate treatise on Japan." Yet although the Bishop of Victoria claims nothing more than is due to a truth-telling and observant man when narrating incidents of travel in a strange country, he describes so clearly what he saw, and draws such sensible inferences from it, that he places all his readers in a position to judge for themselves and to correct the mis-statements and exaggerations which form so prominent a feature in many works on Japan. It is impossible within our limited space to do justice to the volume, yet we must endeavour to give our readers some notion of its contents by touching lightly on a few points which have struck us in its perusal. It is natural as well as right that the Bishop should give some space to a description of the religious creed or scepticism of the

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Japanese. He believes that there is more earnestness in their character than we meet with in the Chinese, and in describing the worship in a Buddhist temple, he adds that he "seldom beheld in a Pagan country an assemblage of native worshippers so nearly approaching the appearance of a Christian assembly, and the details of an ordinary Christian service." Dr. Johnson had a friend who never went into a church, but always took off his hat on passing one; and it appears that on certain occasions some of the Japanese are apt to perform the same act of devotion "as a compromise for the actual visit within the temple exacted from faithful Buddhists by the prescriptive etiquette of Buddhism." But the reverence which may attach to the temples does not prevent some portions of them from being turned to profane or, at least, ordinary uses. Strangers are lodged within them, and their courts sometimes resound with lively shouts of merriment. In describing Sinto worship, the primitive religion of the country, and picturing devout worshippers kneeling at the shrine of the "Sun Goddess," and ringing a bell or clapping their hands to attract her attention, the Bishop adds:—"On the very spot in which the two senior Japanese had recently prostrated themselves before their chief deity a number of boys had collected themselves in a group, and proceeded to indulge in the boisterous pastimes of a playground. Close to the very shrine they danced, leaped, wrestled, and threw summersaults in the air, and shook the roof with their merry laughter as they tripped each other up by the heels. Not even the sacred bell was spared. Seizing the bell-rope, they vied with each other in trying to climb, or pull themselves by the hand, to the ceiling, and in converting the whole place into a gymnasium."

The Japanese (says the Bishop) are one of the most licentious races in the world; and he adds that "no delicacy, no modesty, no sense of shame appears to be recognised among the courtesies of life." Handsome girls are constantly sold by their parents, and consigned to a life of degradation, but this does not prevent their marriage when the term of service is expired. When the nuptial ceremony is performed, when the hairs are extracted from the eyebrows, and the white teeth of the maiden are dyed black, no further license is allowed, and the virtue of the matron is preserved with Roman strictness. Domestic life in Japan possesses some English characteristics. Girls and boys are equally beloved, and tenderly cared for. "A family scene in the middle rank of society is not the least pleasing and redeeming feature of Japanese life;" and the fact that women share to a large extent their husbands' cares and pleasures, and are not kept in seclusion, as in most parts of the East, is a highly favourable feature in the social condition of the country.

We are told that "it is not an unfrequent sight to see a husband and wife eating their meals in common, sitting together in the same room, exposed to the public gaze of passers by, and assisting each other in the ordinary transactions of their business and trade." Pleasant is the picture drawn by the Bishop of Victoria of rural life and country beauty in Japan. Nature has, indeed, been bountiful in that glorious country, and the patient labour of the husbandman has added to the charm of the scenery. Crops of wheat, barley, and rice cover every available rood of ground in the neighbourhood of the cities. The hills are crowned with firs or coppices of cedar, and trees of the finest timber and richest foliage adorn their sides. "The Japanese are among the best and most skilful arboriculturists in the world, and every rising undulation bears testimony to their taste in planting trees." Then, how beautiful are the long, deep lanes, luxuriant with creepers and honeysuckles! How pleasant, at least to outward appearance, the cottage homes, surrounded by flowers, or bearing them in a *parterre* formed upon the summit of the sloping thatched roofs! Flowering shrubs of every variety—hill and valley, deep shaded ravines and open pathways—neat looking farm-houses and public wells—light-hearted merry villagers at work in the fields, respectful in manner and good-humoured in their curiosity—women and boys standing at their cottage doors and offering flowers—suburban inns, where busy travellers or holiday-makers from the city enjoy their simple refreshment of cakes and tea, and listen to the songs of female minstrels—all this touches the imagination of the reader as he follows the traveller's footsteps, and he is ready to exclaim with *Touchstone*, "Ay, now am I in Arden." But unhappily there is another side to this pleasant picture. Dr. Thunberg, who wrote about Japan nearly a hundred years ago, describes it as a sort of Utopia. The Bishop of Victoria speaks of it in a very different strain. Intoxication, he tells us, is so common that at Nagasaki, after 9 P.M., nearly half the adult population are inebriated. Other vices too there are of a still more degrading character which are yearly destroying thousands of the people, and sad indeed are the temptations to which young Englishmen are exposed who take up their residence at Nagasaki, Kanagawa, or Yokuhama. Then, again, although the people are disposed to be very friendly to foreigners, Prince Mito and his adherents, who may be called the Conservative party, are so strongly opposed to the recent turn of events, that British subjects are compelled to be continually on their guard, and we need not say that the past conduct of Mr. Alcock has considerably aggravated the danger. His most recent act might possibly prove a death-blow to our trade with Japan were it not for what the Bishop of Victoria terms the hopeful elements of our commercial prospects, namely, "the friendliness of the common people, the free-trade predilections of some of the territorial princes, the desire of improvement inherent in the Japanese race, and a gradual loosening of the prejudices of the Imperial Government by contact with the diplomatists and statesmen of Western Christendom." At present, however, the policy of most of the Japanese officials appears to be obstructive, while at the same time outward civility is observed.

"Ten Weeks in Japan" abounds with passages beloved of reviewers, which can be fitly transferred into the columns of a journal. Many of these we had marked for quotation; descriptions of scenery, of Japanese interiors, of domestic manners, of public festivities. Then, too, we should like to have followed in the wake of the Bishop, and glanced at the language and literature of the country, its political and social status, its geographical peculiarities, the statistics of its trade, the prospect opening up for missionary operations, and, finally, the relation which the land bears to China, and the prominent traits which distinguish the two countries. On these topics we could willingly have dwelt, but newspaper columns lack elasticity, and we are compelled to close abruptly. This, however, is perhaps the less to be regretted, since we have drawn our readers' attention to a fascinating volume, which they will doubtless peruse and enjoy for themselves.

The Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain Investigated and Illustrated, &c. By the late ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.; to which is added a Supplement, Completing the Statistical and Manufacturing Information to the Present Time. By P. L. SIMMONDS, F.S.S. 2 vols. H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

THIS is a valuable edition of a most valuable work. Cotton trade and cotton growth are not now indeed what they were when Dr. Ure published his investigations, but his book is an absolute authority, as far as it goes, and Mr. Simmonds has so ably supplied what was wanting in his carefully written supplement that the reader will find the whole subject brought before him, and every particular furnished for its full investigation. At the present moment the cotton manufacture, the means of supply, and the possibility of opening up fresh fields for the growth of the plant, are questions occupying the attention not only of merchants but of statesmen. As an admirable handbook on the subject, these two well-written and well-edited volumes merit an extensive circulation.

LORD ELGIN'S RETURN.

At Dumferline, Lord Elgin's native town, he has been greeted with an address of congratulation. The following is a portion of his reply to the citizens. It will serve as a text to *The Times* leader which is inserted in another portion of our paper:—After a touching allusion to his connection with the town, and the many years during which he had been a wanderer, the noble lord said:—

"When I first entered on public life in the year 1841, I little expected that duty would call me away from this country. I was received in the House of Commons with that courtesy which is so uniformly extended to a new member in that great assembly, who shows a disposition to take an earnest and patriotic part in its deliberations. Before I had been many weeks a member of that great and august assembly, I sustained a calamity which not only deprived me of an affectionate parent—I need not speak of his virtues in an assembly like this, where there are so many who themselves remember him—but, in point of fact, my public career seemed for the moment to be entirely interrupted; for, by succeeding to a Scotch peerage, I was expelled from the House of Commons without being admitted into the House of Lords. At that time the Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, did me the high honour to ask me to undertake the government of Jamaica. In the position in which I found myself, I thought it my duty to obey that summons. To Jamaica I went, and remained there five years. At the end of that time I came back,

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and found myself still in the same position as a Scottish Peer. I was then invited, in the most gratifying manner, by the then Colonial Secretary, with whom I was not personally acquainted, to undertake the government of Canada. I again accepted the post, and remained there eight years. Soon after my return I was asked to go to China. I don't conceal from you that there were some of my friends who rather dissuaded me from undertaking that task. I was told that the China question, owing to circumstances which will be fresh in your recollection, and the divided state of feeling in the country, was a very ticklish subject to meddle with. I was told it was a task, if I succeeded, in which success would offend the consciences of some people, and, if I failed, failure would hurt the pride of England. But I considered that the simple rule in such a case for a public man—a rule I have always followed in life, and which I trust I shall follow to the end—was to undertake any public duty in which he thought that his services might be valuable to his country—(cheers). I undertook that task, and I need not ask you to-day whether I have any reason to repent of it—(applause). Well, gentlemen, here I am, after all I have gone through, after a good many years, not quite used up yet, but still not so young as when some of us first became acquainted—(cheers). This is not an occasion for going at length into these matters; but there is one point on which I wish to say something to the people of Dumferline, because I think they are entitled to any explanations from me, and I think I can give them one which will be satisfactory. When I went to Japan in the year 1858, to negotiate a treaty, I found myself there in a very difficult position. In the first place, I had only a fortnight and no more—owing to an obligation which I was under to return to China to arrange a tariff with the Chinese Commissioners—from the day of my arrival in Yedo to perform the whole business. It was a curious thing, but I am never allowed more than a fortnight for such negotiations. When I went to the United States in 1854, I was allowed only a single fortnight to negotiate a treaty which has admitted the whole produce of British North America to be brought into competition with the products of the United States in their own markets, and which likewise put an end to the risk of collision on the subject of the fisheries between this country and America, which was the most serious risk which had presented itself during the whole time I have been a public servant—(applause). I was in the same position in Japan. I found that the American Minister, who had been resident for some years in the country, had succeeded in obtaining a treaty which involved a very considerable accession on the part of the Japanese, and was a great advance on the former state of their relations with foreign countries. I found that the Japanese were exceedingly unwilling to go beyond the conditions of that treaty. They were willing to give me a treaty on the same conditions as they had negotiated with the United States, but they were very unwilling to go beyond the provisions of that treaty. And you will understand that their disinclination was not very unreasonable, when you reflect that by those treaties we deprive them of the same control over their fiscal affairs which we enjoy in this country. When we want, in this country, to make any alteration of customs, or any other fiscal matters, we get our Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with them as Parliament or the nation thinks they require; but we bind these Oriental nations by treaties which deprive them of any power, whatever exigencies may arise, to impose other duties. It is very desirable, therefore, and it is only fair to them, that these treaties should be all, as nearly as may be, in the same terms, otherwise merchants would go and pick and choose among the articles, and the result would be an amount of confusion which neither the merchants nor the Japanese could disentangle. I therefore agreed to accept the American treaty. If you compare my treaty with China, which was my own making, with the treaty with Japan which was made with the American Minister, I think you will perhaps agree with me in liking the Chinese one the best."

"THE TIMES" ON LORD ELGIN.

The Times of April 20th reviews the early difficulties of the Earl of Elgin, and the obstacles he has had to encounter in struggling up to fame. The opening paragraphs although, of course, ably written, need not be repeated, but the remainder of the article is too suggestive and too true to be omitted from our columns. Thus it runs :—

When Lord Elgin had been excluded from both Lords and Commons, and was simply nowhere, he was sent, in the track of the "condemned regiments," to take the Government of Jamaica. What a vision does this suggest of yellow fever, spoilt digestion, ruined appetite, and broken spirit! Lord Elgin remained there five years, and five very long years no doubt, they seemed. On his return he was asked to go to Canada, where a quiet man was wanted to keep things smooth and straight, and get on well with the Yankees. The great work of British America was supposed to be done, and all that was required was a man to do nothing as well as nothing could be done. Lord Elgin went to Canada, far away from the stirring scenes of the Free-trade agitation, in which names were lost and won, and parties shipwrecked and constituted. Going up and down the St. Lawrence, visiting remote improvements, and now and then crossing the line in the States, he seemed to have an easy and inglorious time of it. But his quietness and all but insignificance disarmed hostility, and by and bye Lord Elgin found that he could do what nobody had done before him, or could do. It was but a bloodless paper triumph—indeed, it was no triumph at all, but something in which both sides had all they ought to desire. He established a commercial unity between the Colonies and the States. He was there eight years, which, added to the West Indian time, makes thirteen on the other side of the Atlantic. When he came home he was asked to go to China, where some hard work was to be done. His friends were of opinion that Lord Elgin had been victimised long enough, and that he ought to look to something better than the very ugly job which the cupidity of our merchants and the obstinacy of our officials had made for us in the East. However, he was too shrewd to refuse work, so he resolved to make the best of it, and went to China, and subsequently to Japan. He had to negotiate treaties, and in so doing to push with firmness, to feel his way with tact, to take advantage of what had been done by the Americans and others—in a word, to do a great deal in the quietest possible way. What was worse, and what we commend to the consideration of our readers, is that he commonly found, as he told the people of Dumferline the other day, that he had to do his most difficult pieces of business in a fortnight. When it came to the point there was just that time, and no more, to learn the whole state of things, to get up the whole subject, to beware of a thousand schemes, to provide against all loopholes, and so to establish a treaty that was to last for ages. He had to deal, not with barbarians, but with diplomatists, who had good reason to be vigilant and tenacious, as the treaties overruled and circumscribed the power of their Governments. The end was that he did all he wanted, and on the Chinese having the folly to take advantage of his return to England, and try to upset the treaty, Lord Elgin was once more compelled to return to China, which he hoped to have left for ever. How he then did his work we all know. He did it thoroughly, and China at this moment is a better neighbour and customer than France—France the magnanimous, the heroic, the civilized, the "generous," and the brave. All this has been done in the way of duty, without having to make a single factious speech, without the opportunity of one factious vote, without any display, except an occasional demonstration of physical force and corresponding determination of purpose. We will venture to say that a dozen men who have kept themselves carefully in the front rank of politics during the last twenty years, and who would no more have gone to Jamaica than they would have taken the governorship of Pentonville Prison, would now be glad to exchange their career for Lord Elgin's. For all ages to come his name will be associated with the opening of China and Japan. He is the man who has broken through the door, and admitted two-thirds of the human race to the company of the remaining third. We do not wonder that the *Almanac de Gotha*, being somewhat at a loss for Royal and Princely personages to illustrate this year's number, has admitted Lord Elgin to fill up the gap. Such a career is not without sacrifice. Twenty years of the best period of life spent among planters and colonists, in armies and navies,—everywhere except at home, are a considerable price to pay, we say, not for fame, because for nearly all the period there was no chance of fame, but for doing one's duty. But will it be pretended, with such work achieved already by a man still young, that nothing now remains to be done, and that our young heroes, issuing in crowds from the Universities, are really starved out for want of opportunity? Is all barren from Dan to Beersheeba? We don't think so. Matters are not worse now than they were in 1841, when Lord Elgin went off to his genteel banishment in the West Indies.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED).

On the 13th April the twenty-seventh annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the head office, Cannon-street; Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR in the chair.

Mr. W. SHIPMAN (the officiating general manager), having read the advertisement convening the meeting, the report of the directors (which appeared in the last number of this journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said the report, he was happy to state, showed that the business of the bank continued to progress satisfactorily, and the result of their operations at the head office and at the different branches might be considered, and he hoped would be found by the proprietors, successful. The audited accounts for the twelve months had been submitted to the proprietors in abstract, and the details of those accounts were in the books upon the table. With regard to that point he might mention that it would be pleasing to the shareholders, and merely carrying out the views of the directors, that a detailed statement of accounts, drawn out as fully as was considered desirable, should be laid upon the Board table one week before the general meeting, so that every proprietor before such meetings would be able to obtain any information which he desired. The net profits of the year were something less than those of the preceding year, which arose from several causes, of which he need only mention one, namely, that the rate of money in India, in Bombay particularly, had during the greater part of the year been very low indeed. They had large balances unemployed, and it had not been thought desirable altogether to refuse the receipt of further deposits, so that they were, in some degree, exposed to the payment of interest beyond what could be put out in business at the usual profit. The result of that state of things, consequently, had not been so favourable as otherwise it would have been. They had been obliged to invest more than usual of their capital in Government securities, which, although at a fair interest, had not produced so much as if the same capital could have been employed in the ordinary general business of the bank. With the reduction, which that explanation accounted for, it would however be seen that the net profit of the past year was within a small amount of what it was the previous year, and that it had enabled the Board to give the proprietors a dividend of 10 per cent., and a bonus of 2 per cent., making 12 per cent. per annum upon their paid-up capital. That amount of dividend was given upon a capital of one million sterling. He thought some notice should be taken of the amount of their capital, inasmuch as some proprietors were in the habit of measuring the value of their dividend without reference to the amount of capital paid-up. The greatest institution of the kind in India—which commanded the greatest money market in India, and where centres the greatest trade between India and the home country and between India and our other Eastern colonies with all its advantages, a note circulation of three millions, giving no interest, and holding, large Government balances, paid only 6½ per cent. It would be seen from the report that the directors had placed to the credit of the reserve fund the sum of £10,000, by which that fund was increased to £200,000. It might, therefore, be interesting to the proprietors to know what were the views of the Board with regard to further increasing that fund. The Board were of opinion that for the present the reserve fund should remain at the amount at which it at present stood—(hear, hear). Of course, if the business of the bank very greatly increased, there might come the time when it would be considered expedient to recommend a still further increase, as the Board were strongly in favour of the principle that as the business of the bank increased to the same proportionate extent should their reserve fund be also increased, as it was much fairer to measure it by their trad-

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ing capital than by their paid-up capital. Now, upon their paid-up capital their reserve fund was 20 per cent., but upon their trading capital, reckoning it prospectively at £4,000,000, it would be 5 per cent.; but their trading capital had not yet reached that sum, as the balance-sheet showed that it amounted to £3,300,000. In the last paragraph of the report allusion was made to the provision which the Board considered it necessary to make for bad and doubtful debts. There was one claim, the circumstances connected with which had already been before the proprietors—he referred to the claim upon the London and Eastern Bank. That claim was now reduced in the bank's book to £16,438, and the amount they held on security was £13,040, leaving a difference of £3,398. There was no doubt a much larger sum than that would be recovered from the London and Eastern Bank shareholders. That was the chief of the doubtful debts, and the others being much smaller in amount he would not detail them. That was a debt of considerable amount in the commencement, and therefore it was satisfactory that it had been reduced to its present dimensions, and for which dimensions they had an equivalent security, yielding an interest until they chose to realise it. Another paragraph of the report stated that Mr. Balfour, the manager of the Calcutta branch, had been appointed general manager in the place of the late Mr. Neilson, deceased. Mr. Balfour having for a series of years managed the Calcutta branch very much to the satisfaction of everybody with whom he transacted business, the Board felt that they were performing a duty to themselves and to the shareholders in appointing Mr. Balfour to the office of general manager. Before assuming his duties, however, the Board had deemed it expedient that he should visit each of the branches, for the purpose of a thorough inspection of their business, and moreover his presence in India at the present time would, no doubt, be of essential assistance to the bank. The cessation of further appropriations to the reserve fund might induce proprietors to expect an increase of dividends for the future, and he hoped the Board would be able to declare them; but he would not go further than express a hope, because they had a great deal to do—they had to reinforce their Indian staff, they had to meet various expenses with regard to their new branch at Kurrachee, and also the expenses of a permanent inspector. But shareholders might rest perfectly satisfied that the Board would keep down their expenses to the lowest possible limit consistent with efficiency. Another point which the directors might mention, was one in which they felt confident they would carry with them the sympathy of the shareholders. It had been seen by the newspapers that efforts were being made towards raising a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine. The bank, besides its contributions in India, had contributed to that fund the sum of £300; and when they considered the extent of the suffering occasioned by the famine and its probable duration, when they considered that theirs was still in a great measure a *quasi* Indian institution, that most of those present were of Indian service or connection, and that to India many of them owed almost everything, he thought he did not too strongly express the opinion of that meeting when he anticipated, as the directors had anticipated, the concurrence of the shareholders in subscribing that amount,—(loud cheers). He knew it was, to a certain extent, beyond the authority of the Board, but they would not hesitate adopting the same course on any similar occasion, though it might be beyond their immediate authority, if they considered that by so acting they were promoting the character of the institution and the wishes of the proprietors,—(hear, hear.) He concluded by moving that the report and statement of accounts be adopted.—Mr. GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, the deputy-chairman, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried, without any discussion.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the re-election of the retiring directors.—Colonel BAZETT with much pleasure proposed the re-election of the retiring directors. He believed their directors were doing their duty most conscientiously, efficiently, and thoroughly. In them he had the greatest confidence, and therefore it was that he had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of those members of the Board who went out of office by rotation.—The motion was seconded by Colonel MARSHALL.—Dr. RICHARDSON believed there was no bank in London conducted upon better and sounder principles than their own, and there was no body of directors in whom he had more confidence than the Board of the Agra Bank; but what he wished the directors to do was to waive their right to fill up vacancies that might occur in the Board between the general meetings, and allow those vacancies to be filled up by the shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said that the question referred to by the hon. proprietor had some time ago been considered by the Board, and had the question been put in the shape of a substantive motion the probability was that the Board would have to a very great extent been in favour of the opinion expressed; but there were some reservations to be made. For instance, to fill up a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of a service director belonging to a presidency where our field of choice was comparatively limited, from our having fewer proprietors there than in Bengal, and also of a commercial member, it was very desirable that the qualifications of the persons proposed to be elected should be known; and to know which the Board had better opportunities than proprietors outside. In such cases, though the Board would probably be found willing to waive the power of actual appointment, they would indicate to the proprietary any such persons whom they were inclined so to recommend. The proprietors having confidence in the Board, would, he thought, give them credit for recommending only such a person as would best fill the vacancy, and represent the proprietors' interests. Having done so, they would in such a case leave the actual election to the proprietors; and in all other intermediate vacancies it would be left to them entirely.

Colonel CHARLES HUNTER proposed an amendment to the effect that the vacancies created by the outgoing directors should not be filled up, not from any ill-feeling, for he entirely concurred in every acknowledgment of their good services for their attention to the duties of the bank, but simply with a view of reducing the number of directors upon the Board.—Mr. MORLAND entirely concurred in the sentiments expressed by Colonel Hunter, but should vote against the amendment, because no notice had been given. It would be scarcely fair to the outgoing directors to be so summarily treated—(hear, hear),—without any sort of notice.—Mr. W. NEWMARCH was strongly in favour of the resolution, upon the ground that the extensive and intricate business of their bank was very different from the business of an ordinary bank in London, and therefore their present Board was not too numerous. They must not forget that the Agra Bank was continuing to make a satisfactory progress among the British public as a commercial institution, and upon that ground alone he thought the amendment should not be put.—Colonel WESTERN opposed the amendment, feeling quite satisfied that if it were adopted a very great injury to the marketable value of their shares would be the result. The amendment being put was negatived, there being but three hands held up in its favour. The resolution was then put and carried, with three dissentients.

Mr. J. THOMSON, in a few appropriate remarks, acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the retiring directors. He would rather refer to the past as an evidence of the future, and prefer accepting the confidence of the proprietary, which he hoped he might be permitted to accept, both for himself and colleagues, by what they had done, rather than by any promises—however truthful and sincere—of what they would do in time to come. He could conscientiously say that they took the warmest interest in the bank, knowing it to be a solid, sound, and substantial institution; and it paid them a satisfactory, if not a handsome, return for their investments. If those dividends were honest, which they certainly were; if their capital was intact, which it certainly was; and if their reserve fund now amounted to £200,000, being equal to one-fifth of the capital stock, free and unfettered, and the field of their operations large and improving, he thought everyone acquainted with the commerce of India would agree with him that their operations were likely to become largely extended. Looking at all those circumstances and facts, he thought they had all good reason for satisfaction and ground for congratulation, both with regard to the position of the bank and with regard to its future prospects. He was assured they had every reason to regard that bank upon a higher basis than upon the mere selfish reasons that it served their purpose, for it served the purpose of the public. He would take that opportunity of referring to the nature of their business as compared with what it was in its early days. He knew it was termed a United Service Bank, that it had derived its capital from the services, and that it had been of essential benefit to the services, which had creditably performed all their obligations. The business of the bank became so prosperous that Agra did not afford a sufficient field for its operations. A branch was then opened at Calcutta, and there an extensive and profitable field was found in the commerce of the country; and from that hour the bank became an important commercial institution, and its business gradually increased, so important indeed, that in course of years it was deemed expedient to remove the head office from Calcutta to the great mistress of the world, London, and from that time up to the present moment their bank had been mainly a commercial bank, as now only one-tenth of their business consisted of service business, the remainder being purely commercial business, and therefore the same proportion of profits realised resulted from commercial transactions. That change had come to pass by force of circumstances and passing events. When they looked at the state of the commerce—at the commercial intercourse between England and India, and when they considered that the business, the trade, and commerce of India must gradually expand year by year, being now almost in its infant state, they should congratulate themselves that they were not now so dependent upon the business of the services, and that they had got a firm hold of the commerce of that important empire—India—(cheers).

A resolution was then passed re-electing the auditors (W. Newmarch, Esq., and J. H. Williams, Esq.), and increasing their remuneration to £300 per annum. A unanimous vote of thanks was then passed to the Board of Directors, which was acknowledged by the CHAIRMAN. Thanks were then accorded to the manager and officers of the bank, which was acknowledged in a few graceful remarks by Mr. W. SHIPMAN (the officiating general manager), and a special resolution was passed by a majority of 37 to 7 (the directors not voting) increasing the remuneration of the directors from £200 to £300 per annum each, which brought the proceedings to a close.

Naval and Military.

We have to announce the arrival at Spithead of the following vessels with troops from China:—the *Cruiser*, 17, screw, Commander J. Bythesea, K.C., arrived at Spithead on the 22nd inst., from the China station—last from Falmouth. She has been officially inspected, and her crew exercised at great gun, small arms, cutlass drill, &c.

The hired transport *Melbourne*, Captain Benson, has discharged 24 invalids (who have been sent to Chatham), 2 women, and 3 children, belonging to the 13th and 85th Light Infantry; 10 officers, 12 sergeants, 3 corporals, 112 men, 2 women, and 3 children. 50 men belonging to regiments remaining in China were landed at Cape Town for the Sanatarium. 11 deaths occurred on board during the passage from Hong Kong. She has since sailed from Spithead for Bristol, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The *Athletæ*, hired sailing transport, with the following officers and men of the 3rd Foot (the Buffs):—Lieut.-Col. J. N. Sargent, in military command; Capts. T. Kains, E. K. V. Arbuckle, and W. Henry; Lieuts. A. G. Huyshe, C. D. Baillie, and W. F. Ker; Ensigns:—H. T. Halahan, and H. Harrison; Assist.-Surg. J. H. Beath, M.D.; 10 sergeants, 12 corporals, 4 drummers, and 330 privates. Three deaths have occurred during the voyage. On the order being given at the Cape to heave up the anchor for England, the ship's crew refused to work or obey the orders of their commander. The ship was then taken in hand by the military on board, 28 of whom, volunteers, were appointed to do duty aloft, the remainder working the ship on deck, which continued for a week after leaving the Cape, when the seamen came aft and begged of their captain to allow them to return to their duty.

The hired transport *Tasmania*, Captain Norse, has arrived at Spithead from China, with 13 officers and 441 soldiers, forming the left wing of the 3rd Buffs.

The *Macduff*, transport, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday, with headquarters of the First Royals, from China, under the command of Colonel Holcombe.

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The *Sir William Peel*, No. 17, screw transport, Commander A. G. Froud, arrived at Spithead on the 22nd, from China and the Cape. She brings home the detachment of the 1st battalion 3rd Buffs that were wrecked in the hired transport ship *Miles Barton*, at the Cape, comprising the following officers and men:—Major H. J. King, in command; Capts. G. N. Roe and H. V. Anley; Lieuts. W. A. Daubeny, F. T. Jones, and F. T. Hobson; Ensign W. F. Kerr; Assist.-Surg. T. Teeran, 10 sergeants, 3 drummers, 9 corporals, and 298 privates. She also brings 14 non-commissioned officers and men of the Army Hospital and Medical Staff Corps, and the following passengers:—Staff-Surgeons Rennie, Assist.-Surgs. Snell, Low, and Watson; Major Jackson, Royal Marines, and servant; Capt. Croome, 2nd Queen's, and servant; Lieut. Sinclair, of her Majesty's ship *Sampson*; and Mr. Taylor, Master of her Majesty's ship *Sphinx*; 9 rank and file, 59th Regiment; 2 privates R.A., 2 privates R.E., 1 private Cape Mounted Rifles.

The *Hougoumont*, No. 36, hired sailing transport, J. Flamank, master, arrived on the 22nd with Royal Artillery from the Peiho. The officers and troops on board consist of Major C. Rotton, commanding, Capt. A. Harrison, Lieuts. J. H. P. Anderson, W. G. Braneker, G. S. Harvey, Surg. A. K. Prescott, 19 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, and 284 privates. The troops will disembark from the ship at Portsmouth, and take over a portion of the guns and horses of Lieut.-Col. Turner's Armstrong battery at Haslar.

The *Cospatrick* arrived off Plymouth on the 22nd inst. The *Mars* and the *Indomitable*, from Hong Kong, the former with 261 men of the Royal Artillery, who will disembark at Portsmouth, and the latter with 302 men of her Majesty's 2nd Queen's, have also arrived in the Channel.

The paddle-wheel steam frigate *Magicienne*, 16, Capt. John E. Commerell, at Devonport, will be ready for paying off her crew on the 30th inst.

The *Inflexible*, 6, paddle, Commander Brooker, has been officially inspected at Spithead, and her crew exercised at target practice from her great guns, &c. She was ordered to proceed into Portsmouth Harbour to strip and pay off to-morrow.

The *Sampson*, 6, paddle, Capt. G. S. Hand, C.B., arrived from China at Portsmouth yesterday.

A court martial has been held on board the flagship *Impregnable*, Capt. Lord Fred Kerr, at Devonport, to try Mr. John Rivers, assist.-paymaster of her Majesty's ship *Magicienne*, on a charge of drunkenness on board that ship on the night of the 11th of January, 1861. The court found the charge proved, but, in consideration of prisoner's former good character, merely sentenced him to be placed at the foot of the list of paymasters and to be severely reprimanded.

The head quarters of the 1st Royal Regiment has arrived, and is stationed at Manchester. The *Cressy*, with the detachment under Colonel Urquhart, is daily expected. The 2nd (Queen's) remains at Portsmouth, where it disembarked, and the 3rd (Buffs) has taken up quarters at Dover. Capt. Taaffe, of the Royals, died on the passage home.

The *Gazette* states that preparations are being made for the distribution of the amount awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China seas on the 4th of August, 1858, by her Majesty's gunboat *Saunch*; for the destruction of pirates in the China seas on the 28th and 29th of September, 1858, by her Majesty's ships *Magicienne* and *Algerine*; for the destruction of pirates in the China seas on the 16th of October, 1858, by her Majesty's ships *Magicienne* and *Fury*; and for the destruction of pirates in the China seas on the 13th of May, 1859, by her Majesty's ship *Clown*.

The colonelcy of the 41st Foot has become vacant by the death of Gen. C. Ashe A'Court Repington, C.B. K.H.; and the command of the Royal Engineers is likewise vacant by the demise of General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B.

In reference to the amalgamation scheme, we believe there will be nine line regiments and three horse. All officers at present in the Indian service will be offered a commission in one of these, or allowed to join the staff. The Horse Guards will manage all these the same as the present British army, and officers will be allowed to exchange to other line regiments from the new ones. The business of the Indian army is now being transferred from the India House to the Horse Guards, so that all may be managed by one; but it will be some time before all the details are settled.

NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—J. E. Bickford to the Forte, flagship on the south-east coast of America.

LIEUTENANTS.—A. Dent to be flag-lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Warren; H. M. Carre to the Cambridge; H. Dolphin to the Marlborough; G. V. Phillips (additional) to the Cumberland.

CHAPLAINS.—The Rev. T. Davis to the Cornwallis; Rev. D. Carson to the Pembroke.

SURGEON.—C. D. Shephard to the Imaum.

PAYMASTERS.—C. G. Burney, advanced to second class; J. M. Sweatman, advanced to third-class; W. E. Kelly to the Royal Adelaide, in lieu of a clerk; H. T. Read to the Hornet; T. H. Stote to the Dauntless, in lieu of a clerk; H. F. Pullen to be secretary and assistant-paymaster to Rear-Admiral Warren; J. T. Wells to the Renown; W. G. McKnight to the Amphion.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—E. Dance to the Procris; J. C. Grigg, confirmed to the Hydra.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—J. H. Mooney to the Ajax; J. Haslar to the Impregnable; W. K. Harriot to the Princess Royal.

MASTER'S ASSISTANT.—William Maxwell to the Porcupine.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—E. W. Dubue to the Cossack; F. B. Hurley, M.D.; E. Dann, M.D., and R. Nelson, to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital; W. J. Thomason, W. Graham, and E. Mulesby to the Impregnable, for Plymouth Hospital; G. E. Farr to the Goudon.

SECRETARY'S CLERK.—V. D. J. Rickcord to Rear-Admiral Warren; A. H. Riddell to the Victory.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—W. M. Biden, to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Undaunted.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: W. B. Fabian, to the Fisgard, in charge of the machinery of the Driver.

MR. ROBERT SWINHOE, her Majesty's Consul at Amoy, has been proposed as a corresponding member of the Zoological Society of London.

ONE curious reason given by Mr. Wingrove Cooke for appearing in Marylebone was that when in China he had been in the habit of going into "pestilential places."

IN the Civil Service Estimates just issued we find the sum of £110,000 for loss on discount on bills drawn in China, and an increase of £4,000 for the Consular service in Japan. The balance-sheet shows that the expenditure for the war in China in the past financial year, amounted to £3,000,000.

MR. RIMMEL, the noted perfumer, has recently invented a Perfume Vaporizer, for diffusing the fragrance of flowers in apartments and public rooms, and purifying the air. This is a charming improvement on the old-fashioned pastille. Drs. Letheby and Hassall have testified to the beneficial qualities of the invention in very flattering terms.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Matters in the City are all quiet, Consols 92.

The amount of specie that will be taken by the outgoing steamer with the Bombay mail on the 12th is £397,140, of which £2,000 in gold is for Alexandria, and £66,150 in gold and £328,990 in silver are for Bombay. The Government remittance on this occasion is £90,370.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—April 24, at Deal, from Batavia, Wilhelmina. 22, off Dungeness, Krimpen aan de Lek; at Cowes, from Akyab, Reyerward. 23, at St. Nazaire, from Singapore, Cecilie from Akyab, Veloze. 25, at Deal, from Maulmain, Lorenzo. 25, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Wallace.

DEPARTURES.—April 24, from Portsmouth for Batavia, S van Heel; 25, from London for Shanghai, Julia.

SPOKEN.—Cossack, Liverpool to Batavia, April 13, 46 N., 22 W.; Amazone, Batavia to Amsterdam, 25 Feb., 26 S., 5 E.; Mary and Hillegonda, Rotterdam to Batavia, 13 April; Constantia, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, 21 Feb., 21 S., 20 E.; Nephew (?), from Hong Kong, 16 Mar, 3 N.; Yorkshire Lass (?), Foo Chow Foo to London, 8 April, 46 N., 32 W.

ST. HELENA, March 14.—The Eagle, of London, Malone, from Cardifi to Manilla, was abandoned Feb. 2. off Mauritius. She had experienced a hurricane on January 29, had been thrown on her beam-ends and obliged to cut away her masts.

Monetary and Commercial.

The public funds and securities generally have, during the past fortnight, been steady at about previous rates. Consols have ranged 91¼ to 92. Some little excitement existed on the eve of the announcement of the Budget on the 15th. As intimated in the last number of this journal, the duties on tea and sugar have not been reduced. The Paper Duty is proposed to be repealed and a penny taken off the Income-tax. The reduction of the duty on Tea to 1s. is as remote as ever. Further details of the Budget will be found under "Parliamentary Intelligence."

The rate of interest at the Bank of England now stands at 5 per cent., and first-class short bills have been done at 4. It is probable that the Bank rate may shortly come down to 4 per cent. With this ease in the money market, business has revived. By a printer's error in omitting the letter "*w*" in our last "Summary" business was represented as showing no (instead of now) signs of improvement.

The *Money Market Review* notices the purchase by Government—for remittance to India—of £848,362 in silver from the Bank of England. In consequence of this and the non-arrival of the usual remittances, the rates for bar silver and Mexican dollars has advanced. The quotations will be found in the latest intelligence.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 107¾ per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England. But, after making allowance for interest and charges of transport, the rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold to the United States.

The prospectus of the Natal Land and Colonisation Company (Limited) is issued. The object is to purchase and re-sell land in this rising colony. In the first instance, 250,000 acres, held under grants from the crown, have been bought, at an average price of 11s. 6d. per acre, from some of the principal settlers, who have accepted the whole of the purchase-money (£140,000) in paid-up shares of the company.

The report of the Royal Mail Company (West India), recommends the usual dividend of £2 per share free of Income-tax. The receipts for freight and passenger traffic, especially the former, exhibit an augmentation, partly owing to improved arrangements in connection with the Pacific Mail Company for the conveyance of merchandise to and from the west coast of America.

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The East India and China Association have just issued their usual statement of the number and tonnage of ships, both British and foreign, that have entered inwards and cleared outwards with cargo from and to places "within the limits of the late East India Company's Charter," for the three months ending March 31, in the years 1861 and 1860 respectively. From this it appears that in the past three months of 1861 there were 305 vessels of 175,785 tons, while in the like period of 1860 there were 330 vessels of 217,510 tons for the entries inwards, showing a falling off of 25 vessels and 41,725 tons. The entries outwards for the like period were 311 vessels of 214,777 tons in 1861, against 347 vessels of 253,432 tons in 1860, exhibiting a decrease of 36 vessels and 38,655 tons.

At a special meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the resolutions passed at the annual meeting on the 29th ult., approving the application to the Treasury for a supplementary charter to empower the issue of notes at Singapore, and authorise the postponement of the annual meetings from March to April, were confirmed.

The annual meeting of the Agra and United Service Bank was held on the 13th inst., and the report printed in our last, was adopted. A full report is given in another column, and will be found to confirm the prosperous condition of this institution, which was noticed in a previous issue. The allowance to the directors, it will be observed, has been increased not without some opposition, and we understand that in consequence of such, the gentlemen acting as directors, declined to receive the increase at which some of the shareholders so far over-stepped the bounds of fair jurisdiction, as to say that the directors had no right to decline *any* resolution of the shareholders but should obey the same *nolens volens*.

The annual meeting of the Oriental Bank was held on the 22nd, Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair, when the report was adopted and a dividend and bonus declared of 9 per cent. for the past half-year, making a total distribution for 1860 of 16 per cent. free of Income-tax. In answer to questions, it was mentioned that no loss has been incurred by the London and Eastern Bank. It is not the present intention of the directors to increase the reserve, the amount at which it now stands—viz, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital being considered sufficient. Annexed are the report and accounts:—

The general statement of affairs, and balance-sheet for the year 1860, now submitted, show the net profit of the corporation for that period to amount to £214,757, after defraying current expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts. The dividend and bonus for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1860, already paid (dividend 5 per cent. and bonus 2 per cent.), have absorbed £88,200 of this amount, leaving £126,557 available for present distribution. This sum it is now proposed to appropriate to the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1860, and a bonus of 4 per cent., which together will require £113,400, and leave a balance of £13,157 to be carried forward to the credit of the next year's account. The present dividend and bonus, equal together to 9 per cent. or £2. 5s. per share, will be payable, free of Income-tax, making, with the previous payment, a distribution of profit for the year 1860 equal to 16 per cent. on the capital of the corporation.

BALANCE-SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest	745,006	12	6
To bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest	3,983,265	7	6
To balances due to other banks	3,612	15	5
To cash deposited not bearing interest	1,858,768	7	7
To cash deposited bearing interest	4,408,114	14	10
Total due to the public...	£10,998,767	17	10
To capital paid up £1,260,000	0	0	
To reserve surplus fund ... 252,000	0	0	
To insurance fund 50,000	0	0	
To dividends remaining unpaid 10,212	15	0	
To balance of profit and loss after defraying all current charges 126,557	13	8	
Due to shareholders	1,698,770	8	8
	£12,697,538	6	6

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By coin and bullion	2,522,512	13	11
By balances due from other banks	1,468,109	7	2
By promissory notes or bills of other banks ...	124,631	0	4
	4,115,253	1	5
Government securities	803,488	19	8
Landed or other property of the corporation ...	173,870	12	4
Debts secured by landed or other property ...	22,892	14	4
Notes and bills discounted or other debts due to the corporation, not included under the foregoing heads and exclusive of all debts abandoned as bad	7,582,032	18	0
	£12,697,538	6	6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To amount paid as dividend and bonus for the half-year ending June 30, 1860...	88,200	0	0
Balance	126,557	13	8
	£214,757	13	8
By amount of net profit for the year ending December 31, 1860, after defraying current charges and providing for all bad and doubtful debts... ...	£214,757	13	8

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND RED SEA CABLES.

The *Malacca*, with the first portion of the Malta and Alexandria Cable, has not yet left. The reports from the Mediterranean are all favourable to the undertaking.

No further steps can, we understand, be undertaken by the Red Sea Telegraph Company, for the repair of the cable, until Government has decided on the course to pursue in reference to its guaranteed dividend. It is quite probable that Government may take over the undertaking, and reimburse the Company for their present outlay. The small steamer *Telegraph*, lately despatched by the Company to the Red Sea, will, we understand, be ordered to Suez or Bombay for sale.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Indus* from Southampton, on the 20th April, was as follows:—Madras, gold, £4,359; Calcutta, gold, £15,900, silver, £176,200; Singapore, gold, £3,879; Hong Kong, silver, £27,497; Foo-chow-foo, £2,250; Shanghai, £14,485; making a total of £24,138 in gold, and £220,432 in silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	80 to 82	81
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20⅞ to 21	20⅞ x.d
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	33½ ¼
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	30½ ¼
100	London and Westminster	20	67 to 68	68 67½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	50 to 51	...
50	Union of London	12	25 to 26	25½
	MISCELLANEOUS			
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to ⅝	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2¼ to 3	2⅜
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	70 to 72	70
50	Do. new	30	9½ to 10½ pm.	40 ⅜
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18 to 18½	18½ 18

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight business has continued on the same quiet scale as before, but as the assortment of good teas has become less plentiful, a firmer tone has been evident for these kinds, and prices of all grades above 1s. 3d. per lb. show an upward tendency. The question of the reduction of the tea duties being, we suppose, now set at rest for another year, leaves the market to the natural operation of supply and demand, and as it is now apparent that the supply of good tea is not in excess of the requirements of the trade, we look for a steady market for these kinds, with gradually hardening prices. The clearances during the past week have been very large, showing that the prospect of a change of duty had materially interfered with the delivery, which we may now expect to see recover the advance which had been lost in the month of March. Low and fair to good common Congous remain much as before, the inquiry being moderate. Flavoury kinds from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., have been difficult of sale at former prices. Fair to good Kaisows have been in request at very full prices. Fair to good Ho Hows and Ning Chows have been saleable at former rates; also good and fine Monings and Wopaks. Fine Kaisows are very scarce, and the few to be met with command extreme rates. Tayshans continue to be taken at about former prices. Souchongs remain without altera ion, as also Oolongs. The small sales making in Flowery Pekoes are at very low rates. Common Scented Capers remain saleable at former prices; other kinds much as before. In scented Orange Pekoes sales of medium qualities, Foo Chow make, show a slight reduction, other descriptions ruling at about former prices. In Green Teas there has been an active demand for all kinds under 2s. per lb. for export both to Canada and New York. All the Japan kinds of Twankay and Young Hyson under 1s. 8d. per lb. have been taken at an advance of about 2d. per lb. In teas over 2s. per lb. there is less alteration except in fine Moyune kinds, which are inquired for at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. Ping Sueys remain without change. The public sales comprise 28,550 packages, of which, 6,550 were sold, 3,000 being without reserve. Further sales are advertised for the 25th and 26th inst.

SILK.—Market quiet, at about our last quotations. No sales of any importance to report. According to a circular of Messrs. Arles Dufour and Co., the Lyons silk market since the latter part of March has gradually recovered. Certain recent experiments made in various parts of Italy and France, although varying in results, tend to prove the disease to be still existing in the generality of seed.

SUGAR.—The market has been active at rather advanced rates. 20,000 bags clayed Manila sold at 35s. to 35s. 6d., and another lot of 23,464 bags partly sold at 34s. 6d. to 35s. for common, and 35s. 6d. to 36s. for good. 1,600 baskets of Java at 38s. to 42s. 6d. for good grey to middling white.

COFFEE.—Parcels at auction have found ready buyers. Plantation Ceylon, ordinary to low middling, 67s. to 70s. 6d., and a small lot of Java at 67s.

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RICE.—Market flat, and 4,000 bags of Bassein offered at public sale were with other lots withdrawn.

PEPPER.—Sales small; 200 bags common Singapore, white, sold at 5¾d.

SAGO.—Private sales of about 1,000 boxes at 15s. for medium pearl.

FLOUR.—Small sales at 16s. TAPIOCA.—Sales of Penang at 5½d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: sales are announced for the 29th inst. Cassia lignea: market firm. Sales at 83s. to 90s. for third to fine seconds. Cassia buds: no stock. Offers at 195s. Cloves: small sales at 4¾d.; market dull. Mace: 33 cases of Penang and Singapore sold at 9d. to 1s. 4d. Nutmegs: prices rather higher. Sales of 180 cases at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. for fine bold.

HEMP.—Of 3,500 bales of Manila at auction nearly all sold at £19. 15s. to £22. 5s for common to good roping.

COTTON.—Market more active, and rates on the advance. Sales of Surat at 5d. to 6d.

JAPAN WAX.—135 packages sold at auction at 58s. for middling block.

TOBACCO.— No sales, and market quiet at previous quotations.

TIN.—Rates have advanced considerably. Banca is now quoted 126s. to 128s., and Straits, 124s. to 125s. Antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—Sales at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d., for a parcel not quite in order.

CUTCH.—Market flat; and of 2,700 bags at auction, a few only sold a 23s. to 24s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: Portion of a lot of 300 packages sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., but holders now demand an advance. Camphor: No transactions. Sapanwood: No sales, but inquired for. Soy: Market dull, and of 12 casks at auction, no sales were made. Rhubarb: Sales of 200 boxes of Shanghai and 150 of Canton, at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. for good flat, and 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. for round. Mother o'pearl shells: No sales. Singapore scarce. Star Anniseed: Quiet, and sales trifling, at 75s. to 80s. Sticlac: Sales at 78s. to 79s. for good quality. Gum Benjamin: Sales of 80 cases of Siam, at £11 10s. to £12. For third quality, and 50 cases Sumatra, at £13. 15s. to £14 for good seconds. Damar: No sales. Gamboge: A small lot at auction found no purchasers. Rattans: Sales of 4,000 bundles, at 2s. 2d. to 3s. 2d. Elephants Teeth: Quotations nominal, no sales. Vermillion: Of 20 cases at auction, a few only sold at 2s. 6d. Galangal root: Sales announced in a few days. Cubebs: Sales of 55 bags, at £6 10s. for mid. Stocky holders now ask £8. Dragon's blood: No sales. Galls: No sales of Japan. Rum: Sales of about 200 puncheons of Penang and Mauritius, at 1s. 9d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 17s. 6d.; hoops, £9 to £9. 7s. 6d.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 7s. 6d.; rails, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—125s. for block; 126s. for bar. The plates, best charcoal, I.C., 20s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £ 20. 15s, to £22. 5s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22; spelter, £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£199,841
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	17,892
Hong Kong	—	131,340
Manila	—	—
Singapore	11,019	71,392
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	34,077
Hong Kong	—	19,904
Singapore	2996	3,796
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 8
United States Gold Coin	3 16 8
Silver in Bars	0 5 1¼
Mexican Dollars	0 5 1
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The market remains without any particular alteration since our last. Owing to the high rates of cotton, producers are very firm in their quotations, and are asking prices with check transactions. It appears that a considerable business has been done in India and China cloths, at an advance of 1½d. to 3d. per piece for shirtings. There is a steady and rather more active demand also for T Cloths, and a fair sale has taken place in these fabrics at hardening rates. The better sorts of printing cloth have advanced a little in price, but other qualities are entirely neglected. The market for yarns has been very stiff, and there is not much actual business, owing to the high and still rising prices asked by spinners. Such as it is, the business is fairly divided between German and Mediterranean houses, as well as those operating for India and China, though all continental demand remains very cautious. Mr. Mendel's Circular, of the 23rd, says:—"With some increase in the demand during the past few days, the improvement noted last week has gained strength, but at the advanced quotations; buyers both yarns and goods limit operations. The high price of cotton, and the lessened production by turn-out, materially assists in sustaining extreme rates."

Shipping Intelligence.

(The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Apr.20	Off Plymouth	Japan	Ocean Gem	
— 12	Liverpool	Chiua	Scanfell	
— 13	Off Scilly	Do.	Macduff	Blacklock.
— 14	Off the Start	Foo-Chow Foo	Merse	Moore.
— 20	Cowes	Do.	Catharina	Hansen.
— 15	Off Dartmouth	Do.	Patrician	Pain.
— 24	Deal	Do.	Bride of the Seas	
— 23	Clyde	Canton	Coneo	
— 7	Off Scilly	Do.	Queensberry	Hefferman.
— 15	Off Falmouth	Do.	Minerva	Blank.
— 14	Off Scilly	Do.	Isabalwa	Gillespie.
— 6	Off Falmouth	Do.	Patna	Pole.
— 16	London	Do.	Thetis	Reis.
— 16	Off Scilly	Do.	Harkaway	Johnson.
— 11	Off Penzance	Hong Kong	Athletæ	Potter.
— 16	Gravesend	Do.	Mauritius (s)	Cruikshanks.
— 15	Portsmouth	Do.	Tasmania	Nonrse.
— 12	Off Plymouth	Do.	Albuera	Elmslie.
— 12	Channel	Do.	Mars (tpt)	
— 15	Off Falmouth	Do.	Henry Miller	Putt.
— 15	Channel	Do.	Indomitable (tpt)	
— 14	Portsmouth	Do.	Melbourne (ss)	
— 11	Hamburg	Do.	J. Hermann	Kreutzfeldt.
Mar 31	New York	Manila	Cyguet	Moses.
— 24	Holmes Hole (NY.)	Do.	John Land	Bearso.
Apr.19	London	Do.	Albuera	Abderdour.
— 20	Liverpool	Do.	Alaveza	Dobaron.
— 5	New York	Do.	Wizard	Woodside.
— 21	Off Dover	Singapore	San Francisco	Stortenbecker.
— 19	Bordeaux	Do.	Bougainville	Lavignar.
— 1	New York	Do.	Ceylon	Leckie.
— 12	Off Queenstown	Do.	Anna Maria	Hunter.
— 22	Off Scilly	Do.	Beatrice	Rogers.
— 23	Clyde	Do	Syren	
— 23	Liverpool	Do	Elizabeth	Owens.
— 16	Gravesend	Do.	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell.
— 20	Liverpool	Do.	John N. Cushing	
— 15	Falmouth	Akyab	Lady Cecilia	Lindsay.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Do.	Sarah Anna	Lindsay.
— 17	Falmouth	Do.	Philotaxe	Weyser.
— 18	Liverpool	Do.	Rowena	
— 18	Queenstown	Do.	Skimmer of the Waves	
— 19	Deal	Do.	Queen of Ava	Williamson.
— 19	Off Queenstown	Do.	Samarang	
— 20	Brouwershaven	Do.	East India	Petterson.
— 20	Palais Roads	Do.	Veloce	Bertin.
— 13	Falmouth	Rangoon	Brabruck	
— 19	Off Queenstown	Do.	Sardinia	Nelson.
— 22	Falmouth	Bassein	Aristides	Steengrafe.
— 18	Queenstown	Maulmain	Sea Lion	
— 17	Off Crookhaven	Do.	Pladda	Ritchie.
— 13	Off Plymouth	Java	Nona Brabant	Bok.
— 20	Queenstown	Do.	Isabella	Huge.
— 18	St. Nazaire	Do.	Alphonse E. Cesard	Lebozee.
— 19	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Vonder Heyat	Nieman.
— 18	Off the Bolt	Tagal	Pauline Cons. Eleanore	Pybes.
— 13	Off Scilly	Sourabaya	Joan M. Kemper	
— 10	Texel	Padang	Senior	Swart.
— 6	Do.	Samarang	Rembrandt	
— 13	Plymouth	Batavia	H.N.M.S. Medusa	
— 12	Off Scilly	Do.	Geo. Heinrich	Schmidt.
— 18	Off the Bolt	Do.	Trio	Tragardt.
— 4	Off Portland	Do.	Zeelust	Knaap.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Do.	Heudrika	Van Aalborg.
— 13	Off Scilly	Do.	Burgr. v. Middelburg	Hock.
— 10	Queenstown	Do.	Hebe	
— 6	Texel	Do.	Sandbocia	
— 23	Cowes	Do.	Elbe	Mullenroth.
— 15	Off Scilly	Do.	Jupiter	Burggraaf.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Apr.15	Hamburg	Amoor River	Mary	Dakka.
— 9	Off the Eddystone	Ditto	Magnus	
Feb.20	Valparaiso	Ditto	Horizont	Schmidt.
Apr.12	London	Toulon and China	Lady Alice	Smith.
— 12	Ditto	Ditto Hong Kong	Beucleuch	Thompson.
— 13	Ditto	Ditto China	General Wyndham	Young.
— 9	Ditto	Ditto Hong Kong	William Mitchell	
— 21	Cardiff	Shanghai	Mary Lee	Crosby.
— 22	London	Do.	Solent	Passmore.
— 13	Off Dover	Do.	Kremlin	Johnson.
— 6	Pill	Do.	Joseph Peabody	
— 12	Sunderland	Ningpo	The Cedars	Booth.
— 14	Gravesend	Hong Kong	Kelso	Coulson.
— 14	Liverpool	Do.	Finzel	Murray.
— 14	Queenstown	Do.	Granger	
— 19	London	Do.	Haddington	Browne.
— 18	Ditto	Do. and Canton	Lord of the Isles	Barnett.
— 22	Ditto	Do. do.	Westminster	Pickering.
Mar 31	Pernambuco	Hong Kong	Southern Cross	Manley.
Apr.23	Glasgow	Do	Swatow (s.s.)	
— 8	Cuxhaven	Do.	Octava	Bohn.
— 12	Hamburg	H. Kong & Shanghai	Richard	Iverson.
— 11	Off Hastings	Manila	President State	Harten.
— 7	Santa Cruz	Do.	Concession	
— 22	London	Bankok	Nil Desperandum	Downing.
— 11	Ditto	Singapore	Magniperb	Riemer.
— 6	Off Dover	Do.	Judel	
— 16	Cardiff	Do.	Jules Cezard	Roper.
— 14	Deal	Do.	Palmerston	Peters.
— 16	Sunderland	Do.	Zes Gezusters	Rutgers.
— 11	Swansea	Do.	Thames	
— 13	Off Beachy Head	Batavia	Nederland	Hoekstra.
— 13	Ditto	Do.	Bulgersteyn	Gierting.
— 10	Off Dungeness	Do.	Henrietta	
— 5	Off S. Foreland	Do.	Gertruida Maria	
— 5	Ditto	Do.	Capella	
— 5	Ditto	Do.	Maria	
— 19	Deal	Do.	Johannes Anthonius	v.d. Straate.
— 17	Liverpool	Do.	Lizzie Aisbitt	Jacks.
— 16	Off S. Foreland	Do.	Alblasserwaard	Van Lindern.
— 14	Off the Owers	Do.	Vander Palm	Marcus.
— 15	Off the Start	Samarang	Vyk Vriendeu	Johan.
— 22	Off Dover	Sourabaya	Bar.v.Pilndt.v.Bandli.	Hoogenstraate

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LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Albuera. For Hong Kong and Canton: Foam, John Scott, Lauderdale, Millbrook, Patna. For Shanghai: Julia, Anglo Saxon, Capiolani, Merse. For Batavia: Eliza Thornton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Martha Jacoba. For Singapore: Richard Thornton, Ocean Bride. For Singapore and Penang: Xulla. For Singapore and Bankok: Avondhu. For Manila: Prudencia. For Penang: Ecliptic.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Clementina, Casas, Perla, Matilde. For Shanghai: Spirit of the Deep, Kate Carnie, Mirage, Mansfield, Celestial Tartar. For Hong Kong and Canton: Friar Tuck, Valdivia, Koh-i-Noor. For Batavia and Samarang: Schlosser. For Batavia and Sourabaya: D. F. Weber (steamer), Vrede, O'Thyen. For Batavia and Singapore: Eleonora. For Singapore: Electric, Johanna Stoll, Aden.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Antonio. For Singapore and Penang: British Queen, Abdul Medjid. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Swatow (screw steamer).

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and Hong Kong: Juno, Candace, Amaranth, Susanna, Wilhelmine Marie. For Batavia: Elbe, Loopuyt. For Manila: Voladora, Maria Louisa. For Honolulu: Schwinge.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Vertrouwen. For Batavia and Cheribon: Gebroeders. For Batavia and Samarang: Elizabeth, Cornelia, Tylingsie, Jacob Roggeveen. For Decima: Jacob en Anna. For Kanagawa: Christian Louis. For Samarang: Princess Amalia. For Sourabaya: Baron Von Hardenbroek, Holland.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Copernicus, Kosmopoliet, Johanna, Julie, Concurrent, Noach, Jeddo, Kortenaar, Maria Anna, Eugenie. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Helvoetsluys, Madura, Wall van Putterhoek, Gurtje en Anna. For Macassar: Wilhelmina. For Nagasaki: Ceres. For Padang: St. Jan. For Samarang and Sourabaya: Euterpe, Jeannette Cornelia. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Jan van Galen, Valparaiso. For Sourabaya: Yacht Club.

At BORDEAUX.—For Batavia and Singapore: Vellora. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Malabar. For China: Bankok. For Singapore and China: Singapore. For Shanghai: Jeanne et Joseph.

SPOKEN.

BILDERDYKE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Jan. 8, 38 S., 29 W.
ELIZE HENRIETTE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Feb. 18, 5 N., 28 W.
GRAHAM, Manila to Liverpool, Feb. 22, 31 S., 11 E.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Loudon to Shanghai, Jan. 2, 25 S., 95 E.
WALCHEREN, Batavia to Rotterdam, Feb. 19, 35 S., 25 E.
HARRY, Singapore to London, Feb. 27, 24 S., 3 E.
THEYA, Batavia to Cowes, March 4, 4 N., 20 W.
SUZANNE, Batavia to Rotterdam, March 24, 6 N., 21 W.
HAREL AUGUSTE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 18, 3 N., 20 W.
D'ARTAGNAN, Singapore to Bordeaux, Feb. 23.
WILHELMINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 4, 4 N., 25 W.
CECILIE (flag-ship), from Singapore, March 2, 7 S., 15 W.
WAVERLEY, Canton to London, March 16, 3 N., 25 W.
EBE (American ship), Singapore to London, Feb. 19, 19 S., 2 W.
HOLLANDER, Boston to Singapore, 3 N., 27 W.
BEATRICE, of Boston, Canton to Boston, Feb. 16, 21 S., 3 W.
JOHANNE HENDRIKA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 27, 24 S., 30 W.
BEZOEKIE, from Batavia, Feb. 21 (?), S., 20 (?) E.
ZWEWER (barque), Penang to Rotterdam, March 1, 10 S., 10 W.
BALLARAT, London to Shanghai, 25 days out, 1 S.
PENGUIN, New York to Hong Kong, March 22, 12 N., 40 W.
NAUTILUS, Boston to Hong Kong, lat. 13, lon. 4.
GUSTAV, Hong Kong to the Coast of Mexico, Jan. 19, off Ceros Island.
HENDRIKA, Buenos Ayres to Batavia, Jan. 16, 33 S., 56 W.
DUTCH BARQUE, April 3, 6,073, Batavia to Middleburg, Mh. 7, 4 N., 23 W.
JOHANNES H. FERDINAND, Rotterdam to Batavia, Jan. 27, 24 S., 30 W.
GRAAF DIRK III., Rotterdam to Samarang, April 9, 48 N., 11 W.
ZEE NYMPH, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 14, 50 N., 14 W.
EERSTELLING, Bali to Rotterdam, March 11, 9 S., 13 W.
RANGER (?), (Dutch bar.), Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 19, 31 S., 42 E.
REVERE, (American ship), Manila to Boston, Feb. 21, 33 S., 32 E.
BALAKLAVA, Singapore to London, March 12, 6 S., 16 W.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—For London: Matauzas.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Ranee, Chilo, Athelstan, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Cambalu, Heroes of Alma, Oithona, Pruth, Bankside, Moneka, Southern Cross, Spartan, Spray of the Ocean, Tung Yu, James Paton, Dawstone Orissia, Wolverine, Vanguard, Morayshire, Shantung Yaratilda. At Liverpool: Carolina, Sir Isaac Newton, Chevy Chase, (str.) At Outports: Lord Dalhousie, Alfred York, Henry Moore, Lincelles, Bosphorus, Sparrowhawk, Witch of the Seas, Khersonese, Highflyer, and steamers Adelaide; Powerful, and Kingman, merchantmen.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Balaklava, Patriotess, Ziphias, Maldon, Robert Small, Knight, Lincelles. At Liverpool: Ralston, Mary Spencer, Jacatra. At Outports: Virginie, America,

From MANILA.—At London: Edwin Fox, Fanny. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Graham. At Queenstown: Mercia, Eliza Stewart, Glendoveer, Agamemnon.

From PENANG.—At London: Clara, Zenobia, Isabella Harnett.

From BATAVIA.—At London: West. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: Benledi, Main.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is more inquiry for tonnage, and rates are firm, though not higher. The Indian Council have received tenders for the conveyance of 300 tons, chiefly coals, with 315 tons measurable stores, including 223 tons of spars, to Bombay. For Calcutta, they have 75 tons' weight, with 108 tons measurement; and 32 tons steam engines, &c., for Madras.

The number of tons loading for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope is 54,000. For several of the ports ships are required. In coal freights business has been limited, and rates show a tendency to advance, especially for the Cape of Good Hope and Bombay. For the former place, the Cape Town Railway and Dock Company received tenders on the 19th inst. for 1,000 tons; and the Admiralty on the 23rd inst., for 5,000 tons coals to Singapore, and 2,500 tons to Sierra Leone. There is nothing doing to China. Salt freight Liverpool to Calcutta is higher, and two vessels have been fixed at 34s. per ton. Homeward charters are firm at 65s. Calcutta, 70s. to 72s. 6d. from the Rice Ports, 65s. to 67s. 6d. Ceylon; 90s. to 95s. teak from Moulmein, 65s. to 70s. from Java.

Rates of freight current for vessels on berth to Shanghai, 40s. to 50s. per ton, weight and measurement. To Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s., weight and measurement. To Singapore and Penang, 35s. to 45s., weight or measurement (nominal). To Manila, 35s. and 40s. To Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to. 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The John Land, which arrived at Holme's Hole on the 24th March, from Manila, had on board the crews of one English and two American ships, picked up at sea, seventy men in all.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Hotspur, Johnson, for Hong Kong, has put back, leaky, having, while going out yesterday in tow, it blowing very hard from S.E. at the time, with a heavy sea on, struck on the outer edge of the bar; she will have to discharge.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The Surprise, hence for Batavia, while proceeding to sea yesterday morning, struck upon the bar, but came off, was examined, found to have sustained no damage, and proceeded.

The Catherina Maria, from Batavia to Holland, put into Simons Bay, February 27, leaky, and with loss of sails, boats, &c. She would have to discharge a considerable portion of her cargo which was damaged, having experienced a typhoon in lat. 27 S. lon. 72 E.

The Wizard, Woodside, which arrived at New York, 5th April, from Manila, had encountered a heavy gale from W.N.W., April 2.

The Sancho Panza, Hale, from Foo-chow-Foo, was spoken Jan. 29 in lat. 12, long. 100 E., by the Snow Squall, Lloyd, arrived at New York April 5. She reported having been in a typhoon on Jan, 4, during which she was hove down for four hours, losing sails, bulwarks, &c., and had seven feet of water in her hold when she righted.

ALICANTE, APRIL 17.—The Salvador, Orta, from Manila to Barcelona, with cotton and staves, put in here April 15, fire having broken ont in the fore-part of the vessel, but it was soon got under, a Spanish man-of-war having fired into her. The cargo is being unloaded, the deck remaining partly under water.

At ST. HELENA, March 3.—May Queen, Jordan, from Macao, and sailed 5 for Havana. Herman v. Velthoven, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Amsterdam. Anna Bok, from Batavia. 4, Mercia, Hudson, and Edwin Fox, Ferguson, from Manila; Hougomont, Hamand, from Peiho; Laure and Adele v. Noel, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam; Thusnelda, Meyer, from Batavia; Bride of the Seas, M'Donald, from Foo-chow-Foo; Eerstelling, Mann, from Banjoewangee; Cressy, Gooch, from Singapore; Billiton, Ganswyk, from Java; Dionysia Catharina, Berkelbach, from Batavia; Gil Blas, Morin, from Macassar. 5, Patriotess, Russell, from Singapore; Maria v. Wulven, from Batavia; Stad Gouda, Ruelles, from Sourabaya; America, Gordia, from Manilla; Dolwyk va. Putte, from Batavia; Virginie, Prehn, from Hong Kong, and sailed 12th March for Falmouth. 12, Exact, Moulin, from Sourabaya; Clara, Pizzey, from Penang; Ortelius, from Batavia. 11, H.M.S. Inflexible, from Hong Kong, and left for England; H.M.S. Sampson. 5, D'Artagnan au Bedah, from Singapore, and sailed 7 for Bordeaux; York, Redpath, from Singapore, and sailed 8 for Spithead; Henrietta, Melin, from Pasarveang, and sailed 7 for Queenstown. 9. Southern Cross, Bristow, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London.

TABLE BAY, Feb. 23.—Mary, Silversparre, from Sourabaya, and sailed 25 for Falmouth. 27, Edward, Frost, from Penang.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW IRON STEAMER "ITALIAN."—This magnificent screw steamer has been successfully launched at Belfast. The *Italian* is the property of Messrs. J. Bibby, Sons, and Co., the extensive shipowners of Liverpool. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 340 feet; extreme breadth, 34 feet; and her tonnage is estimated by builder's admeasurement at 2,500 tons. She will be supplied with engines of 250 horse-power. Her masts will comprise three of tubular iron, and one of wood. The bowsprit will also be of tubular iron. She is to be rigged in the fore-and aft style, and will be furnished with all the most recent appliances for setting and furling her canvass. Mr. Harland, brother of the late lamented Dr. Harland, of Hong-Kong, is the builder of the vessel, and he deserves to be congratulated on his success in gaining the patronage of such a firm as that of Messrs. Bibby and Co. He employs, we believe, 1,400 men, and Belfast may therefore regard him as one of her most useful citizens.

P. AND O. STR. "MOOLTAN."—The new monster steamer, *Mooltan*, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will, it is expected, be ready to take out the India, China, and Australian mails on the 20th proximo. She is built with all the improvements in shipbuilding and steam machinery on board abridging every kind of heavy labour.

The Hamburg barque *San Francisco*, Captain Nicholas Stortenbecker, just arrived in the Channel from Singapore, sailed from Hamburg in December, 1859, since which she has made some of the most rapid voyages on record. Thus, she sailed from Cuxhaven to Falcahuano, in Chili, in 74 days, thence to the Amoor in 68 days, from the Amoor to Shanghai in 21 days, and is now arrived at Falmouth from the Straits of Sunda in 75 days. The *San Francisco* is a new ship, belonging to the firm of Joh. Cesar Godeffroy and Son, of Hamburg, and was built at their own shipbuilding establishment on the banks of the Elbe.

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RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE AMUR;

HISTORY OF DISCOVERY, CONQUEST, AND COLONISATION UP TO THE TREATY OF PEKING IN 1860.

With a detailed description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions, and Commercial Capabilities; together with Personal Accounts of Russian Travellers.

By E. G. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S., Corresp. F.G.S. Frankfurt.

With an Appendix on the Navigation of the Gulf of the Amur, by Captain Prutz, and 3 Maps, 4 tinted Lithographs, and above 60 Woodcuts.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN JUNE.

Contents.—Part I.—Historical. I. Manchuria and the Amur before the Appearance of the Russians. II. First News of the Amur, 1636; Poyarkof's Expedition, 1643-46. III. Khabarof, 1647-52. IV. Stepanof, 1652-61. V. Discovery and Occupation of the Shilka, 1652-69. VI. Albazin, 1669-82. VII. War with China, 1683-87. VIII. The Treaty of Nerchinsk, 1689. IX. The Amur after the Treaty of Nerchinsk, 1689-1848. *a.* The Russo-Chinese Frontier. *b.* The Russian Mission at Peking. *c.* The Amur and Sakhalin under the Dominion of China. X. Roman Catholic Missionaries in Manchuria, with Letters by de la Brunière and Venault. XI. Recent History of the Amur, 1848-60. XII. Present Condition of the Russian Settlements. XIII. Historical Sketch of Geographical Exploration.

Part II.—Geographical, Statistical, and Commercial. XIV. The River Amur, with Radde's Stay in the Bureya Mountains. XV. The country North of the Amur, with the Explorations of Middendorf and Usultzof. XVI. The country South of the Amur, *a.*); the Coast of Manchuria, *b.*); the Usuri; Veniukof's Journey, *c.*); the Sungari. XVII. Sakhalin; Schrenk's Journey. XVIII. Climate. XIX. Plants. XX. Animals. XXI. Minerals. XXII. Inhabitants: Orochon, Manyarg, Daurians, Chinese, Manchu, Golde, Olcha or Mangun, Orochi, Oroke, Gilyak, Aino, &c. XXIII. Commercial.

Appendix.—Index and Glossary.

The late acquisitions of Russia on the confines of China and along the sea-board of the Pacific have attracted much attention. The country of the Amur has been visited by Schrenck, Maximowicz, Maack, and many others, but the results of their explorations have either been laid down in voluminous works not attractive or even accessible to the general reader, or they are dispersed in periodicals. We look forward, therefore, to the publication of the above work with some degree of interest. It will consist of two parts, one historical, the other geographical, statistical, and commercial. The former will give the history of Russian adventure on the Amur in the 17th century to the treaty of Nerchinsk; the Amur, whilst in possession of China; the labours of the Romish missionaries in Manchuria, and lastly, the proceedings of Russia since the appointment of General Muravief-Amursky as Governor-General of Eastern Siberia in 1848. Very few of these late events have become known to the public, and the author has been able to avail himself of information communicated to him by gentlemen who have themselves taken a part in the occupation of the country. The second part will give a detailed description of the country, its inhabitants, productions, &c. This part will be profusely illustrated, and the interest naturally attached to the description of a country which has so recently been opened to European enterprise, will be enhanced by the introduction of personal accounts of Russian travellers, and numerous woodcuts and lithographs.

In the chapter on commerce the author will not only show the present condition of the commerce going on there, but will also enter upon its probable development. This work will be appreciated both by English and Russians. In Russia no work on the Amur containing all the above topics has been published. True, we have Mr. Maack's book; its price, however, is 40 roubles, and it only gives the results of one year's exploration in 1855. The works of Maximowicz, Schrenck, Middendorf, and others, are interesting to scientific men alone.

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NOTICE TO PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE, via EGYPT.

PHILIP ZECH, Proprietor of the two well-known Hotels in Alexandria, the Hotel d'Europe, and the Peninsular and Oriental Hotel, begs to inform his friends, and Travellers in Egypt in general, that he has purchased SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL in CAIRO, which will still continue to bear the same name; and in returning thanks for the extensive patronage enjoyed by his two houses in Alexandria, hopes that the preference may likewise be extended to his house in Cairo, which will be managed in first-rate style, and in a manner intended to give every satisfaction to its frequenters, both as far as table, wines, internal and external service are concerned. Many alterations and ameliorations are being carried out at the present moment.

NOTICE.—G. W. WHEATLEY and CO. (late Waghorn) have OPENED a BRANCH of their ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN and GENERAL PASSENGER and PARCEL EXPRESS AGENCY, at 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., where, as well as at their chief office, 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C., the fullest information may be obtained on all Mail Lines throughout the world. Passages secured, baggage collected and shipped, and insurances effected. Files of the latest News in the Reading Room.

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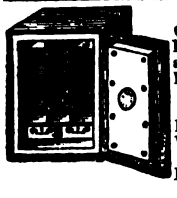

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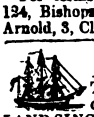

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Shanghai	Heroes of Alma	W.I.D.	With des.
Hong Kg. & Whampoa	Patna ...	W.I.D.	May 10.
Singapore	Ocean Bride	W.I.D.	With des.
Penang	Ecliptic ...	W.I.D.	With des.
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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

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AT 5 P.M.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—	Yedo			March 4
	Kanagawa			Feb. 25
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—				March 10
	Peking			„ 15
	Tien-tsin			„ 23
	Shanghai	Jan. 26	March 19	„ 20
	Ningpo			„ 23
	Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 21	„ 25
	Amoy			„ 29
	Swatow			Apr 1
	Hong Kong	Feb. 11.	„ 27	March 31
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—	Manila	Jan. 26	„ 20	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA—	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 31
SIAM—	Bankok			„ 29
BORNEO—	Labuan			„ 2
	Sarawak			„ 27
JAVA—	Batavia			April 3
MALACCA STRAITS—	Singapore	Feb. 26	April 4	„ 9
	Penang	„ „	„ 2	„ 11

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Marseilles: Lieut.-Col. Wolseley, R. O. Major, D.A.Q.M.G., Capt. Warren, P. H. Underwood; Messrs. Lucy, Sheafield, W. T. H. Chapman, F. M. de Ugarte, Theofilide, B. T. Fernando, d'Escavrac de Lauture, and C. G. Calvo. For Southampton: Mrs. Coutts and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Blackmore and child, Capt. Simesen. Rev. Mr. Crowther, Capt. N. Bursluir, Capt. Hon. B. Hamilton (44th Regt.), Lieut. Shaw, Mrs. Green; Messrs. C. N. Wood, Hearne (44th Regt.), W. H. Addison, R.N., D. Mossman, Pooley, A. J. Martin, and eleven servants. For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and four children. For Alexandria: Mr. C. W. Orne, Mr. J. G. Purdon, Capt. Ribigtiari. For Sydney: Mr. J. C. Gilbert. For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay and infant. For Melbourne: D. A. G. General Bailey.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O str., 4th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. J. H. Beckwith, Ens. Story, Messrs. A. Andrews, Kingsmill, A. Simpson. To Shanghai: Mr. F. Fabris. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D'Almeida and infant, Mr. Otto Sialcken. From Marseilles, 12th May, to Hong Kong: Mrs. Medhurst. Mrs. Percival. To Singapore: Mr. Vander Hoist, Mr. Holthaus. To Shanghai: Mr. Thomas. From Malta to Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Thorbury.

Per P. and O. str., 20th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Fenwick, Mr. S. Watson, Ens. Cotton, Mr. Piecope, Mr. Wilkinson. To Shanghai: Mr. Westall. To Penang: Mrs. Scott, three children and governess. From Marseilles, 28th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. Perceval.

Per P. and O. str., 4th June, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. John Mackillop. From Marseilles, 12th June, to Hong Kong: Dr. W. Lockhart. To Shanghai: Mrs. Parkes.

Per P. and O. str., 20th June, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Maintz.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Per Foam to Hong Kong: Mr. Arthur Hill.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

On the 26th of May, Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mrs. Randall and infant. 4th June, Southampton to Hong Kong.—Mr. Sheppard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Strathallan from London.—Capt. Montgomery, of the 60th Rifles, Ensign Gosling, Ensign Sutherland, Assistant-Surgeons Palwasser and Kemp, and twenty-two Army Hospital Corps. Per Aquitaine from Bordeaux.—M. M. George W. de Grandmaison, Henri Guillet, and Eugene Guillet. Per Behar, mail steamer, from England, &c.—Dr. Mackay, Don E. Santos; Messrs. Hancock, Rainbow, Friedlander, Lamb, Price, Stadd, Magee, McConnachie, Middleton, Funk, Platt, J. Stephens, and Reine.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE YANG-TSZE EXPEDITION.

The account we have received by this mail of the expedition up the river Yang-tsze, is extremely interesting and important. This account reached Shanghai on the 16th March by Messrs. Dent and Co.'s steamer *Yang-tsze*, which vessel left Hangkow on the 10th, and met H.M.'s ships on the same evening at anchor within fifty miles of that port. The river has been declared open above Chin-kiang, and as far as Hangkow to British vessels. The notification which we publish below states fully the provisional regulations under which the river is henceforth to be thrown open to British trade. The intercourse both with Imperialists and rebels has been hitherto satisfactory, with the exception of a slight and happily bloodless *fracas* between the Taepings and the crew of the *Waterman*. The accounts from all quarters tell the same sad tale of the awful devastation which marks the track of the rebels. Villages in flames, houses without inhabitants, dead bodies left to be devoured by dogs, testify to the cruelty of the Taepings. Nanking and Chin-kiang are both in ruins. At the former city all trade is stopped, and the people are said to be in literal slavery. The inhabited portions of the city, if laid together, would not, according to the *North China Herald*, make up a very large village. The same journal informs us that Hung-tsu-stien is not dead, as was reported, but that he is still the prime director of the movement, while Mr. Roberts, his former teacher, is holding rank at Nanking, and wearing robes of Imperial yellow, but not exercising any functions of the Government.

The *Centaur*, and a gunboat, remain off Nanking to preserve order and neutrality. The squadron left Nanking on the 2nd March, passed Taeping, Kyan-king,—a large city in possession of the rebels, but beseiged by Chin-koo-fang, the ablest of the Imperial generals, Tu-nglin and Hukow. Here the *Atalante* was left in order to make a survey of the Poyang Lake. The rest of the squadron passed on to Kiu-kiang, where they learnt that the people had direct communication by the creeks all the way to Shanghai. Kiu-kiang is said to form the best place for an intermediate port between Hankow and Chin-kiang. Here, therefore, as well as at the two other cities, a British Consulate will be established. On the 11th March Admiral Hope was close upon Hankow, the goal of the expedition, but it is probable that one or more of the vessels will proceed as far as the Tungting Lake. It is a notable fact that coal can be purchased at Kiu-kiang for 540 cash per picul, and at Hangkow for 350 cash per picul. This will greatly facilitate the steam navigation of the river, which bids fair to be rapidly promoted by our trade.

The following is the Notification referred to above, to which Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai gives notice that he is prepared to give full effect, "pending instructions from Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Chief Superintendent of Trade":—

NOTIFICATION.

Referring to the Notification of His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.G.C.B., &c., dated Hong Kong, Jan. 20, 1861, informing Her Majesty's subjects in China of the measures then being taken to give effect to the arrangement concluded between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner for opening the Yang-tsze river to British trade, the undersigned is now authorised by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief to declare the river, above Chin-kiang, and as far as Hankow, to be open, in accordance with that arrangement, to British vessels, under the accompanying regulations, which are pro-

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visional until they have received the sanction of His Excellency the Hon. Mr. Bruce, C.B., and the Peking Government.

His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, has furnished the undersigned, for the information of Her Majesty's subjects in China, with the annexed extracts of a communication, made by Commander Aplin of H.M.S. *Centaur* on the 1st inst., to the insurgent authorities at Nanking, and of their reply, together with a copy of the pass to be used by British vessels passing Nanking. It will be observed from this correspondence that the free navigation of the river by British vessels is not to be interfered with by the insurgents, but that all intercourse held with any place in their possession, will be conducted under such conditions as the insurgent authorities, with the approval of the senior naval officer, shall think proper to prescribe; and the undersigned is further desired to call attention to that regulation of the insurgent authorities, which is concurred in by the Commander-in-Chief, requiring merchant vessels not to approach nearer to Nanking at night than the Pingshan Pagoda, nor to enter at any time the Tsaouhea Creek.

The positions at present selected for consular establishments on the river above Chingkiang are the cities of Hankow and Kiu-kiang, and his Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief has stationed vessels of war at these ports, as well as at Chinkiang and Nanking for the [illegible] protecting British interests, and giving due support to Her Majesty's Consuls in the performance of their duties.

[illegible] Commanding,

Yang-tsze River, March 9th, 1861. HARRY S. PARKES.

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN THE YANG-TSZE RIVER.

ART. I. Every British vessel wishing to proceed up the Yang-tsze River beyond Chinkiang, must apply to the British Consul at Shanghai for a pass, to be called the "river pass," authorising the vessel to trade as high as Hankow, which will be issued by the Shanghai Customs, and only by the Customs at that port, on the application of the Consul, as soon as the Customs are satisfied that all the dues and duties due upon the vessel and her cargo have been paid. The Consul will deliver the river pass to the vessel, and will retain in his hands her register or sailing letter, and on the return of the vessel to Shanghai the river pass must be surrendered to the Consul, and returned to the Customs.

ART. II. Every vessel proceeding up or down the river shall be permitted to carry for her protection such an amount of arms and ammunition as shall appear to the Customs at Shanghai to be reasonable, and this amount of arms and ammunition shall be entered in a certificate to be called the "Arms Certificate," which shall be delivered by the Customs, through the Consul, to any vessel applying for the same; and the said vessel shall be bound to bring back to Shanghai all the arms and ammunitions she is thus authorised to carry, or, if she have expended any portion of them during her voyage up or down the river, then to account for the manner in which such portion has been expended. Any vessel returning to Shanghai without any portion of the arms or ammunition stated in her Arms Certificate, and being unable to account satisfactorily for such missing portion, or being discovered trafficking in arms, munitions, or implements of war, at any port or place in the river, or carrying any arms or munitions in excess of the amount stated in her Arms Certificate, is liable to have her river pass withdrawn, and to be prohibited from trading upon the river.

ART. III. The Shanghai Customs may, if they see fit, appoint one or two of their officers to accompany the vessel as far as Chin-kiang, and the master of the vessel is bound to receive these officers on board, and to provide them suitable acommodation, but not their food or expenses. Trading of any kind between Shanghai and Chin-kiang, being an infraction of the XLVII. Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, may be punished as is therein provided.

ART. IV. No vessel is allowed to pass Chin-kiang without anchoring, and being reported to the British Consul and the Customs at that port. The master, on arriving at Chin-kiang, must deliver to the Consul his river pass, arms certificate, Shanghai port clearance, and a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board, and if he wish to proceed up the river immediately, the Consul will forward all the papers above-named to the Customs, who may board and inspect the vessel, and if the Customs have no claim upon the vessel, or there be no cause for her detention, they will at once grant a new port clearance, and give this, together with the river pass and arms certificate to the master, who will then be at liberty to continue his voyage. But if the stay of a vessel at Chin-kiang exceed twenty-four hours, she must be reported within that time to the British Consul, and by the Consul to the Customs, in the manner provided in the XXXVII. Article of the Treaty of Tien tsin, and a manifest of her cargo and a copy of her passenger list furnished to the Consul; and if she land any portion of her cargo, or take on board any cargo, she must do so in the manner provided in the said Treaty; and the Consul will retain in his possession her river pass and arms certificate, until she receives her port clearance from the Custom-house, and is again ready to depart. Any British vessel proceeding up the river above Chin-kiang without a river pass, arms certificate, and Chin-kiang port clearance, duly obtained as provided in these regulations, commits infringement of the XLVII. Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and is liable to the penalty therein provided.

ART. V. Every vessel must be reported to the British Consul at Kiu-kiang and Hankow, within twenty-four hours after her arrival at either of those ports, and the master must lodge in the hands of the Consul the vessel's river pass, arms certificate, and Chin-kiang port clearance, and must deliver to the Consul a manifest of her inward cargo, and a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew on board; and the Consul will retain in his possession the river pass, arms certificate, and Chin-kiang port clearance, until the vessel is again ready to depart, and until he has received the manifest of her cargo outwards, and a list of all passengers and persons not forming part of her registered crew, and intending to leave the port in the said vessel; and before returning the said papers to the master, the Consul will endorse on the Chin-kiang port clearance, the respective dates on which it was lodged in his hands, and returned to the master. No report, however, need be made in the case of a vessel passing Kiu-kiang without anchoring, nor is it requisite that a vessel passing that port without discharging or taking in cargo, should deliver a manifest to the Consul.

ART. VI. Every vessel coming down the river must anchor at Chin-kiang, and be reported to the Consul, and cleared by the Customs, in the manner provided in the Fourth Article of these Regulations; and the Customs may, if they see fit, appoint one or two of their officers to accompany the vessel to the port of Shanghai, where the vessel is bound to proceed without touching at any other port or place, and these Customs officers must be received on board, and treated in the manner provided in the Second Article of these Regulations.

ART. VII. The payment of all import and export duties due by all British vessels, duly authorised to trade on the river above Chin-kiang, being secured to the Chinese Government by Articles I., IV., and VI. of these Regulations, Articles XXXVIII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI., of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, will not apply to such vessels, after they have passed Chin-kiang inwards, and any vessel so authorised may therefore discharge or load legal merchandise, at ports or places on the river above Chin-kiang, without being required to obtain Custom-house permits, or to pay export duties until the vessel returns to Chin-kiang.

ART. VIII.—The manifests of cargo that are to be delivered to Her Majesty's Consuls at the various ports, as provided in these regulations, must be made out in the form of a summary, stating the quantity of each description of goods on board, either in dimensions, weight, or value as the case may be.

ART IX.—The breach of any of these Regulations may be punished by the withdrawal from a vessel of her river pass, and by prohibiting her from further trading on the river, and if this penalty be awarded when on the river, she may be sent or taken to Shanghai, and also, and in addition to the preceding penalty, by any other pains or penalties that may be incurred by the same offence for a breach of treaty. And it shall be competent for any of Her Majesty's Consuls, to detain any vessel trading on the river under these Regulations, against which any other complaint or claim may at any time be laid, until the same shall have been heard and determined by the Consul, and his judgment carried into execution.

ART. X.—These Regulations may at any time be suspended or annulled, added to or amended, as, and in whatever way, may be judged expedient by H B. Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in China, and the high Chinese authorities in communication together. HARRY S. PARKES.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REBELS.

I am directed by the Commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces of Her Majesty the Queen of England, in China, to acquaint you:—

That by the recent arrangements at Peking, the right has been conceded to British ships, of navigating the River Yang-tsze for the purpose of trade immediately, and that he has stationed me with the *Centaur* at Nanking, in order that they may exercise that right, with entire freedom to themselves, and without molestation to others.

That in order to effect this object, every British vessel passing Nanking will communicate with, and receive a pass from me; a copy of which will be sent, for your information, to whomsoever you may think proper to name for the purpose, and the Commander-in-Chief expects you will order all persons acting under your authority, to be instructed duly to respect my passes, and not to interfere with the vessels carrying them.

That in the passes the vessel will be fully described, the master will be directed invariably to carry his flag, and not to use his guns, or other arms, except in self-defence; and will be duly informed of the regulations under which he may go ashore, or conduct trade at the several places in your possession.

That the Commander-in Chief has seen the letter written by Mung, Prince of Tsan, and Lin, Prince of Chang; and that the request contained therein—that all persons wishing to enter the city from British ships shall receive directions to give notice of the same to the Superintendent of Customs, and that no person shall visit your armed encampment—shall be duly attended to.

That the Commander-in Chief further expects, that if your forces attack and take either of the following places, namely—Chin-kiang, Kiu-kiang, Hankow, or any others in the river at which British subjects may be settled or trading, all such British subjects will be unmolested both in their persons and property; that on the other hand the commanders of the vessels of war stationed there, will receive directions in no way whatever to interfere in the hostilities which may be going on, except for the purpose of protecting their countrymen, should it be necessary to do so.

That if British subjects commit any offence on shore, they are not to be punished by the Taeping authorities, but are to be made prisoners, and sent on board the *Centaur*, with a full statement of the offence they have committed, which shall be duly dealt with according to British law. Should a Chinese of the Taepings commit an offence on board any British ship, he will in the same manner be sent to the authorities on shore for punishment.

I am directed distinctly to acquaint you, that I am in no degree responsible for the conduct of any other vessels, except those which are British, and that, as far as I am concerned, you can deal with all others in any way you may think proper.

REPLY OF TAEPING AUTHORITIES.

"They agree unreservedly to all the conditions of the above communication. In the event of their attacking Chin-kiang, Kiu-kiang, or Hankow, they will give previous notice to the British authorities if possible. British vessels coming to Nanking, should not approach nearer than the Ping-shan Pagoda at night; and the Tsaouhea Creek can only be used by vessels of war.

FORM OF PASS.

Pass granted to Mr. (A.B.), master of the British (steamer or vessel C.D. barque), rigged, (340) tons burthen, (2) guns, No. of her crew (21)

1. Your vessel is permitted to navigate the river for the purposes of trade and on presenting this pass to any of the Taeping authorities you will not be interfered with by them.

2. You are permitted to hold intercourse with the shore, or to trade only under such regulations as their authorities shall think proper to prescribe subject to my approval, and wherever a British vessel of war is stationed

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you are not to communicate with the shore except with the sanction of her commander.

3. You are to be careful that your English Red Ensign is hoisted always.

4. You are not to use your guns or arms except in self-defence, for which I shall hold you personally responsible, and you are not to visit any armed encampment of the Taepings.

5. You are to be careful that when the shore is visited, either by yourself, your officers, or crew, such conduct is observed as will avoid giving offence to the inhabitants.

JAPAN.

There is no fresh news of interest from Japan, the latest date being the 4th March, which conveys the intelligence which appeared in our last issue. The China papers, however, contain the full report of a meeting, which ought to have reached us by the last mail—of British residents at Yokuhama on the 19th February, convened by Capt. F Howard Vyse, "for the purpose of taking into consideration a report, and the proceedings of a preliminary meeting, on the subject of existing grievances and obstructions at this port."

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *China Mail* affirms "on good authority" that the Government of Peking is in a state of confusion, and that Mr. Wade writes that the dynasty will be utterly destroyed, or in the expressive language of the *China Mail*, "go to smash," if the Emperor delays his return much longer. An important Imperial edict has been published, establishing a Board for Foreign Affairs. This significant document seems to show that the Chinese Government considers it not only necessary but wise to fulfil in good faith the obligations to which she is pledged. We transcribe the following portion of the edict, which was first published in the *Peking Gazette* of March 20th:—

"Let a Board of Superintendence of Commercial Intercourse with all nations be established at Peking, and let the Prince of Kun, Yi-sin, the High Chancellor Kwei-liang, and Wen-hsiang, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, be appointed to the control thereof. Let the Board of Rites at the same time issue a seal of office, bearing the title of 'Imperially appointed superintendency of commercial intercourse with foreign nations.' For the under-secretaryships which it is necessary to establish, let Manchou and Chinese officials, to the number of eight, be selected from among the secretaries of the inner council, the boards, and the council of State. These officers will not be required to do duty at the same time at the council of State. They will take their turn of duty consecutively.

"The Titular Vice-President, Tsung-hou, is to reside at Tien-tsin, as superintendent of the three (northern) ports, having all commercial relations at Niu-chwang, Tien-tsin, and Teng-chou, beneath his supervision; and he will co-operate with the respective Manchou generals, viceroys, governors, and prefects, in the discharge of his duties. He will receive a seal with his title as 'Superintendent of Trade for the Three Ports'—but it will not be necessary to add the designation of 'Imperial Commissioner.'

"The duties of superintendent of trade at Canton, Foo-chow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, together with the three ports on the Inner River; and Chao-chou, Chiung-chou, and Tam-sui in Formosa, are to be discharged by the Acting Imperial Commissioner, Hieh-hwan, Governor of Kiang-su.

"Of the newly opened ports, Niu-chwang alone is to be beneath the control of the Superintendent of Manchurian Customs. For the conduct of business at Tang-chou and the other ports, let officers be appointed by the respective Viceroys and Governors, in concert with Tsung-hou and Hsieh-hwan.

"Reports to the Throne must be made from time to time, regarding the official communications from (the representatives of) the different nations, together with all matters affecting commercial intercourse; while the original despatches themselves must, at the same time, be forwarded for perusal, communication being simultaneously made to the Board of Rites for transmission to the superintendency of foreign commercial intercourse."

TIEN-TSIN.

Dates from Tien-tsin are to the 15th of March, the Peiho being clear of ice, gunboats and other vessels are again passing to and fro. The British Minister was to start for Peking on the 20th, and the Emperor to leave Jehol for the capital on the 23rd. The journey would occupy five days.

Our troops, as usual, have found means of driving out *ennui*, and what with feats on the ice and theatricals, they appear to have had a good time of it. They have fitted up a theatre in the building, inside the East Gate, called the "Grotto Yamun." It is said to be a perfect gem; the scenery was painted by Captain F——, whose artistical talent is renowned. The opening address was written and delivered by an officer of the Commissariat Staff. The pieces produced were "The Wandering Minstrel," "Taming a Tiger," and "Whitebait at Greenwich."

Part of the French force is about to leave, namely—one battalion of the 102nd Regiment for Cochin China, and a battery of artillery for France.

The following notification has been issued:—

1. The Custom-house for foreign shipping will be opened forthwith at the northern extremity of the ground set apart for the British settlement, and all inspections of goods subject to duty will be made there daily by the Chinese officers.

2. British merchant vessels arriving at Tien-tsin must anchor in that part of the river between the new Custom-house on the north and the two large forts connected with Sangkolinsin's wall on the south.

3. An office of general inspection is about to be established at Taku, and any British merchant vessel entering the river, will be boarded there by a Custom-house officer who will remain on board till she reaches the anchorage for foreign shipping at Tien tsin.

4.—The time allowed in Art. 37 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, for lodging the ship's papers, &c., in the hands of the Consul at Tien-tsin is extended to seventy-two hours in the case of a merchant vessel whose draught of water is such as to necessitate her anchoring outside the bar of the Peiho; and if this rule be not complied with within ninety-six hours, the penalties which are laid down in the above-named article of the Treaty aforesaid will be enforced.

In like manner the time allowed for correcting a manifest is extended to forty-eight hours; and the corrected document may be handed in to the Customs officers either at Tien-tsin or Taku.

5.—When portions of the cargo of a British merchant vessel have already paid duty at any of the other open ports of China, the exemption certificates should be handed in to the Consul, along with the ship's papers, manifests, &c., that the same may be reported at once to the Superintendent of Customs, so as to obviate delay in landing the goods.

6. When the Superintendent of Customs at Tien-tsin shall have granted a permit to open hatches to any British merchant-vessel anchored off the bar, this permit must be presented in the first instance at the Taku Office, and Chinese officers will then be despatched to see the hatches opened, and take note of the nature and amount of the cargo transhipped into the cargo-boats. As each of these boats is laden her hold will be sealed, and a permit granted her to proceed to Tien-tsin. This permit will contain a statement of the cargo conveyed, and the name of the ship from which it is taken, and on the arrival of the boat at Tien-tsin it must be handed in at the Custom-house, when the cargo will be inspected, and if everything be found correct, the goods may then be landed and the duties paid into the Government bank.

(Signed) J. MONGAN, Acting Consul.

A letter dated 14th March says:—The ice at Taku commenced to show indications of breaking up on the 2nd instant, it then being unsafe to cross on it between the forts. On the 8th it was partially broken up at various parts of the river, and at noon on the 12th it suddenly began to crack, and move away in front of the town of Tien-tsin, and the river is now quite clear up to that point, though masses of ice are still floating past the town from portions of the river higher up, not yet navigable. This day at noon, the first gun-boat of the season arrived from Taku, the *Drake*, No. 78, and will take down the present mail to Maitau, from whence it will be sent on to Shanghai.

The French received this forenoon their mails of the 12th January, but the English portion of the mail is not yet forthcoming. Throughout the winter the postal arrangements of our allies have been much superior to ours, as they have had their mails regularly from Chefoo, while it was only on the 3rd of the present month that the English army received any since the 19th December last, on which day the European mail of 10th October arrived. The English mail of 10th December was delivered in Tien-tsin, *via* Chefoo, on the 3rd; and on the 6th inst., the mails of 26th October, 10th and 26th November came up from Chefoo, and yesterday was received the one of 26th December; so at last, with the exception of the 10th January from London, the army have received all their missing mails.

Quite a feat has been accomplished by one of the officers stationed at Tien-tsin, who skated from Taku to Tien-tsin, an estimated distance of sixty-eight miles. He started at 8 A.M., and arrived at 5 P.M., and is probably the only instance on record of the journey having been performed in that style.

SHANGHAI.

The opening of the Yang-tze-Keang and the movements of the expedition, engross public attention to the exclusion of almost all other matters. Full details will be found in another column. The port of Neu-chwang, which has hitherto attracted but little attention, is open to trade, and signs of improvement are manifest here in the demand for goods for shipment to the Northern ports. Trade in the old channels is still interrupted, in consequence of the proximity of large bodies of insurgents, who had advanced to and burned the town of Cheen-joo, within easy distance of Shanghai; and it appears doubtful whether an active business can be carried on by the natives, and whether the whole of the trade with the interior will not be transferred to foreigners, or at any rate pass up the river in craft bearing

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treaty flags. The Imperial government appears to become daily more impotent; and, although there are few, if any, traits in the rebels worthy of admiration, the Government that cannot suppress them is equally to be despised.

The rebels have been burning villages and detached farm-houses in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and appear anxious, according to the *North China Herald*, "to surround the town with a belt of desolated country." The *Herald* adds: "It may come to pass that the principle of non-intervention will prove an error, and be abandoned by our authorities to the discomfort of the rebels, when it is found that the ports are virtually cut off from the interior by a desert, created through their marauding propensities. Their deference to our power and their ostensible friendliness to foreigners generally, will be of very little advantage to our commerce if the Chinese traders cannot pass freely to and fro. Indeed, but for the opening of [illegible] as hoped, We should see a mere city of refuge, our only employment being the housing of Chinese, exiled from their own towns and homes."

From the same paper we extract the following summary of news:—"A disturbance has taken place outside the East Gate of the city, which was eventually quelled by the French stationed there. The troops of a certain General named 'Ma' having arrived at Shanghai during the night, desired to get admission into the city; this being denied to them, they proceeded to take forcible possession of the dwellings near the East Gate for quarters, greatly to the consternation of the occupants, who imagined that nothing short of the rebels having arrived, could have given rise to such disturbance. As the native officers could not restore order, the French troops were called out and arrested some 50 of them. A high officer named Pang, (a retired Minister of the Privy Council), and specially deputed from Peking as commander of the Shanghai militia) afterwards proceeded to the spot to investigate the cause of the uproar, and finding that the officer in charge could not control his troops, ordered him at once to be executed, which was then and there carried into effect. As the inhabitants were still apprehensive of further attacks from this soldiery, and kept their shops closed, the Shanghai magistrate, to set their mind at rest, issued a proclamation stating that these troops would only remain there a few days and then be marched off to Tsing-poo.

The Imperialist troops suffered a severe defeat some three or four days ago at Ka-ting. They had been pursuing some rebels from Nan-siang to Ka-ting, and at first succeeded in entering the place, but were as speedily driven out again with a loss of altogether some 100 soldiers. On a valiant Colonel Ma-ting-kwei, who has been winning to himself considerable reputation lately, coming to their relief, the rebels fell back at the sight of his standard. The Imperialists have since occupied a strong position at Nang-siang and Hang-chiao, between this and Ka-ing, to intercept their further approach upon Shanghai.

Two thousand more Imperial troops have recently arrived at Woosung, from the country north of the Yang-tze. Great things are expected of these troops, as they have been fighting in Gan Hwui, and been everywhere victorious. The little steamer purchased by the "literati" and traders of the retreat, in the Ta-hu Lake, Tung-ting-shan, is said to have been captured by the rebels, and the place itself taken some ten days ago.

Communications with Hang-chow, Shao-hing, and Ningpo, by way of Hu-chow, has been reopened, the rebels having departed from thence.

About 100 French troops and the *Meteor* steamer are stationed at Woosung to prevent the rebels interfering in that quarter, which we believe has been threatened; but the people there do not seem to evince any alarm, and business is going on just as usual.

According to accounts from the districts near Soo-chow, business was being carried on without interruption, and duties being levied at the barriers of San-li-ch'ao and Chi-li-chiao, near Woo-keang and Loo-c'heu, by the rebels, and on goods conveyed by native boats from this place; a fixed rate of duty was being levied on the invoice being presented showing their value.

A plot of ground has been ceded to the French in the city here, on the site of a Roman Catholic church, which existed there under a past dynasty, and on which a Chinese temple, the "Kuan-li-Miao," was erected some sixty years ago; this building is also now in their possession. A claim was made for this ground some fifteen years ago, and resulted in a promise, which was never fulfilled, that the French should have it after ten years from that date. School-rooms for Chinese children have now been opened there under the supervision of the missionaries.

Mr. E. A. Reynolds has designed and built a vessel called the *Lan-hwa*, which deserves notice as being the first steamer built in Shanghai, and the first vessel clearing for any port on the Yang-tsze-kiang under the new regulations for foreign trade on that river. She cleared on the 19th of March for Chin-kiang, and will probably proceed to Hankow.

The Prince of Kung has sent Mr. Lay authority to act as Inspector-General of Customs.

SWATOW.

The body of James Malley, the Second Engineer of the [illegible], has been brought in by some fishermen. There were marks of two frightful blows upon the face, which had undoubtedly been received before life was extinct. One very severe blow was between the eyes, the other on the lips. From all the ascertained circumstances of the case, there is only too great reason to fear that he was murdered in a sampan while on his way to the gunboat, which lay about 300 yards from the shore. It would then seem as if he had been taken outside and thrown overboard. The body when found was stripped of the coat, and plundered of a ring and about $25 which the unfortunate man is known to have had with him.

Among recent arrivals has been that of Mr. Breck, U. S. Consul, who with Mrs Breck was to leave for Ningpo.

HONG KONG.

According to a return published in the *Hong Kong Register*, the number of troops in China were as follows:—At Tien-tsin 3,080, at Taku Forts 75; Shanghai 1,740; Hong Kong 1,989; Kowloon 925; Stanley 69; Canton 2,640. Total 10,518. The 60th Royal Rifles are about to embark for England.

From the *Daily Press* we extract a notice of the new territory of Kowloong:—

Mr. Commissioner May has made rapid progress in developing the resources of the place, and considering the primitive means at his command, we were not a little surprised at the result. He has nothing but convict labour to rely on, and his prison is a confiscated cargo boat, which likewise serves for the police station. An excellent road has been constructed to the civil encampment, which is beautifully situated on the summit of a hill, and consists of a number of tents enclosed on a levelled spot by a bamboo fence. The road then strikes in an easterly direction, and when completed will communicate with all the villages on the cession.

The statistics of the Civil Commissioner, combined with a report of the cases adjudicated by him, would be valuable returns in more respects than one. In the first place, they would illustrate the sad state of anarchy at present ruling in China; and in the next place, they would form an authentic unimpeachable record of what Cowloon was when the English took it. Should the place ever attain the importance we expect it will, such a record will be cherished by future generations.

The extent of the cession is much larger than we had the most remote idea of. Cutting off the corners, we should say it must be more than ten miles round. The difference between the atmosphere on the Cowloon side and on this is something considerable. For instance, on Sunday last, whilst there was scarcely any wind here, there was a strong sea breeze blowing on the Cowloon side through the Ly-ee-moon. The difference surprised us.

Regarding the encroachments of the military authorities we were perfectly astounded. Some distance north of the parade ground, and just at the point, where if there ever should be a town there it should certainly form the centre, a line of long sheds is being constructed. We should think their dimensions are each 120 feet by 45. They are double roofed with large eaves, are high off the ground, and extremely well adapted for summer quarters. There are about ten of them, and they reach nearly across the peninsula. If the 60th Rifles are really going home, which we believe there is no doubt about, what can these huts be for? The cost is $1,300 each, but they will stand no chance against a typhoon. With the huts already erected, the parade-ground, and these sheds just described, all absorbed by the military, which is clearly what is aimed at, the cession will be a burden to the colony, for the remainder will be hardly worth having."

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Sir Hercules Robinson's Government is said to be approved of by people of every class.

Frequent desertions have occurred in the army and navy, upwards of forty having taken place within a very short time.

A large concourse met in the Happy Valley, on the 30th of March, to witness the exploits of the contending athletes for prizes offered by the Race Committee. Foot races, hopping, and hurdle races, wrestling, &c., formed the programme of the day's amusements. The band of H. M.'s 44th Regiment, as well as that of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, were on the ground, and enlivened the scene with excellent music.

The *Hong Kong Register* says, "We perceive, with the highest satisfaction, that his Excellency has proposed, and his council assented to, a plan for procuring efficient Chinese scholars to fill the vacant offices connected with interpretership in our criminal and civil courts, by importing well educated youths from home, and having them instructed here under competent masters, at the expense of the Colony."

We have much pleasure in noticing that the resident merchants of Yokuhama have subscribed the sum of $1,000 for the payment of the fine imposed on Mr. Moss by Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's minister at Yedo, and in amemorial t o him they record their opinion that he acquitted himself throughout the trial in a most truthful and praiseworthy manner, and that had the Japanese not been under *duresse*, the evidence would have been totally different, and quite confirmatory of his own statements. A suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong against Mr. Alcock for damages, which will shortly be brought to trial.

The American steamer *Fire Dart* arrived from New York on the 20th March, having left the latter place on 10th of December.

CANTON.

The *Friend of China* writes somewhat severely of the Bishop of Victoria, whom it accuses of "gross neglect in not providing some means for the performance of Divine service at Whampoa. His Lordship knows," says the editor, "that two-thirds of the master mariners visiting the anchorage are Englishmen, who prefer the Church of England's to any other form of worship; and yet, notwithstanding the presence of the conventicle of which we speak, no Church of England minister is able to officiate, simply because there is no licensed quarter in which he may publicly appear."

From a number of items of news in the same paper we extract the following:—

"The distress occasioned in Cochin China, by the now long continued war with France, will have made many of the poorer of the population quite ready to go to any quarter where food can be obtained; and dollars being given in advance, as in China, Coolie labour will be as abundant as we hear it is among the smaller islands under the Government of the Philippines, a quarter which importers of Coolie labour at Havana intend to try next year we are told; the restrictions applying to Chinese have no application to born subjects of Her Most Catholic Majesty."

Such another place as China for feasts and festivals there cannot be in the world. The other evening, when all work was done, a procession passed through the streets of Honan, the end of which could not be seen after an hour had gone by. On inquiry we were told that it was termed the festival of *sieu foe*, "burning old clothes." Some of the effigies, especially of fishes of transparent paper, with candles inside, were particularly good; while the living figures of pretty girls just reaching their teens, nicely dressed, be-whitened and be-rouged (showing that Chinese have as much love as Westerns for fair complexions, rosy cheeks, and cherry lips) were charms on which a bachelor could dream for nights.

The number of the *Friend of China* for March 30, contains an interesting and curious article on Coolie emigration, entitled "The Other Side; or, the Coolie Question in its True Bearings."

The following is the form of passport given to approved applicants at British Consulates—Fee one dollar:—

Passport No. British Consulate,
1861.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at , requests the civil and military authorities of the Emperor of China, in conformity of the Ninth Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to allow a British subject to travel freely and without hindrance or molestation in the Chinese empire, and to give him protection and aid in case of necessity.

Mr. ——, being a person of known respectability, is desirous of proceeding to (cities and towns in the Kwang-tung province) passport is given him, on condition of his not visiting the cities or towns occupied by the insurgents. H. B. M.'s Consul.

This passport will remain in force for a year from the date thereof.

Signature of the bearer:

The Allied Commissioners have issued a proclamation that in consequence of the setting in of the South-West monsoon, and the approach of a season unfavourable to navigation, emigration depots will close on the 30th of April (they are closed already), and not re-open till the 15th of September next.

In the *Daily Press* we observe the report—for the truth of which that paper does not vouch—that the Governor-General of Hoonan and Hoopeh has addressed a despatch to the Emperor, suggesting that the Imperial Court be removed to Shensi. "The reason given is that foreigners are invincible upon or near the water, and that Peking is open to their attacks; therefore, if the Court remain at that city, it can be brought under their influence by intimidation. Shensi is recommended because it is surrounded by hills, through which foreigners would have great difficulty in penetrating. The reply from the Emperor was that the suggestion should be adopted, and the Court removed during the course of the year."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

On the 9th of December, 1857, a Royal order was published for the establishment of a Mint for reducing to small coins the South American doubloons which at present constitute the large proportion of the currency. It was not till the 19th of March that this came into partial operation, and several months must yet elapse before any issue of the smaller coins can be made that will serve as a substitute for the large silver dollars.

Great activity is being manifested in the construction of roads and bridges, and material improvements are being rapidly introduced in the provinces, especially in the manufacture in sugars, the old system being abandoned by many of the growers, and boilers and machinery adopted for crushing, &c. In this respect a great loss is felt in the death of Mr. Stoll, a mechanical engineer of great ability, who kept their machinery in repair, and had just entered into contracts for making and setting up machines.

Cholera and small-pox have been very prevalent, but are now gradually disappearing.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

Dates have been received to March 30. Another expedition of the French was preparing for an attack on Mitho. Several vessels were waiting for rice, and the price had risen to nearly $2 per picul.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The little steamer *Rainbow*, belonging to the Sarawak Government, had again returned to Singapore, with dates from Sarawak to March 26, and she bids fair to supply efficiently the greatest want which Sarawak had, viz., want of communication. The improvement of the settlement may date from the time of her arrival.

Muka is represented to be as strongly fortified as Seriff Massahore could make it, and it was anticipated he would make an attack on Kanowit. Captain Brooke had placed reinforcements in the fort. Sir James Brooke was about to visit Brunó in the *Rainbow*.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Further details are given of the effects of the inundations. The *Herndelsblad* remarks: "Truly there is no country in the world where past misfortunes are so soon forgotton as in Java. The inhabitants of the inundated districts have again returned to their dwellings, or are busy building new houses on the old sites. The fields which were destroyed have been mostly replanted, and the 'pestiferous mud' of a month previous is now become 'the fruitful layer of slime' which promises a rich harvest and compensation for past losses. Of those who found their death in the water or under landslips little is thought." There is no fear of any prolonged want. The necessaries of life are very little dearer than usual at this time of the year, and the state of the rice crops is really everywhere very promising.

The damage done on the West coast of Sumatra by the earth-

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quake, and especially by the rising of the sea, was very great. The sea came so suddenly on the garrison that they fled half-clothed to the Campong Hilibobo. Twelve of the soldiers and thirty-two natives were drowned. The rest of the garrison afterwards proceeded to Gunong Sitoli, where they arrived in a sick and wretched condition.

Complaints are made regarding the large export of silver money from Java to Singapore, and the Government is called upon to take measures to prevent this. In 1858 2½ millions, and in 1859, four millions of florins were thus exported, and it is stated that by the last mail that 800,000f. were taken from Batavia. The export of this money causes a loss to the State of from four to five per cent.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press* announces the arrival of the Sultan of Tringaun, who was received by the Governor and resident councillor. The Sultan is on his way to Mecca.

A petition will be presented in a few days to his Honour the Governor, showing the great injury the petitioners suffer from foreigners being allowed to sail in vessels from this port under the British flag, the privilege of taking the command of a ship sailing under other national colours being denied them in other ports.

The tiger now exhibited in Campong Glam measures fourteen feet from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail, and is thirty-three inches in height, at the withers.

The *Standard* announces:—"The old-remembered tenants of Gemmill's-buildings are gradually leaving; a gentleman who has for years established a store, is selling off; the hotel portion of the block will pass into other hands; the old shipping office, latterly used for general transactions, will be occupied by another tenant.

The second number of the *Singapore Review* has fully realised the expectations which were entertained from the author's varied and general knowledge; and if the first number was not graciously received, at least in Singapore, it carried with it much local information which could not fail to interest strangers.

The ice ship has arrived, and is expected to realise a fair price.

The Government are constructing lines of road from Serangoon to Pongul, a distance of about two and a-half miles; from Pongul to Eo Chu Kang, two and a-half miles; from Tangling to Passer Panjang, three miles, from whence a road will lead to Ayer Rajah, three miles; from Panjang, in a due westerly direction, to a place not yet named, four miles.

His Imperial Majesty's steam frigate *Gironde*, Mons. Thayan, arrived at Singapore on the evening of the 27th of March, having left Bankok Siam on the 23rd, with their Excellencies the Siamese Ambassadors, who landed under the usual salute from Fort Fullerton. Their Excellencies embarked on board the *Gironde* on the 3rd of April, *en route* to France *via* Suez.

The captain and crew of the schooner *Willy* (Brem.) arrived here on the 11th of March, reporting the total loss of that vessel.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.

BIRTHS.

ALISON.—On the 6th inst., at 4, Albyn-place, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Alison, C.B., of a daughter.

BOWMAN.—On the 5th inst., at Stangrove, Eden bridge, Kent, the wife of A. Bowman, Esq., of a daughter.

BESLEY.—On the 24th ult., at 4, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, the wife of Frederick Besley, Esq., of Oak Lodge, Highgate, of a son.

CLARK.—On the 3rd inst., at Instow, North Devon, the wife of Thomas Clark, Esq., of Point de Galle, Ceylon, of a son.

D'ALMEIDA.—On the 24th March, at Mount Echo, Singapore, the wife of Joaquim D'Almeida, Esq., of a son.

GREENFIELD.—On the 30th ult., at 1, Abbot's-road, Kilburn Priory, the wife of Hume Greenfield, of a son.

GORDON.—On the 4th inst., at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of H. W. Gordon, Esq., C.B., of a son.

JOAQUIM.—On the 2nd March, at Mount Narseis, Singapore, Mrs. Joaquim, of a daughter

LACY.—On the 24th ult., at 3, Kew-terrace, Great Western-road, Glasgow Mrs. Henry B. Lacy, of a daughter.

LATHAM.—On the 5th inst., at 17, Kent-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Edward Latham, Esq., of a daughter.

MORRICE.—On the 9th inst., at the Vicarage, Longbridge Deverill, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. W. D. Morrice, of a daughter.

PAGE.—On the 2nd March, at Shanghai, China, Mrs F. M. Page, of a daughter.

PEIRCE.—On the 22nd March, at Cochin, Malabar Coast, the wife of R. H. Peirce, Esq., of a son, which only survived his birth twenty-four hours.

RIBEIRO.—On the 23rd March, at Macao, the wife of Mr. L. V. Ribeiro, of a son.

SKOTTOWE.—On the 25th ult., at the Priory, Douglas, Isle of Man, the wife of N. J. Skottowe, Esq., Commander of the P. and O. Co.'s ship *Columbian*, of a son.

TATE.—On the 9th March, at Shanghai, Mrs. J. Priestley Tate, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRACE—OSBORN.—On the 2nd inst., at the parish church, Fareham, Hants, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thomson, Bart., Francis Edward Brace, Esq., of Catisfield Lodge, Fareham, late Lieut. of 3rd Buffs, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles Osborn, Esq., of Down-end, Fareham.

BALLARD—MONCRIEFF.—On the 30th ult., at Dalkeith, N.B., by the Rev. W. Scott Moncrieff, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., Bombay Engineers, to Joanna, daughter of Robert Scott Moncreiff, Esq., of Fossaway, Perthshire.

BIRDSEYE—BURROUGHS.—On the 14th March, at Trinity Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. J. Hobson, T. J. Birdseye, Esq of Shanghai, to Sarah Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Burroughs, Esq., of Derby.

DURNFORD—COURCY.—On the 1st inst., at St. Martin's Church, Guernsey, by the Rev. James Mainguy, M.A., Colonel George Durnford, to Henrietta, only child of M. de Courcy, Esq., Havelet House, in that island.

LYALL—MACNEILL.—On the 24th ult., at Montrose, by the Rev. John Ferguson, Johanna, daughter of Captain Macneill, of Easter Brakie, Forfarshire, late of the 91st Regiment, to John Lyall, Esq., late of Calcutta.

SMITH—SPROULE.—On the 7th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill, London, by the Rev. William Darby, Thomas Smith, of China, to Marian, eldest daughter of James Sproule, Esq., of Adelaide-road, Hampstead.

SANFORD—WOOLLETT.—On the 6th inst., at Bolbec, Seine Inférieure, by the Rev. Hill Wilson, Resident Protestant Minister at Havre (the ceremony having been previously performed by H.M.'s Consul at Havre), Heaunas Sanford, Esq., of Park-road, Stockwell, to Marran Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph Woollett, Esq., of Bolbec.

DEATHS.

ALVES.—On the 15th March, at Macao, Joze Miguel Alves, Esq.

BASTOS.—On the 30th March, at Hong Kong, Jose Bastos, third son of the late A. J. Bastos.

BRIARD.—On the 15th February, on board the American barque *C. E. Tilton* in the Gulf of Siam, of dysentery, Charles Tilton Briard, only son of J. H. and Louisa Briard aged three years, three months, and eighteen days.

BROWN.—On the 5th March, at Hong Kong, Colour-Sergeant Brown, 44th Regiment, aged 31 years.

CLARK.—On the 27th ult., Deputy-Inspector of Army Hospitals, John Clark, M.D., aged 54.

MARKWICK.—On the 8th March, at Hong Kong, of smallpox, Ricardo, and on the 30th March, Maria, son and daughter of Mr. Richard Markwick.

RAWSON.—On the 26th ult., aged 74, Mrs. Rowson, Green Royde, Halifax, Yorkshire.

STOLL.—On the 11th March, at Manila, Mr. John Stoll aged 39 years.

WADMAN.—On the 4th inst., Henry A. Wadman, infant son of E. Wadman, late of Ningpo, China, aged 13 months and 8 days.

WILBER.—On the 14th March, at the Excelsior Hotel, Whampoa, aged 21 years, of paralysis, Charlotte Hays, the wife of E. E. Wilber, Esq., of the firm of E. E. Wilber and Co., Commission Agents.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—The opening of the ports up the Yang-tsze, and the prospects of trade at Tein-tsin, have at length tended to impart some life into the market, and although quotations have not decidedly advanced, still there is an improved demand and a much better feeling in the minds both of importers and dealers. A vessel called the *Maryland*, cleared for Tein-tsin with 150 bales and 300 cases Manchester goods, 200 bales Am. drills, 100 boxes glass, and 50 chests opium. Sales of grey shirtings T. cloths, chintzes, and Am. drills have been made to some extent for shipment to Hankow. T. cloths are a little higher. White shirtings, white and dyed spots, coloured brocades, chintzes (especially scarlet) camlets, lastings, and well assorted Sp. stripes are readily saleable and incline upwards. Lead is in limited demand. Iron dull, with a heavy stock. Tin lower and quiet. Tin plates saleable for Japan. Window glass, saleable with difficulty, stock excessive. Ratans, sapanwood and sandalwood are all saleable. Provisions, &c.: A demand springing up for the service of the French; good Gallego flour has been placed at $8 to $8.50, but the market is now dull again. Beef is in excessive supply, and good American can be had at $9 per barrel. Pork is not in such heavy stock, and is saleable at $13 to $15 per barrel for prime. In other articles under this heading there is no room for remark, the market being glutted. Coals: The supply continues large. The Hong Kong rates afloat for entire cargoes are $10 to $10.50 for English steam, $6 for Sydney. The Shanghai quotations rule much higher, say English 12 to 15 taels. Sydney, 10 to 10½ taels. Japan, 5 to 6 taels.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—There has been a good demand for grey long cloths, T.-cloths, and lead. The following are the sales reported for the fortnight:—Cotton yarn, 75 bales, low numbers at $32 to $33; grey shirtings 2,000 pieces 9½ lb. at $2.75; T.-cloths 5,500 pieces, 6 to 7 lb. at $1.50 to $2; brocades 300 pieces, white at $2.20; 300 piece died to $3.50; lead 1,000 piculs at $8.75 to $9.25.

CANTON.—Yarn in reduced stock and firmer; grey shirtings incline upward; iron, lead, and tin plates in good demand.

HONG KONG.—A fair amount of business has been done, but prices show no improvement. The *Star of the North*, *Strathallan*, and *Veloz* have arrived during the fortnight with moderate supplies. The following are the sales reported:—Yarn 300 bales; long cloths, grey 15,750 pieces; white 600 pieces; T.-cloths 418,500 pieces; Am. drills 4,000 pieces; long ells 500 pieces scarlet; Spanish stripes 250 pieces assorted; lastings 600 pieces; iron 4,000 to 5,000 piculs.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—Shanghai: Black; supplies continue checked, and the small stock at market, whilst it offers a meagre selection, is held above the rates current at Canton and Foochow. The consequence is that an extremely limited business has been transacted during the fortnight, the settlements being reported at under 2,000 chests common Congous at 18 to 20 taels. The stock on the market is stated at 5,000 chests Congou (consisting of Ningchows, Hohows, Hoochows, and common repacked), and 2,000 chests Flowery Pekoes, three-fourths of which are new teas. Green—supplies have been much more free than were anticipated. Settlements during the fortnight are reported to the extent of 7,000 half-chests China, and 2,500 packages Japan leaf. As the business is nearly all transacted by contract quotations cannot be given. The stock on the market is stated at 14,000 half-chests China, and 4,000 half-chests Japan. Arrivals are reported at Ningpo to the extent of 15,000 packages, and the ship *Lord Clarendon* has proceeded there to fill up for New York. Owing to the increased supplies, and to the unfavourable political news from the United States, buyers are unwilling to go on at the excessive rates which have been established, and prices at Shanghai have receded fully 3 taels. The total settlements of greens for this season to date are 89,000 half-chests China, and 40,000 half-chests Japan, against 420,000 packages China, at corresponding period last season. At Foo-chow-Foo: The season's yield of Congou is clearly exhausted, supplies from the country being limited to driblets. The teamen continue firm in their demands, which circumstance, combined with the fact of the assortment at market being the refuse of the

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season, fully accounts for the small business transacted. About 1,300 packages of Fychow Greens have come to hand, and a quantity more are expected. As the risk and expense of bringing these to such an unusual market are very great, the rates demanded are exorbitant. The stock on the market is reduced to 12,000 chests Congou, 1,000 chests flowery Pekoe, and 300 half-chests common Oolong. Canton: There has been a strong disposition evinced during the fortnight by foreigners to invest in Congous, at rates much above those ruling in London on the departure of the 26th January mail. This caused the teamen to become firmer than ever, and prices have tended upwards. The natural consequence is that very little business has been done. Of new country greens about 2,000 packages have come to hand, a quantity of Hyson having been taken for India, at extreme rates. Four chops of Congou have also arrived during the fortnight, which complete the season's supply. Settlements are reported of Congou: 8 chops Oonam and Oopack, common to middling at 18 to 26½ taels, and 650 chests Canton packed at 24 taels. Scented Teas: 3,300 boxes Orange Pekoe at 24 to 29 taels, and 1,000 boxes Caper at 15 to 15½ taels. Powchong: 120 half-chests and 1,400 boxes (for New York) at 17 to 19 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: The dealers show an evident desire to realise, but will not as yet submit to a decline corresponding with the London quotations. From the interior the arrivals have been moderate, and the proportion of good silk is still very small. The sales of the fortnight are estimated at about 1,200 bales. The quotations are—Tsatlees, best 3, 425 to 430 tls. per picul; taysaams 2, 330 to 345 per picul; yuenfa, best 380 to 390:—Canton.—Small settlements are reported for shipment to India to the extent of 50 piculs Loonkong. The remaining stock is very small, and there are not likely to be any more transactions worth reporting for Europe or the United States this season. The quotations are—Rereeled comchock $470 to $475 for the best; Kowkong $400 to to $410; Loonkong $430 to $440. The Macao market has been swept.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: At Canton there is none good at market, the nominal quotation is $18. At Macao 300 piculs came to hand, which were taken at $18 to $18 25c., leaving none upon the market. Cassia Oil is dull, with ample supplies. The Canton quotation is $280; Macao, $260 to $265. Cassia Buds: There is no stock either at Canton or Macao. At the latter the nominal quotation is $35 to $36. Star Anniseed: At Canton none; at Macao 100 piculs are on the market, $14 25c. to $14 50c. being asked. Anniseed Oil is in full supply, both at Canton and Macao, the quotation being $160 to $165. Fire Crackers: The Canton quotation is 90c. per 40 packets of best quality. Matting: At Canton Lintan cargo is quoted 10½c. per yard of four quarter white, and one cent more for red check. Vermillion at Canton is $39 per box of Sun-shing chop.

BATAVIA.—We have had a decided improvement in our market during the last fortnight, and large sales have been made of suitable goods; prices generally are lower than they should be, but still all kinds of manufactures adapted to the season find ready purchasers.

SINGAPORE.—Large arrivals of English goods have brought down rates, and the demand is slack. The stocks are heavy. In exports the purchases have been small, owing to a scarcity and high rates.

MANILA.—The supplies of European goods have been small, and there has been general inactivity in the import markets. The produce market continues very dull, the unfavourable advices from Europe and the United States, combined with scarcity of tonnage, making shippers unwilling to purchase unless at rates that producers are generally unwilling to accept.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 3¼d.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d
Ditto	3	ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6	ditto	4 7	4 7½
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 6½	4 7½
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Manila	6	ditto	4 2	4 2
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	11-65

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 296 to 299 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 216 to 218 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11 to 11½ taels, and at Hong Kong 9½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75.25c. to 75.50c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN
SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	7,602,369	27,812,900	34,156,742	69,822,011	64,219
Comparative period last season	25,869,370	21,295,466	21,044,480	65,209,316	49,585
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	...	...	...	23,008,836	Pic. lbs. 1,753
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	28,985,113	1,558
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	...	...	...	1,361,600	Bales. 6,556
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,391,331	4,115
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	...	...	...	21,150	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	21,018	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From July 1, 1860, to Feb. 28, 1861	...	...	...	11,868,910	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	9,732,881	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,337,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	59,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,930,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Clarendon, from Shanghai, March 11, to New York. Tea, 125,796 lbs.

Per Eliza and Ella, from Shanghai, March 16, to New York. Tea, 894,171 lbs.; raw silk, 20 piculs.

Per Melbourne, from Foo-chow-foo, March 20, to Australia. Tea, 464,000 lbs.

Per Comet, from Canton, March 15, to New York. Tea, 681,400 lbs.; pongees, 16,450 pieces; sarsnets, 123; crape shawls and scarfs, 10,540; raw silk, 40; cassia, 65 piculs; matting, 3,036 rolls; sweetmeats, 100 boxes; fire crackers, 11,900; cassia oil, 12; fans, 494; cassia buds, 53.

Per Pekin, mail steamer, from Hong Kong, March 16, to England. Silk, 1,833 bales. To the Continent, 488.

Per Willy, from Hong Kong, March 14, to San Francisco. Tea, 130 packages; sugar, 1,440 piculs; rice, 1,450; matting, 1,000 rolls; opium, 1,800 taels; China goods, 2,322 packages.

Per Bald Eagle, from Hong Kong, March 15, to San Francisco. Tea, 1,511 packages; sugar, 2,512 piculs; rice, 7,016; oil, 300; opium, 6,000 taels; China goods, 2,734 packages.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Melancthon, March 13, to Cork. Hemp, 3,500 piculs; sugar, 6,000.

Per Avalanche, March 17, to London. Hemp, 6,500 piculs; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 200; cigars, 1,320 mil.

Per Sultan, March 23, to New York. Hemp, 11,400 piculs; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 200; cigars, 100 mil.

Per Nelly, March 14, to Sydney. Sugar, 9,150 piculs; coffee, 450; cigars, 1,000.

Per S. H. Talbot, March 16, to Sydney. Sugar, 11,200 piculs; coffee, 265; cigars, 5 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Barracouta, to London, March 27. Gambier, 841 piculs.

Per Crisis, to Liverpool, March 28. Tin, 324 piculs; sago flour, 7,761; rattans, 85; sapanwood, 84; white pepper, 91; India rubber, 70; Coffee, 33; Malacca canes, 12,000; Matting, 5 bundles.

Per Champion, to Liverpool, April 2. Gambier, 2,523 piculs; sago flour, 4,410, sapanwood, 255; rattans, 88; white pepper, 60; black pepper, 200.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: March 14, George Washington. From Liverpool: 16, Egan. From Cardiff: 14, Constance; 15, Juliane. From Brest: 8, Cardinal Hamblin.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: March 18, Star of the North; 22, Strathallan; Veloz. From Cardiff: 19, Saracen; 29, Prius veld Abrar Schulk. From Newcastle: 23, Spirit of the North. From Toulong: 31, Antoinette. From Bordeaux: 23, Aquitaine. From New York: 20, Fire Dart (str.); 21, Independence.

At MANILA.—From Cadiz: March 18, H.C.M.S. Animosa (str.); H.C.M.S. Valiente.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool: March —, Java, Britannia.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: March 24, Procymatia; 28, Kamehameha IV.; April 4, Peter Symons. From Cardiff: March 28, Arracan; April 3, Schelde; 5, Garland. From Newcastle: 3, Elix Ruboke. From Boston: 4, Hollander.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York: March 11, Lord Clarendon; 16, Eliza and Ella.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For England: March 21, H.M.S. Furious. For Havana: 12, Fides; 19, Messenger. For Demerara: Sea Park; 26, Lancashire Witch.

From MANILA.—For London: March 17, Avalanche. For Cork: 13, Melancthon. For New York: 23, Sultan.

From SINGAPORE.—For Liverpool: March 27, Crisis; April 2, Champion.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Egmont, Glencoe. For New York: Mary and Louisa.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Excelsior, Europe, Kinnaird, Oriental, Japan. For Australia: M. R. Mitford.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Panic, Strathallan, Strathmore, Weymouth. For Havana: Independence. For Demerara: Whirlwind. For Sydney and Melbourne: Arabian, Marian Moore. For San Francisco: Challenge, Early Bird, Franklin Haven, Imperial, Nor' Wester, White Swallow.

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At MANILA.—For Melbourne: Joshua Bates, Peking.
At SINGAPORE.—For London: Procymatia, Sappho. For Liverpool: Kamehameha IV., Skiddaw. For Genoa: Ricardo Schmidt.

CASUALTIES.

The Beuin (Dutch), from Rotterdam to Macassar, was lost near the latter place on the 13th March. The crew and passengers have been saved.

The Norseman, from Batavia to Hong Kong, reports seeing a large round stern ship, having the appearance of an American, on shore on Helen Shoal. She stood in as close as possible, but could see no signs of life on board.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: tea, £2. 10s. To New York: tea, $'0; silk, $20. There is still a scarcity of suitable tonnage for the coast, &c., and in consequence of which but a moderate business has been done. Amongst the charters reported are—Griefswold to Foo-chow-Foo and back, 40 lay days, $4,500; Earl of Chester to Swatow, 25 lay days, $1,900; Armistice, at $1,600 nett per month; Grenada to Hankow and back, at $1,300 dollars per month; Faust to Tien tsin, at $8 per ton.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London, £3. 10s.

At HONG KONG, MACAO and CANTON.—For London: £2. 10s. to £3. The demand for tonnage continues, and a larger amount of business would be done if suitable craft was at hand. The above rates are likely to continue until the new teas come to hand in June, when, if the present demand continues, higher rates may be expected. A brisk demand is also experienced for emigration purposes. For Sydney and Melbourne a good business has been done for both cargo and passengers. Amongst the settlements are—Strathallan to London at current rates, British Empire, from Riceports to Great Britain, at £3 15s. to £4, or 10s. extra to the Continent. Challenge, to San Francisco, at $19,000 nett. Six vessels to Saigon and back at 70c. per picul, and nine vessels to Bankok and back, at 55c. to 65c. per picul. Maria, at $1,300 per month. Jan Hendrik, to Batavia, for 6,000 guilders. The Governor-General, steamer, has been sold for between £8,000 to £10 000.

At MANILA.—There is not a single vessel here available for charter, and the present rates are likely to advance at the next arrivals.

At BATAVIA.—To the Continent: £3 5s. A very small business is doing as produce is so scarce, and although there is such a demand at the other ports, rates have given way, and are not likely to improve until August, when produce will be more plentiful. The Magdalena and Neptune are loading rice at Akyab, at £4.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3 10s. to £4. A scarcity of shipping still prevails at this port, although charters are still offered for the rice ports. A few coast charters are the only engagements that have taken place.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: March 16, Sultana, Eloisa, Robin Hood, Cornelis Gips; 17, Zanzibar; 22, Invincible; 29, Veronica; 30, Georgiana. To Batavia: 22, Gerilla. To Manila: 27, Soberana. From China to England and Continent: 17, Caroline, 18, Morayshire; 19, Rostock; 21, Dr. J. Jantsen, 22, Merchantman; 23, Shantung; Bacchante, Humphrey Nelson. To New York: 18, Onward. To Melbourne: 18, China. To Demerara: 18, Mystery. To Havana: 23, Independence. From Manila to London: 18, Mary Shepherd. To Liverpool; 18, Sales; 22, Queen of the East. To Cadiz: 21, Reina de los Angeles. From Holland to Batavia: 10, Bilderdyk; 16, J. C. Ross, America. From Batavia to Holland: 18, Stella Maris; 26, Johanna Maria; 27, Beatrix; 30, Hebe. From Singapore to Hamburg: 15, J. H. Becker.

THE CHINA MAILS.

The following notice has been issued from the Post-office:—

The second monthly mail to Penang, Singapore, and China—namely, that now despatched *via* Southampton on the 20th and *via* Marseilles on the 26th of the month, will be discontinued after the month of June next. Commencing with July, therefore, the mails for Penang, Singapore, and China will only be forwarded *via* Southampton on the 4th, and *via* Marseilles on the 10th of each month. By command of the Postmaster-General, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary. General Post office, May 11.

A reference to our Parliamentary Intelligence will further elucidate this notification and show that a subsidy of £24,000 per annum has hitherto been paid by Government to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the bi-monthly mail to China. This subsidy it is proposed to discontinue on the 30th of June; but the grounds for such a suicidal step we are of course not favoured with by Government. By the public—even by those who do not care a straw for our interests in the Far East—we venture to assert that any interruption of our means of communication with a country against which we have just thought it worth expending millions in order to obtain an extension of our tradal privileges, will, indeed, be considered suicidal, more especially when such comparatively useless subsidies are granted as that voted to the Galway line of steamers to America.

We are, however, enabled to announce that representations will be made by those interested in the China trade, which will induce Her Majesty's Government to continue the present subsidy, as, by their own showing, the Post-office receive one-half the subsidy of £24,000 per annum for postages by the bi-monthly mail, and we have good authority for believing that this acknowledged sum of £12,000 is much understated. But, admitting that the outlay is £12,000 per annum, how insignificant are these figures when compared with our interests in the Far East. The places which will suffer in addition to China and Japan, are not by any means unimportant to English commerce, and include our own settlements of Singapore, Penang, and Labuan; Java, Siam, Borneo, Cochin China, and the Philippines. We cannot for one moment believe that the present Government will refuse to make the necessary grant, but should it do so we can fall back on the P. and O. Company to convey our mails to Calcutta on the 20th and 26th of each month; and from thence they can be forwarded by one of the many fine steamers now trading between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and considering the very superior speed of such boats as the *Fiery Cross*, *Lancefield*, *Thunder*, and *Lightning*, they will reach their destination as soon as by the present conveyance from Galle by the P. and O. boats. But we much prefer to see the carriage of our mails performed by vessels paid for that purpose by Government, and under the usual penalties for their proper and due transmission.

Truly does *The Times* say, in alluding to the encouraging prospects of our trade with China, that the Post-office, in choosing this special time for reducing the frequency of the mails by one-half, betrays "a perversity which amounts almost to genius."

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On the proposition of the Minister of Finance and by the advice of the Council of State, the Emperor has been pleased, by ukase of the 30th of March (11th April) last, to permit the importation of tea both by sea and land, into the empire of Russia and kingdom of Poland under the following regulations:—

Merchants of Kiachta enjoying the right of trading with China, are permitted in future to exercise that privilege either by the barter of goods, or by sale and purchase of commodities by payments of gold and silver without any restriction. The same applies also to merchants of Kouldja, Tchougoutchak and Kaschgar.

The China trade is permitted to all merchants belonging to either of the three guilds or classes, as well as to peasants in possession of the needful certificates of permission.

The restrictions hitherto imposed at Kiachta on the trade with China being abolished, and the commercial relations with that country being now placed by treaty on the broad basis of general principles, gold and silver, both in bar and specie, are struck out of the list of articles hitherto prohibited to be imported or exported by the tariff of Kiachta.

On and after the 1st of October next the duties on tea will be levied by the Custom-house at Kiachta and the other stations on the Asiatic land-frontiers of the empire as follows:—

1. On merchants' tea (*baykofje tchai*), black, green, and yellow teas, as well as tea blossom, 40 copecks per lb.
2. Merchants' tea, ordinary quality, 15 copecks per lb.
3. Brick tea, and that known by the name of *louganes*, as well as all teas of inferior quality, 2 copecks per lb.

On and after the 1st of April, 1862, the importation of tea in the European seaports and land-frontiers of the empire is permitted to take place as follows:—

a. At the land-frontier custom-houses at Jurbourg, Tauroggen, Radziwill, Novoseltsy, and Skouliany in Russia, and in the kingdom of Poland at Warsaw, Wirballen, Niescawa, Szcipiora, and Granitza, at a duty of 30 copecks per lb. for merchants' black tea, and 60 copecks per lb. for flowery teas, and black, green, and yellow tea.

b. At the ports of St. Petersburg, Archangel, Riga, Reval, Libau, Odessa, Theodosia, and Taganrog, at 35 and 65 copecks per lb. respectively as above.

The ukase further contains the regulations enacted to protect the revenue from smuggling, together with the pains and penalties to be inflicted on persons convicted of that illicit commerce, which I need not here particularise, further than stating that they are generally in accordance with the Custom-house regulations hitherto enforced in the seaports and frontier stations throughout the Russian Empire.

The Government of the "Celestial Empire" appears to have obtained a more extended idea of the power and resources of foreign nations since the disagreeable visit of the "red barbarians" to Peking last year, and seems inclined to regard them on a footing of equality. Hitherto China only recognised the existence of tributary princes and vassals, between whom and the Government the needful communication and relations were carried on by a sort of colonial department under the direction of officials of a very inferior grade.

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Naval and Military.

We have to announce the further arrival of vessels from China with troops.

The *Indomitable*, transport, with a division of the 2nd (Queen's Royals) Regiment on board, consisting of 12 officers, 300 men, and 3 women, has arrived at Portsmouth, where the troops disembarked, and, headed by the band of the 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment, marched into the garrison, and took up quarters in the Cambridge barracks. Three deaths among the troops have occurred on the passage home, but in all three cases from disease contracted previous to embarkation. The health of the troops, otherwise than the cases mentioned, has been excellent throughout the voyage.

The *Adventure*, Commander Edward Lacy, arrived at Spithead on the 1st inst., with the head-quarters of the Royal Marine battalion on board, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Gascoigne, consisting of 24 officers and 500 non-commissioned officers and men, who have proceeded to Chatham garrison and joined head-quarters.

The *Cyclops*, Captain W. J. S. Pullen, arrived at Spithead on the 4th inst. with a few naval invalids on board, from the Cape. The *Cyclops* was engaged while at the Cape of Good Hope in removing the detachment of the 3rd Buffs from the wrecked transport ship *Miles Barton*, in Struys Bay. This vessel made the fifth wreck on which the *Cyclops* had been in attendance during her present commission.

The *Sparrowhawk*, Commander J. T. Byng, was officially inspected at Spithead on the 4th inst., and afterwards went into Portsmouth harbour, where she will be dismantled and return stores, pay off her crew, and be put out of commission. A part of the crew of her Majesty's late screw troopship *Assistance* came home in the *Sparrowhawk*.

The *Mars* troopship, Captain Anderson, was towed into Portsmouth harbour on the 8th inst., and discharged her troops, consisting of Royal Artillery, from China. They consist of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Barry's battery of the 4th Brigade—two captains, one lieutenant, one assistant-surgeon, one veterinary-surgeon, two staff-sergeants, eight sergeants, five corporals, 18 bombardiers, 89 gunners, 67 drivers, two trumpeters, and 13 artificers; one bombardier of Captain Millward's battery; and Major Rotton's battery of the 2nd Brigade—one lieutenant, one assist.-surgeon, two sergeants, two corporals, four bombardiers, one trumpeter, and two artificers. Lieut.-Colonel Barry's battery will proceed to quarters at Christchurch. Major Rotton's battery proceeds to Dover. One death occurred during the passage, which was from dysentery.

His Netherland Majesty's steamer *Berkel*, 8 guns, from Helvoet, bound to Java, arrived in Falmouth on the 4th inst. to fill up coal, and was to sail for her destination on the following day.

A letter has appeared in the *Times* from "A Near Relative of One on Board" H.M.S. *Camilla*, in which he states that the Commander wrote home to a friend shortly before her loss, and stated that "the *Camilla* had the dry rot in her port quarter; that she was so leaky he feared he should never get her home; that she would have to be broken up out there."

It is announced by the *United Service Gazette* that the recently established Sanitarium at the Cape for the treatment of military invalids from India is about to be abandoned, and the extensive buildings sold, of course for a fraction of the money which had been expended on their construction. A collision of departments has, as usual, been the cause of this profligate waste of the public money. The India Government have, we understand, refused to allow their invalids to be sent there, and as the Sanitarium would, in consequence, be useless, Lord Herbert has ordered the works to be stopped, of course sacrificing all the money that has already been expended. The blame in this case appears to lie entirely at the door of the India Office.

Captain Henry Trollope, R.N., late principal Agent for Transports in China, arrived at Southampton by the P. & O. str. *Ceylon* on the 1st inst.

It is certain that the Horse Guards have come to the conclusion to reduce eight depot battalions; and it is also believed that the 1st and 2nd depot battalions, from the 1st Royals down to the 25th Regiment, will be amalgamated into one depot battalion for each corps.

CANTON PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given, that the distribution of the prize money for the capture of the city of Canton, on the 28th and 29th of December, 1857, to the land forces present at the said capture (including those portions of the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry serving on shore), under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Thomas van Straubenzee, K.C.B., will commence at my office on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., to those entitled, and will be continued daily (except on Mondays and Thursdays) during the hours of eleven to two o'clock.

The following are the regiments, &c., entitled to share, viz., General Staff, &c., Medical Staff Corps, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 59th Regiment, Acting Military Train, 38th Madras Native Infantry, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served on shore under the Major-General commanding.

A. MOORHEAD, Secretary to the Commissioners,

CHINA MISSION BREAKFAST.—The friends of the Wesleyan Mission to China sat down on the 27th April to a public breakfast at the London Tavern. Mr. Francis Lycett presided, and pointed out the many hopeful signs there are at present in China with reference to Missionary work. The Rev. Josiah Cox, who arrived in England last summer, gave a long and extremely interesting account of his life and work in China, and excited great interest by referring to the Taepings and to documents he had just received from the "Shield King." "I have received," he said, "since I came into the room, this letter (holding up a yellow piece of silk covered with Chinese characters) from the "Shield King." I have not read it all, but he announces to my colleagues and myself his journey from Canton, through the provinces, to join his brother, and his promotion to be the veritable "Shield King." He expresses a hope that his presence at Nanking may be the means of spreading Christianity, and desires us to go and assist him in preaching the Gospel. I lived with him four months. Morning and evening we united in prayer and reading the Scriptures, and spent the day in various employments, such as preaching and visiting. He is well educated, and better instructed in systematic theology, than any Chinaman I have seen. Mr. Cox admitted, however, that the "Shield King" lacked judgment, that he was ambitious, that he has recently become guilty of polygamy, and has made insinuations against one or two of the missionaries. Mr. Cox thinks that the movement of the Taepings is of the greatest importance, and that there is more to hope for, for the renovation of China, and for its advancement in all the sciences and arts, and appliances of Western civilisation, from the success of that movement, than of all other operations combined. Mr. Cox described in graphic language the horrors now being perpetrated in China by Imperialist soldiers, as well as by the rebels. In allusion to this meeting and to Mr. Cox's speech, the *Watchman* asserts that Kang-Wang is, "beyond comparison the most extraordinary Chinaman of whom we have any account since Confucius," and that he is "the master-mind, the teacher, legislator, and administrator of the renovated Chinese empire."

THE investigation relating to the robbery of ten bales of China raw silk the property of the St. Katharine Dock Company, and which has been pending for seven weeks, has been brought to a close. The prisoners are committed for trial.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—(6.) Lord CARNARVON, in moving for copies of correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the Consul-General of Egypt, and of any other communications that have passed between her Majesty's Government and the Governments of Turkey and France relative to the proposed construction of the Suez Canal, called the attention of the House to the danger which would arise if a foreign Government, acting through a foreign company, should become owners of property in the very heart of Egypt. He referred to the fact that M. Lesseps had persuaded the Viceroy to subscribe the enormous sum of £3,500,000 to the undertaking, although at the present moment the revenues of Egypt did not exceed £5,000,000 a-year. He also asked under what sanction this work was being carried on?—Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply, observed that the policy of her Majesty's Government in respect to the Suez Canal had been in no respect changed. They continued to think that the scheme was impracticable in itself, and that other considerations existed which rendered it necessary to watch the project with great care. The question, however, was one for the consideration of the Porte, with whom her Majesty's Government were in communication on the subject.—After some remarks by Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Lord ELLENBOROUGH said two things ought to be done by the Government, and at once, to guarantee our communications with India—first, to lay down telegraphic wires between India, Aden, and Perim; second, that a very numerous and able body of consular agents ought to be established in Egypt to supply the Government with the fullest information on all points. The motion pressing for copies of correspondence on the subject was then withdrawn.

WILLS OF PERSONALITY BY BRITISH SUBJECTS BILL—(7th). Lord LYNDHURST, in a lucid and able speech, but of a very technical character, stated his reasons for supporting the Bill, which was referred to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FROM THE 26TH APRIL TO THE 8TH MAY.

CAPTAIN BRABAZON.—(26.) General PEEL asked what steps the Government had taken to ascertain whether the report of the murder of Captain Brabazon, of the Royal Artillery, by the Chinese was true. He had been requested by the family to bring the matter before the House and the Government. Major Brabazon was dissatisfied with the want of evidence of his son's death, and complained that before Lord Elgin quitted Peking he did not take every means in his power of ascertaining the accuracy or inaccuracy of the report of the death of Captain Brabazon. Lord Elgin, writing to Lord J. Russell on the 26th of October, stated that Captain Brabazon, together with a French gentleman, was beheaded, after the action on the 19th of September, by the direction of a Chinese general who was wounded on that occasion. He added that he was inclined to credit the report, although he had no positive evidence of the facts, and that Captain Brabazon was an officer of much promise. Major Brabazon complained that every step was not taken to prove the truth of that report—that even the most obvious and common methods were not employed. It was reported that after the execution the body of Captain Brabazon was thrown into a canal. Major Brabazon complained that the canal was never dragged, although by such a simple expedient some remnant of clothing or something else proving the accuracy of the report might have been discovered. He also stated the extraordinary fact that our troops entered the town where the execution was supposed to have taken place on the evening of the same day, that they remained there for ten days, held an open market, and were in constant communication with the Chinese, and yet that not a single whisper reached them of such an execution having taken place. It had likewise come to his knowledge that on the 1st of October, the day after the troops left, a British subject was executed by the Chinese, and that either the fact was not known to the English authorities, or they had not thought it worth their while to take notice of it. The man was a private of the 31st Regiment. Upon application to the War-office Major Brabazon was told that they knew nothing of the subject; that the only information they had received was that a man had died on the 1st of October; and it was only on referring to the depot of his regiment that Major Brabazon discovered the man was beheaded by the Chinese. Major Brabazon supposed, very naturally, that the execution of this private soldier might have given rise to the report of the death of his son. There were many other circumstances which led him to the same conclusion. Perhaps he was too sanguine in his confident belief that his son was still alive. We all know how people were apt to cling to the last hope; but he so far agreed with Major Brabazon that, having read with the greatest attention all the evidence which had

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been produced on the subject, he thought there was no absolute proof of Captain Brabazon's death. He did not wish, of course, to raise any discussion as to the probability or improbability of Captain Brabazon being still alive; but Lord Elgin had not left the matter in a satisfactory state. As long as there was, he would not say a probability, but a possibility of Captain Brabazon being alive, it was the bounden duty of the British authorities in China to take every step in their power that no doubt should be left as to the accuracy of the report of his death. Captain Brabazon was a very distinguished officer, and his loss would be a misfortune to the public service as well as to his friends; but it would have been equally the duty of the authorities to make every possible inquiry if he had been the humblest drummer-boy in the army.—Mr. GREGORY said he was extremely sorry that he had been absent when his right hon. and gallant friend had called attention to the fate of Captain Brabazon. It was a matter of great satisfaction to him that that subject had been taken up by one who was himself not only professionally connected with the army, but who had been a Cabinet Minister and a Secretary of State for War. He understood that the right hon. and gallant gentleman had alluded to the story that Captain Brabazon, having been dismissed by the Tartar general, Sangkolinsin, and having met the Chinese general who was supposed to have been mortally wounded in a recent engagement, was by him condemned to decapitation, and was so decapitated and his body thrown into the canal at Pa-li-chiau. Now, the evidence which had been received of that story was of such a nature that no insurance-office in the kingdom would pay a life policy upon such unsatisfactory information. The story went that Captain Brabazon was beheaded, and that on the same day the British army marched to Pa-li-chiau, where he was said to have been executed, and remained encamped there for ten days. It was a singular circumstance, therefore, that while such an event as the decapitation of an English officer must, if it really occurred, have attracted the notice of the natives, yet, although our troops were in constant communication with the Chinese people, not a word ever reached their ears, during the whole of their ten days' encampment, that one of their comrades had been killed or thrown into the canal. Moreover, if it had transpired that he was thrown into the canal, the question naturally arose, how came it that the canal was not dragged for his body, or some part of his clothing that might have led to his identification? The answer made to that was, that the bodies of several hundred Chinese who had been killed in the late action were thrown into the same canal, so that it would have been impossible to tell whether Captain Brabazon was there or not. Now, he had been given to understand by a military officer of high rank that while our army lay encamped for those ten days he passed close by the canal daily, and never saw the least sign of a human being in it. The right hon. and gallant gentleman had referred to the case of two other Europeans who were decapitated at Ho-se-woo, and whose bodies were subsequently discovered —a circumstance which might have given rise to the tale of Captain Brabazon and the Abbe de Luc's execution. The tale was, however, utterly unreliable, as might be seen from the papers in the Blue-book. The Chinese story was contradicted by Chinese authority. He would put the matter as plainly as possible before the House. The Chinese themselves had stated that twelve days after the reported death of Captain Brabazon that officer was still alive. It would be found from Mr. Parkes' despatch that Hangki spoke to him of prisoners detained in the camp of Sangkolinsin on the 3rd of October, whereas the story of the decapitation was fixed on the 21st of September. From the evidence of the sowar Jowalla Sing it was clear that Captain Brabazon and the Abbé de Luc were separated from the other prisoners, and kept in Sangkolinsin's camp. The despatch of the Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, addressed to Lord Elgin, also stated that the Chinese had interpreters with them who were quite capable of discussing the points of difference between the two Powers, and among them he mentioned Consul Parkes and a French officer named "I," who was taken to be the Abbé de Luc. Prince Kung's despatch was dated the 3rd of October, while Captain Brabazon's decapitation was reported to have occurred on the 21st of September. To identify the person named "I" with the Abbé de Luc it should be observed that it was notorious there were no Frenchmen with the Chinese army who understood Chinese, and who were taken prisoners, except the Abbé de Luc, who was kept separate from the other prisoners, and placed in conjunction with Captain Brabazon. No tale could be more absurd than that Sangkolinsin dismissed Captain Brabazon on the 18th or 21st of September, for the date was variously stated. It could not for a moment hold water. We knew with what tenacity the authorities at Peking had clung to their prisoners. Discussion after discussion took place between the British and the Chinese as to their surrender, and nothing but our threat to totally destroy the capital enabled us to extricate them from their clutches. Now, here we had it alleged that Sangkolinsin was in possession of an English officer of artillery of high position, and had a foreigner who spoke Chinese along with him; and yet it was stated that, eighteen days before the other prisoners were delivered up by the Chinese with the greatest reluctance, Sangkolinsin dismissed that officer without any stipulation whatever. That story was almost incredible; and certainly not a stone ought to be left unturned before we abandoned our search for this unfortunate gentleman—(hear, hear). For the sake of his suffering relatives the Government were bound to make every investigation in their power in order to obtain some trace of him. In his despatches Consul Parkes particularly alluded to the great anxiety of the Chinese authorities to inquire into the nature of our guns and how far they carried, together with other circumstances connected with our army; and he remarked it as a very notable thing that since General Sangkolinsin had held his command extraordinary attention had been paid by the Chinese to their artillery, which had undergone a marvellous improvement between the affair at Canton and the attack on the Taku forts. It was therefore just possible that this young officer, being known to belong to our artillery, might have been separated from the other European prisoners, and put in conjunction with the Abbé de Luc, who spoke Chinese, for the purpose of assisting the Chinese to improve their own artillery. That was nothing but a mere conjecture; yet we ought not to rest satisfied until we had followed up every possible clue to the discovery of Captain Brabazon—an officer of the greatest promise, whom he had known from his boyhood—(hear, hear). He could not abstain from complimenting the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department for having shown himself, since the commencement of the unhappy business, most anxious to render any information in his power in order to dispel the incertitude of a bereaved family.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to General Peel, said he sympathised with the relatives of Captain Brabazon in their anxiety to ascertain the real truth as to his fate, but he was afraid the only consolation left to them was that he had escaped the lingering and barbarous torments to which his unfortunate comrades had been subjected. At the same time, he assured the House that Lord J. Russell had taken every means that could be employed to clear up the mystery. As far back as February the noble lord sent out most stringent instructions to Mr. Bruce to take every means, official and unofficial, for the purpose of ascertaining distinctly the fate of Captain Brabazon; and he was bound in justice to the Russian Government to say that, as it was sending a new Minister to Peking, instructions were given him by his Government that the first duty he had to perform was to use every means in his own power, and to co-operate with Mr. Bruce, in clearing up the fate of this gallant officer.

THE TAEPINGS.—(8.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any foundation for a statement in recent newspapers from China that a British ship of war had been stationed off the city of Nanking, notwithstanding the opposition of the Taeping Emperor, or whether, as was stated by the last mail from China, amicable relations had been established with the Taepings, and, if so, on what footing; and whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had received further papers on Chinese affairs, which he could lay before the House?—Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that a despatch had been received from Admiral Hope to the effect that a ship of war had been sent up the Yang-tze-kiang to be in communication with Nanking, and that the relations then subsisting were of an amicable nature. The papers would be laid on the table of the House.

MAILS TO CHINA.—(6.) Mr. LONGFIELD asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether, having regard to the estimate for the Post-office Packet Service for the year 1861-2, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to discontinue the additional mail monthly to and from China, and whether any notice had been given to her Majesty's Postmaster-General to that effect; and, if so, to state what had been the expense to the public for this fortnightly mail, giving credit for the sums received for postage of letters thereby.—Mr. F. PEEL said that the second mail to China was a service that had been voluntarily performed by the company since 1857. At the close of last year, and also the year preceding, the company applied to the Government for remuneration for that additional mail service, and rather than submit to the inconvenience of its sudden discontinuance the Treasury consented to pay a subsidy of £2,000 for the double voyage for a period of six months from the commencement of the present year. Notice had been given to the Postmaster-General that at the expiration of that six months the subsidy would cease. The cost of the subsidy for that fortnightly mail would be at the rate of £24,000 per annum. The whole sea postage from this country upon letters conveyed by the second mail to China was about £12,000 a-year.

JAPAN.—(9.) Mr. COCHRANE gave notice that on Monday next he would move for copies of all correspondence connected with Japan, especially for the papers relating to conferences of all the European Ministers held at Yedo, and the letters that have passed between our Minister, Mr. Alcock, and the American Minister, Mr. Harris.

EXPENSE OF THE CHINA WAR.—(9.) Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in the absence of General Peel, moved an address for account of all sums paid by the Imperial Government to the Government of India for advances or disbursements on account of the war in China; and an estimate of all further claims on the same account up to the 1st day of May, 1861.—The motion was agreed to.

BANQUET TO LORD ELGIN.

Last Wednesday night the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a banquet in honour of the Earl of Elgin on his return from the scene of his diplomatic exploits. The dinner was held in the Egyptian Hall, which presented a brilliant spectacle on the occasion. A company of the Six Feet Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Thomson, lined the staircase and entrance-hall, and saluted the Earl and Countess of Elgin on their arrival. The band of the corps was also in attendance and struck up at the same moment the air of "Bruce's Address to his Army."

On the guests passing from the Reception-room to the Banquetting-hall the Volunteers presented arms and formed in the Saloon.

On the right of the Lord Mayor sat the Earl and Countess of Elgin, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Tweedale, Lady Mary Fielding, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Leven, the Countess of Courtoun, the Earl Courtoun, the Countess Kintore, the Earl of Kintore, Lady A. Churchill, Lord A. Churchill, M.P., Lady H. Vane, Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Lord Wodehouse, the Countess of Rothes, the Hon. G. Waldegrave, Lady Camilla Fortescue, and the Hon. D. Fortescue.

On the left of the Lord Mayor were, the Duke of Argyll, Lady Caroline Charteris, the Earl of Minto, the Countess of Minto, the Earl of Durham, the Countess of Durham, Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., Lady Charles Wellesley, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Mr. Locker, Lady Charlotte Locker, Lord Mark Kerr, Lady Hope Grant, Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, and the Hon. T. Bruce.

Among the other guests were:—Lord Thurlow, Major the Hon. A. Anson, V.C.; the Hon. R. Moreton, the Hon. J. Thurlow, the Hon. J. S. Wortley, the Marquis and Marquise de Vinchiaturo, Sir A. Agnew, M.P., Sir R. Anstruther, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Sir A. Gordon Cumming and Lady Gordon Cumming, Sir E. Grogan, M.P., Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Sir R., Lady, and Miss Mayne; Sir Cusack Roney, Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, Lady Hislop, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Major-General Sir P. Grant, Sir Andrew and Lady Waugh, Admiral Walcott, M.P., and Miss Walcott, General and Mrs. Cannon, Colonel and Lady Jane Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock, Colonel and Mrs. Caulfield, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hicks, Captain Balfour, R.N., Major Cumming and Lady Elma Bruce, Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., and Mrs. Ellice, Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., Mr. K. Seymer, M.P., and Mrs. Seymer, Major Edwards, M.P., and Mrs. Edwards, Mr.

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Walter, M.P., and Mrs. Walter, Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Cobbett, M.P., Mr. Warner, M.P., and Mrs. Warner, Mr. Ball, M.P., Mr. C. and Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lady Geary and Miss Geary, Mr. and Mrs. William Humphery, Mr. and Mrs. John Humphery, Miss Olliffe, Miss E. Olliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Henry Loch, Mr. J. Loch, Mr. W. Loch, Mr. West, Mr. Alston, Mrs. Parkes, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Mr. J. T. Delane, Mrs. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brand, Mr. Strachey, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gassiott, Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt, Mr. John Chaplin, V.C., Mr. French, Captain Smithett, Captain Erskine, Mr. Thwaites, Mr. H. Kingscote, Captain Burstall, Mr. and Mrs. Lambton, Mr. and Mrs. Houblon, Mr., Lady Mary, and Miss Nisbet Hamilton, Captain Grant, A.D.C., Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. William Dent, Mr. Wilkinson Dent, Mr. G. Moore, Mr. D. and Mrs. Harrison, Captain Mangles, Mr. G. May, Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Grey, Dr. Wadham, Dr. Home, Mr. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. J. Fletcher, Mr. Allaidier, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Durant, Mr. T. Dent, Mr. C. L. Norman, Mr. T. J. Gibb, Mr. J. W. Baynes, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Magniac, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. P. Bell, Mr. J. Bates, Mr. P. Macpherson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Meinitzhagen, Mr. A. Brand, Mr. Entwisle, Mr. J. Markham, &c., Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Alderman Wilson, Sir J. Musgrove, Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., Sir F. G. Moon, Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Alderman Finnis, Sir R. Carden, Mr. Alderman Carter, Sir H. Muggeridge, Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Gabriel, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Alderman Mechi, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Abbiss, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Alderman Dakin, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Lusk, the Chamberlain, Mr. Commissioner Harvey, the Common-Serjeant and Mrs. Chambers, &c.

The LORD MAYOR, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Health of the Earl of Elgin," briefly described the noble lord's services in the East, and warmly eulogised his talents and his patriotism.

The toast was received with enthusiasm.

The Earl of ELGIN, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and continued cheers. He said,—My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, —At any time and under any circumstances such a reception as that with which you have just honoured me could not fail to awaken in my mind feelings of the liveliest satisfaction and gratitude. But at the present moment, and under existing circumstances, the welcome accorded to me in this place has a significance which I trust I may be permitted to say gives it a double value in my eyes. Little more than a year has elapsed since I was invited to the Council Chamber of the Guildhall to receive at the hands of the authorities of this great city the high and honourable distinction of the civic freedom. And I will confess that when that invitation reached me the first impression which it produced upon me was one of painful embarrassment. I was under a cloud at that time. The Chinese Government had then manifested a determination to resist by force the exercise of the rights and privileges secured for Her Majesty and Her Majesty's subjects by the treaty which had been negotiated by myself at Tien-tsin; and I felt that I could hardly consent, without indecorum, to become the recipient of so signal a favour while the work in which I had been engaged was still disfigured by the mark of incompleteness and imperfection. If, my Lord Mayor, I overcame my reluctance to present myself before the authorities of the city on that occasion, I did so partly because I held their invitation to be a command and partly because I hoped that during the course of the ceremony some opportunity would be afforded me of which I could take advantage to pledge myself to fresh exertions and renewed sacrifices, if such should become necessary, in order to justify the kindness and confidence of which they were then so generously, by way of anticipation, giving me that gratifying proof. My Lord Mayor, I attach a special value to your reception of me this evening, because I trust I may infer from it that in the judgment of your lordship and of this company I have not wholly failed in my endeavour to redeem that pledge—(cheers). It is, of course, perfectly impossible for me, within the limited space of time that can be suffered to elapse between two glasses of wine at your lordship's hospitable board—(a laugh)—to attempt to enter into a detailed explanation or vindication of the policy which has led, thanks to my gallant friend who lately addressed you, and thanks also, I must say to that distinguished man Admiral Hope, to whom we were so much indebted for bringing up our troops to the North of China, and for his admirable organisation and arrangements,—it is impossible for me here to enter into a justification of the policy which took a victorious army to Peking, and dictated a peace there, or to sketch even in outline the vast results, whether as affecting the interests of our commerce, our civilization, or our religion, which may be expected to ensue from international compacts which bring our merchants, our manufacturers, our missionaries, and our mariners into close relations with the teeming and industrious populations of China and Japan. But I am anxious to say a few words on these points, because I think that in reference to both of them some misconception exists, which is very desirable, if possible, to remove. To enable me to effect that object I must, in the first place, request you to perform what, perhaps, some may be disposed to think an extraordinary feat of memory—viz., to endeavour to recall your recollection of the state of feeling prevalent in England with regard to what was then styled the China question, in the spring of 1857, when I was first despatched on a mission to that country. I say that that may be supposed to be an extraordinary feat of memory, for, in truth, the wheel of the world's history has been revolving so rapidly of late—such stupendous events have been occurring since the period to which I refer, that it seems already to be separated from us by an interval that might be measured by ages instead of years. Let us glance at some of the most stupendous of these stupendous events. There was in the first place a dark spot in our Eastern sky not bigger when we first beheld it than a man's hand, but which very shortly assumed the proportions of a gigantic thunderstorm, apparently destined to shatter to fragments the mighty fabric of Britain's empire in the East, and yet which, thanks to the good providence of God, and the courage of our countrymen and countrywomen, served eventually only to bring out into stronger relief and to impart a brighter lustre to those qualities of our race, which enabled us to build up, maintain, and, when necessary, recover that empire—(cheers.) In another quarter of the globe, since that time, we have seen an ancient and illustrious nation shake off the unhealthy sleep by which it has been oppressed for centuries, and, under the chieftainship of heroic warriors and the guidance of wise statesmen, assume in our European system that dignified position to which scarcely any of the lovers of freedom, and the grateful inheritors of Italian civilization, had ventured again to summon her—(cheers.) In another hemisphere we have witnessed scenes;—but, no, the expression is an incorrect one, for it is with heavy hearts and averted eyes that the people of this country have listened to the dismal sounds of fratricidal conflicts which have reached them from America—(hear, hear). What wonder, then, if, with events of such magnitude passing before us, we find it difficult to realise the sensations we experienced four years ago on the occurrence of an event so comparatively insignificant as the Canton quarrel! And, yet let me remind you, that when that quarrel broke out, it produced in England very considerable anxiety and disquietude. In the first place, it affected in a very inconvenient manner the course of our domestic politics. A circumstance which, however trifling in itself, brings a popular and powerful administration into collision with the House of Commons, and then placing the House of Commons itself in apparent antagonism with the constituencies of the three kingdoms, cannot be treated as an indifferent matter. And independently of that there was throughout the country a very anxious feeling as to the complications which might possibly arise from a contest with an empire so vast, so populous, and so little known as China. I remember a very small incident which perhaps I ought not to mention, but it struck me forcibly, occurring to myself as it did, shortly before I left England for the East on my first mission. I happened to go, as everybody else was doing at the time, one Sunday morning to hear a very popular and celebrated preacher in the outskirts of London; and when I was coming out of the church a gentleman with whom I was unacquainted, but who had the kindness to provide a seat for me, said to me, "I hope, my lord, you will excuse me for what I am going to mention, but I was not able to take my eyes off you during the whole service, so engrossed was I with the thought of the enormous responsibilities that are about to devolve on you"—(hear). Well, under these circumstances, and with this sense of responsibility, which, as you may believe, I experienced at least as much as the public did, I started for China. And mark what followed. Before I had left home one month, and before I had approached my destination, I found myself in a position in which I felt it my duty to deprive myself by my own act of the aid of the army which had been equipped by this country to support me in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government had prescribed—(hear). My Lord Mayor, I believe that at that particular moment I was placed in perhaps the strangest dilemma in which any public man ever stood. I had to choose between a course of proceeding which might, no doubt, have very seriously compromised my own success in China, and another course of proceeding which might have deprived my noble and high-minded friend Lord Canning of the most important assistance in his hour of utmost need—(hear, hear). Well, I deliberately, after mature reflection, and with my eyes open, preferred the former of those risks to the latter. I do not wish now to raise the question whether that was a right decision or not; but I think it ought to be borne in mind if I am charged, as I have since sometimes been during my first mission, with having occasionally attempted great things with a force apparently very inadequate. I do not attach very much value to criticism or commendation after the event in a transaction of that kind. But I must say I do attach very great value to a contemporary verdict, which I lately found on looking back to some of my old correspondence, in the shape of a letter addressed to me at the time by the late Sir Henry Ward, who, from his position, character, talents, and public services, was, perhaps, better able than any other man then living to judge of the propriety of the course which I took.—(hear, hear.) Sir Henry Ward was then administering with great honour to himself and great advantage to the colony, the Government of Ceylon, and was therefore both thoroughly aware of the claims which China had upon me and of the wants and necessities of India. I feel some scruple in reading this letter, because, written as it was in the excitement of the moment, the expressions in which he conveys his approbation of the course I adopted are, I well know, unduly forcible and strong; but, at the same time, the document has a great historic value, because it shows what were the very anxious thoughts then entertained by the persons most competent to form an opinion on the state and prospects of India. I will, therefore, quote a very few words. He begins in this way:—"You may think me impertinent in volunteering an opinion upon what, in the first instance, only concerns you, the Queen, and Lord Canning; but having seen something of public life during a great part of my own, which is now fast verging into 'the sear and yellow leaf,' I may venture to say that I never knew a nobler thing than that which you have done in preferring the safety of India to the success of your Chinese negotiations. If I know anything of English public opinion, that single act will place you higher in English estimation as a statesman than your whole past career, honourable and fortunate as it has been. For it is not every man who would venture to alter the destination of a force the despatch of which has dissolved a Parliament, and for changing the disposition of which a general might have been superseded. It is not every man who would consign himself for many months to political inaction in order simply to serve the interests of his country. You have set a bright example at a moment of darkness and calamity. And if India can be saved, it is to you that we shall owe its redemption, for nothing short of the Chinese expedition could have supplied the means of holding our ground until further reinforcements arrived."—(cheers.) I think that is a testimony, coming from such a man, of which any one may well be proud. Well, after this sacrifice had been made I proceeded to China. The Canton quarrel had already become so complicated that it was impossible to come to any terms of arrangement with the local Government in that neighbourhood, and, therefore, the capture of Canton was a matter of absolute necessity. But as soon as that capture was effected—and I am very desirous of impressing this on your minds, because it is not sufficiently understood in England—I deemed it my duty to take every step which I thought possible in order to bring the war to a close, and arrange terms of peace and

(*Continued in page* 281.)

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN BRABAZON.

A GREAT nation like England is bound to protect the meanest of her citizens from wrong, and is bound at the same time to avenge any insult or injury which may be inflicted upon them. Every one of her children should feel when in a foreign country, that so long as he does not wilfully transgress the laws of that country, the parent state is pledged to protect him and that his property and life are still under her guardianship. If this be true of every man who leaves the shores of England, how much more true should it be of those whose lives are especially devoted to their country's service. We maintain that in such a case the Government and people of England are bound to act promptly, generously, even lavishly; if by so acting they can solve a doubt or even confirm a terrible suspicion. The noble efforts made to gain tidings of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and of his brave comrades, were not made in vain. They did not, indeed, result in saving those valuable lives, but they proved to all Englishmen in the time to come that their country would not forget them in the hour of need, and that even if her help were unavailing, it would not be unproffered. We doubt not that every soldier who left these shores to take part in the recent campaign in China, went forth cheered and stimulated by this conviction, and such comfort ought not to be illusory. In most instances we believe it is not, but a case has recently been brought before the attention of the House, which shows that the claims we have asserted for our countrymen are not in every case allowed, and that the feelings we have described cannot always be justly cherished. We need not here recapitulate all the facts respecting the loss of Captain BRABAZON—they must be perfectly familiar to our readers—neither shall we attempt to prove the probability or even possibility that he is yet alive. We prefer to take our stand on broader and safer ground, and to affirm, what even *The Times* will not dispute, that we have no proof of this gallant young officer's death. In a letter from Lord ELGIN to our FOREIGN SECRETARY in the month of October last, he states, "Of the British subjects captured, Captain BRABAZON of the Royal Artillery is alone unaccounted for. The silence of the Chinese authorities, who always plead ignorance of his fate when questioned on the subject, and rumours which reach us from various quarters, lead us to fear that he must have met a violent death." He then adds, "it is reported" that he was beheaded, that he is "inclined to credit this report," but that he has "no positive evidence of its accuracy." Rumours which Lord ELGIN is inclined to credit, though without positive evidence, may or may not be true. But the real question at issue is, whether we are to treat them as if they were true, and thus by accepting them as undoubted facts, to refrain from action altogether.

The Times is admirably expert in shelving any topic in which it has ceased to be interested; it possesses in perfection the happy or unhappy gift of crushing all enthusiasm or earnestness by a word and a blow just as Giant Despair in the "Pilgrim's Progress" knocked down Christian in the dungeon. It has adopted this course with regard to poor Captain BRABAZON. On the 26th of April General PEEL stated the whole circumstances of the case in the House of Commons and in the absence of the Foreign Secretary Lord PALMERSTON spoke in his usual manner, when he wishes to avoid a precise and definite reply. On the following morning *The Times* took up the ball which the PREMIER had thrown down, and played with it as only *The Times* can play. What matter that on the 11th of December last they had exclaimed that we must even destroy Peking, palace by palace and house by house, "until we obtain our countrymen's release or absolute proof that they are beyond human aid?"—what matter that on the 17th of the same month they declared that "while there is yet no positive proof of death, there is strong probability of life?" Now though the case is not changed, their view of it is altered, and so we are told that "there is no kindness in nursing by encouragement a fond illusion." We are not to withhold our sympathy for Major BRABAZON's distress, but at the same time we shall do well to avoid sharing his credulity. All has been done that can be done; it is better that the matter should be allowed to rest. This is the gist of *The Times'* article, which our readers will find in another portion of this paper. We dissent altogether from the arguments of the writer and from the conclusion to which he arrives. It may be hoping against hope to suppose that Captain BRABAZON is yet alive, but we have a right to demand a full investigation of each circumstance connected with his supposed death, and an explanation of the strange facts which were so clearly brought forward by General PEEL. Why was not the canal dragged into which the body of the unfortunate officer was said to have been thrown?—what steps were taken between the 15th Oct., when the last prisoner was returned, and the 26th October, which was the date of Lord ELGIN's despatch on the subject?—how does it come to pass that the British troops were for ten days in the neighbourhood of the spot where the tragedy is said to have occurred, and yet they heard nothing about it?—how is the discrepancy of dates in the despatches to be accounted for?—why should the two Europeans said to have been beheaded necessarily have been Captain BRABAZON and the ABBE DE LUC, since at that very time an English soldier and a French prisoner were both missing; and finally, what steps did Lord ELGIN take to test the validity of the report to which he refers in his despatch? Far, indeed, are we from wishing to nurse "a fond illusion," but we do say that these questions should be fully answered before the subject ceases to attract the public attention. We are not convinced that every available step was taken at the time, or has been taken since, and we believe that almost every Englishman interested in China is as dissatisfied as we are. It may be too late to hope that Captain BRABAZON will be restored to his friends, it is not too late to demand a more searching inquiry than has as yet been made into all the circumstances of his loss.

THE RUSSIANS AT THE COURT OF PEKING.

SOME further particulars have lately transpired concerning the new Treaty between Russia and China, which at least serve to throw a peculiar light on the policy of Russia with regard to her neighbours in the East. It appears by recent advices received from St. Petersburg that the Treaty drawn up and signed by the then Governor-General of East Siberia, Count Murawieff-Amoorsky—who has lately resigned this important office—though duly executed by the two respective plenipotentiaries as far back as August, 1858, had never been ratified by the Emperor of China, who in spite of urgent and repeated remonstrances had always found some plausible pretext for deferring it from day to day till November last, when the Emperor, panic-struck at the rapid approach of the British and French forces to his capital, fairly fled for safety to the wilds and deserts of Mongolia, leaving his brother, Prince Kung, to act with the delegated imperial authority. It was mainly in consequence of the success of the Allies that Prince Kung implored the mediation of General Ignatieff, and was so importunate as to go to him in person no less than four different times to solicit his friendly offices to stave off the impending danger of the capital of the empire being either burned or pillaged. But the Russian Ambassador was in no hurry to comply with the request, and seizing the favourable opportunity to secure first the interests of his own country, he agreed to act the part of mediator, but required as a preliminary *conditio sine qua non*, the immediate ratification of the Russian Treaty, which had been waiting for that act for more than two years. This was done, and the result is well known. Prince Kung expressed the deepest gratitude to General Ignatieff for the important services he rendered to China as mediator, and in many subsequent documents, such as proclamations, letters of safe conduct, and various ordinances, invariably gave him the flattering epithet of "Saviour of the country."

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The Russian *Journal of the Academy* lately published a lengthy article, giving a detailed history of the various fruitless attempts at negotiation made by Russia during the last hundred and fifty years, and now finally crowned with success. It is true that within the last ten years Russia has concluded several treaties with China and Japan, but they were mere copies or paraphrases of those made by other countries, and were therefore not adapted to secure for her any exclusive or even preponderating advantages. The ports of China and Japan were opened to the Russian flag as well as to that of other nations, but as the Russians are by no means a great maritime nation, the concession was not of much importance, as the immense extent of their own country sufficed for the limited speculations of the not over-enterprising merchants of Russia. Under these circumstances the object of Government was not so much to awaken a love of maritime enterprise, as to increase the national predilection for land traffic, clear away existing obstacles, and open up new regions for the exercise and development of this their favourite branch of commerce. This was completely obtained by the Treaty of Peking, whilst that of Tien-tsin may be considered both as an anomaly and an anachronism, for on the one hand it permitted the Russian merchants to export tea from Chinese ports, whilst on the other hand they were prohibited from importing that article of merchandise into Russia, such privilege being exclusively enjoyed by the Russian American Company, and that, too, only to a very limited extent to favour the land trade over the frontiers at Kiachta.

The Treaty of Peking has, it is true, not opened any new ports of China to Russian commerce, but it has greatly improved and extended the overland traffic, whilst it cannot be doubted that the permission granted to Russian merchants to establish themselves at Peking will not fail to facilitate and increase the commerce between the two countries by land, to a very considerable extent. Other commodities besides tea—such as silk, spices, and drugs—will now become articles of export over the land frontiers, whilst Russia will also be able to compete successfully with other nations in supplying Mongolia and Mantschuria with goods and merchandise, which were hitherto drawn from China at great expense and loss of time. At the same time the inconsiderable retail trade of Russia on the frontiers cannot fail to receive a favourable impulse, and, above all, the stipulated session of territory on the Amoor and Ussouri has added to the Russian dominions a vast tract of country, containing no less than a million of square versts. This increase of territory, however, would not be of so much consequence as it really is, if it were not accompanied by the possession of the great water-way through the heart of the country to the coast, and of the coast itself, which now gives Russia unlimited access to the Pacific Ocean just opposite the important empire of Japan. Siberia has hitherto been prevented, by her geographical position, from attaining to any great degree of development, but the Treaty of Peking now forms the convenient bridge to civilisation and traffic on the Pacific, by which Russia obtains an unchallenged entrance into the great human network of the commerce of the world.

THE STRAITS TRANSFER QUESTION.

We now proceed to comment further on the contents of the pamphlet forwarded to the Colonial Secretary. In the first place we shall give the scheme for the establishment needed for the several stations of the new colony verbatim; and after a few remarks on the remaining suggestions in the pamphlet, we shall conclude with a scheme of our own, based on the opinions expressed in the document under consideration, and on the statements made by our contemporaries in the Straits.

SCHEME FOR ESTABLISHMENTS PROPOSED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PAMPHLET.

	Per Annum. £	s.	d.
Governor, &c.	4,185	0	0
Private Secretary and A.D.C.	405	0	0
Colonial Secretary	999	0	0
Surveyor-General, &c.	850	10	0
Colonial-Surgeon, &c.	850	10	0
Local—Penang—			
Lieut.-Gov., &c.	1,809	0	0
Comr. of Police	891	0	0
Deputy do.	499	10	0
Police Magistrate	850	10	0
District do., &c.	742	10	0
Surveyor, &c.	499	10	0
Executive Engineer, &c.	810	0	0
Harbour-Master, &c.	594	0	0
Surgeon	594	0	0
District do.	499	10	0
Chaplain	742	10	0
Recorder	2,025	0	0
Attorney-General, &c.	999	0	0
Registrar, do.	999	0	0
English interpreter of Chinese	742	10	0
Com. of C. of R.	351	0	0
Sheriff	351	0	0
Coroner	270	0	0
Student Interpreter	351	0	0
Total	14,620	10	0
Expenses, &c.	8,000	0	0
Political Pensions	3,199	0	0
Total	£25,819	0	0
Local—Singapore—			
L. Governor, &c.	1,809	0	0
Treasurer, &c.	999	0	0
Ex. Eng.	891	0	0
Comr. of Police	1,215	0	0
P. Magistrate	891	0	0
District do.	810	0	0
D. Comr. of Police	499	10	0
Surveyor, &c.	449	10	0
Postmaster	594	0	0
Har.-Master, &c.	594	0	0
Assistant do.	405	0	0
Surgeon	702	0	0
Chaplain	742	10	0
C. Justice	2,565	0	0
P. Judge	1,809	0	0
Attorney-General	1,215	0	0
Registrar, do.	1,215	0	0
Two Chief Clerks	1,080	0	0
Interpreter	742	10	0
C. Court of R.	594	0	0
Sheriff	445	10	0
Coroner	351	0	0
Two Interpreters	702	0	0
	21,370	10	0
Estimates, &c.	15,000	0	0
Pensions, &c.	3,231	0	0
	£39,601	0	0
For Malacca—			
L. Gov.	1,512	0	0
Police Magistrate	702	0	0
Surgeon	594	0	0
Surveyor, &c.	499	10	0
Student Interpreter	351	0	0
Chaplain	499	10	0
Registrar	594	0	0
Sheriff	251	2	0
	£5,003	2	0
Expense of Establishments, &c.	2,700	0	0
Local Pensions	773	0	0
Land Annuities	1,631	0	0
Total	£10,107	2	0

A few remarks appear necessary on the whole subject of revenue. It is perfectly clear that the financial resources of the Straits are fully adequate to pay all necessary expenses, leaving a large balance in favour of the Colonial Exchequer. We cannot admit that the naval and military expenditure should be paid from the local revenue. To her Majesty's navy and army must be deputed the duty of protecting our trade; and the Straits Settlements especially, as an emporium of trade for the Far East, is peculiarly a British colony, and should undoubtedly be defended by the Home Government. The charges for troops need not be large, as the colony could be used as a sanatarium for our forces in India and China: convalescents, with the addition of a few effective men on each station, would be ample for self-protection, and the performance of the ordinary duties required of them in peaceful times.

The proposal to raise a local corps is simply absurd, and falls to the ground at once. In India, where the climate is inimical to the European constitution, native troops appear necessary, but in the Straits there is no necessity to have any but English soldiers. No local steamer is required for the conveyance of the governor, &c. Advantage could always be taken of the mail steamers to convey officials to and from the several ports of the colony. In the event of the governor wishing to pay a visit to any of the native States, he should be conveyed thither in a man-of-war. The suggestion regarding the appointment of European Chinese students is a wise one; there should be at least six sent out to form the nucleus of a colonial service from which all the civil authorities might eventually be selected. The remarks on the currency, telegraphs, &c., are also most judicious.

The receipts and disbursements of the Straits, according to the pamphlet, are:—

	Receipts.		Disbursements.
Singapore	£92.965	.....	£39,601
Penang	36,480	.....	18,530
Malacca	16,907	.....	10,107. 2
General	...	.....	7,289
	£146,352		£75,527. 2

Leaving a balance of £70,824. 18s. in favour of the Straits. We would advise the deportation of all the convicts from the Straits to the penal settlement at Port Blair. We believe that all the labour at present performed by them would be more economically done by free labour under a strict contract, and the supervision of the executive engineer. The presence of such a vast number of felons is demoralising in the extreme; and as a matter of political economy alone, it would be better that the refuse of India should be consorted with their companions at the Andamans, than that they should be thrown among a numerous population of comparatively honest citizens, like the Chinese and Malays of the Straits Settlements.

The amount of salaries in the London scheme we do not consider on the whole too high, but we do think some of the appointments unnecessary. We have observed before that the question should not be regarded in an economical point of view alone; the welfare of the colony is of the highest importance, and therefore a staff of well-paid (not extravagantly paid) officials would be more conducive to the end in view than badly

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paid establishments. The scheme of one of our contemporaries we think visionary and niggardly in the extreme. His principle of centralisation would not succeed in practice, and we therefore must condemn such appointments as Postmasters-General, Commissioners-General of Police, &c., &c. We believe that the system of government prevailing in the Straits is the best that can be devised, for such a peculiarly constituted colony (territorially considered); the only improvement we think necessary would be to make the Resident Councillers or Lieutenant-Governors more independent, so as to relieve the Governor-General of much unnecessary labour, thereby affording the latter functionary more time to visit the various native States in the Malay peninsula, Borneo, and adjacent islands frequently. Such a procedure would, we feel sure, materially increase the trade of the colony and enhance the *prestige* of our country among the inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago. To the present settlements we would add Labuan, and Sarawak too, if Sir James Brooke is still willing to consign his province to the British Government, and we would constitute the new Governor the first Governor-General of our possessions in the Eastern Archipelago.

We would have a Legislative Council in each settlement for the framing of bye-laws, for the convenience of the public, suitable to each place; but the civil and penal codes should emanate from Parliament alone. The Supreme Court of Judicature in the Straits administers justice by the laws of England at this moment, so that there is no difficulty on that point to contend with.

Our scheme for the heads of the establishments necessary for the good government of the colony, is as follows; it is based on the opinions of old residents and the opinions thrown out by the local press:—

Governor-General, M. L. C.	£4,500
For entertainment	1,000
This sum to be at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor in the absence of the G.G. for the entertainment of British and Foreign Visitors of Rank.	
Private Secretary and A.D.C. to the G.G.	600
SINGAPORE.	
Lieut.-Governor of, and Colonial Secretary, M.L.C.	1,800
Colonial Treasurer, President of Municipal Commissioners, M.L.C.	1,000
Asst.-Colonial Treasurer	400
Chief Justice, M.L.C.	2,400
Puisne Judge, M.L.C.	1,800
Registrar of the Court of Judicature, M.L.C.	1,000
Attorney-General and Public Prosecutor with private practice	500
Sheriff	500
Coroner	250
Commissioner of Police	700
Chief Police Magistrate	1000
Asst.-Magistrate and Marine Magistrate	800
Commissioner of Court of Requests, with extended jurisdiction	600
Colonial Surgeon, with private practice	500
Assistant do. with do.	250
Supt. of Lands and Surveyor-General of Singapore	700
Colonial Chaplain, Executive Engineer (under military expenditure.)	
Postmaster	600
Master Attendant Registrar of Exports and Imports, and Collector of Light Dues	600
Harbour Master	300
Shipping Master	400
PENANG AND PROVINCE WELLESLEY.	
Lieut.-Gov., Colonial Treasurer, Supt. of Lands, M.L.C., Commissioner of Police	2000
Asst.-Treasurer and Colonial Secretary, M.L.C.	600
Recorder, M.L.C.	2000
Registrar of the Court of Judicature, M.L.C.	800
Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests	800
Sheriff	500
Coroner	200
Commissioner of Police	600
Executive Engineer, Colonial Chaplain (under military expenditure)	
Colonial Surgeon with private practice	250
Surveyor-General	400
Attorney-General and Public Prosecutor with private practice	300
Master Attendant of Marine Magistrate, Postmaster, Registrar of Exports and Imports	600
Wellesley, Province	
Magistrate and Coroner	600
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Magistrate, Coroner	500
MALACCA.	
Lieutenant Governor, Colonial Treasurer, Superintendent of Lands, &c., M.L.C.	1500
Assistant Treasurer and Colonial Secretary, M.L.C.	600
Police Magistrate, Coroner	700
Executive Engineer and Chaplain (under military expenditure).	
Colonial Surgeon with private practice	200
(This amount may be allowed the Military Surgeon of the Station.)	
Registrar of the Court of Judicature, M.L.C.	700
Surveyor-General	500
	£36,550

The disbursements by our scheme would leave a balance of £109,802 for establishments and other charges; a sum more than sufficient to defray all expenses. This surplus may be considerably increased by charging trifling fees for the documents supplied by the various Government officers, which are now issued at some expense free of charge.

THE COLONY OF HONG KONG.

This prosperous colony is every day advancing in importance, and it may interest our readers to give them a variety of well-attested facts, by way of illustrating the progress it has made during the last few years. Our survey may as well commence with the year 1854, when, in consequence of the disturbed state of the adjacent provinces, the Chinese began to settle in the colony and to open up the coasting trade. In that year the population rose from 39,000 to 56,000, in 1855 it reached 72,900, and at the close of last year the exact return of population amounted to 94,917, of which number 92,441 were Chinamen by birth. It is a sad and serious fact, however, that of this large number only 17,251 are females. The mortality amongst the Chinese in the country districts of Hong Kong is now about 2 per cent., but in the city of Victoria it is not more than ½ per cent. A few years since the rate was much higher than this. Of the mortality amongst the Europeans and Americans we are unable at present to furnish any data.

In order to show the importance of Hong Kong as a commercial port, we may mention that on the 31st of December last, 133 merchant vessels were at anchor in the harbour, together with upwards of 2,000 lorchas, junks, and other native craft. In the different bays of Hong Kong hundreds of fishing and other boats might be seen lying at the same time. Our readers will see, therefore, that there is no lack of activity in the harbour and on the shores of Hong Kong. Another proof of this activity will be found in the exports of British manufacture and produce, which amounted in 1860 to £2,506,579. The total amount of produce exported to China in the year was valued at £5,318,428, being more than the exports to France, including Algeria and Bourbon. There is no Custom House at Hong Kong, neither are there any statistics from which we can accurately estimate the amount of trade carried on; but it has been truly said that "this barren and unhealthy rock is now the seat and centre, the directing and controlling place round which the vast commerce of the China seas is gathered. Here are the principal banking establishments, here may be said to be the intelligence and the concentrated wealth of the largest commercial establishments in the Oriental world." The revenue of Hong Kong during the past year amounted to £94,182—being an increase, as compared with the previous year, of £28,957. This sum, however, must not be regarded as a permanent increase since a large proportion arose from sales of land.

The increase of revenue has been chiefly under the following heads—viz., Land Revenue, Opium License, Post Office (which formerly was an Imperial institution), Police Rates, and Fees on Shipping Seamen, which latter amounted in the year to £1,751. 13s. 4d. = 88,408; and, as the fee is still, we believe, one dollar on every seaman shipped, the amount of dollars will represent the number of seamen shipped through the agency of the harbour master; some items, such as licenses to pawnbrokers, salt and stone farms, have been abolished; and we should be more pleased with the returns now under review did they not show that "Ordinance No. 12 of 1857" was made a source of revenue.

The expenditure during the year has been £72,390. 12s. 10d. of which £19,782. 16s. 8d. is for public works, chiefly under the head of Roads, Streets, &c. The surplus on the year, therefore, is £21,792. 3s. 5d.

The revenue collected is as near as possible £1 per head, whilst the expenditure was at the same rate as the previous year—viz., 15s. 2½d. per head. This includes all taxes except those which the community imposes on itself by voluntary contributions, such as just now the erection of a watch tower and a sailors' home, to which latter two brothers, partners in one of the eminent firms, have each, on leaving China, contributed $10,000, whilst, for the former, a member of a like firm has given the ground, situated in the most central and valuable part of the city.

The public works, constructed by the Civil Government, up to the close of last year, have cost rather more than one quarter of a million pounds sterling, whilst the military and naval authorities have also spent large sums for similar purposes; and it may perhaps surprise some of our readers that during the five years,

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1853—57, fortifications and military defences cost £13,730, whilst barracks cost only £516, or £103. 4s. per annum. The total amount of naval and military charges during these five years amounted to £589, 636 of which, however, a little more than the moiety; was incurred during 1857, the average annual expenditure for these two services during the four previous year having been £73,550.

Amongst the principal public works now carried on by the Civil Government, are the supply of water for the town, and the completion of the "Bowring Praya," an undertaking which for years had met with rather strong and obstinate opposition, but of which the benefit to the Colony seems now at last generally acknowledged. The introduction of gas will, we suppose, soon add to the comfort of the inhabitants of the island. Of the greatest importance to the landholders in Hong Kong is the cession of the peninsular of Kowloong, the shore of which forms the northern side of the harbour, and the possession of which became desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for more than one reason. Its acquisition had been advocated in the early part of 1857, and seems to have been afterwards supported by the Governor, Sir John Bowring, and the Colonial Secretary.

The last land sales in Hong Kong, which took place in December and January last, have shown that as yet the possession of this dependency has not depreciated land in the colony, in fact, lots then sold brought higher premiums than similar ones sold five years ago. The formation of a royal navy yard will no doubt be undertaken before long. The events occurring in the Far East, with the Russians on one side and the French on the other, and a rapidly extending commerce with all parts of the world, tend to make Hong Kong one of the most important of naval stations. The claims of the military authorities for localities on this new acquisition cannot be so extensive, as they possess some of the finest parts of Victoria. Still last mail informs us that they have sent in estimates for £160,000 to be spent on Kowloong, a sum no doubt they will realise by the sale of their property in Victoria, and thus would meet the requirements of the community for more space, by their removal to the opposite shore.

We have heard some fears expressed that property in Victoria will depreciate in consequence of this acquisition; but we believe that these fears are without foundation. As the trade in the East increases in all directions, Hong Kong will assuredly gain in a political point of view, and there can be no question that, as China becomes more accessible to Europeans, the colony will reap the highest commercial advantages, and will, at the same time, influence the spread of civilisation more than any of the open ports.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

Of the four companies which have been proposed for running steamers on the coast and rivers of China only one has at present been announced as complete in its preliminary arrangements. The company is styled the "China and Japan (Coast and River) Steam Navigation Company." For farther particulars we refer our readers to the prospectus in our advertising columns.

With the direction and officers of the company there is every guarantee for the successful management of matters on this side. The shareholders have a great advantage in the experience possessed by the members of the firm of Messrs. Robertson and Co., the marine superintendents, all of whom have had long experience in the China waters as commanders of vessels in the first employs; and if equally competent persons are selected to manage the affairs of the company on the other side, there can be no doubt as to it being a profitable investment for the public. Of the opening for steamers in China and Japan there is no doubt. We observe a most refreshing feature in the prospectus, and that is the entire absence of any arguments that the undertaking *must* yield some extraordinary and absurd rate of interest, which, in these days, tend very much to weaken public confidence. We must notice, however, that the information regarding the proposed traffic is too meagre; and some facts and figures on this head will be required by investors, which the directors, no doubt, are prepared to give. It is not stated, but we presume the River Yang-tze-Keang will be the first and most important field of operations. We expect to see the shares speedily subscribed for, as the undertaking is very favourably spoken of on the Stock Exchange. We shall not be surprised to see another similiar undertaking brought forward, the intelligence by the present mail from China being calculated to stimulate such enterprise.

Spirit of the Press.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN BRABAZON.

It is painful to go back again upon the circumstances which attended the ultimate success of the army that advanced to Peking. Very seldom in the chronicle of conquest have such decisive effects been attained at so small a cost of human life. But the interest of every tragic story lies in its details. The news of a great shipwreck, or of a mighty earthquake, or of a vast slaughter, told as a simple fact, does not excite the same thrill as the sufferings of a single prisoner in whom we have a personal interest; and we can even now recur to the histories of aggregate destruction with a calmer judgment than we can canvass the fate of those Englishmen who were kidnapped by the faithless Chinese, and who were tortured to death by a weak and cruel enemy. Happily, the story is for the most part made so plain that every one must be satisfied there is no more to be known. In every instance but two, the bodies have been recovered, and we can rest upon the certainty that, with these two exceptions, the graveyard of the Cathedral in Peking contains all that now exists of our friends and countrymen. Of these two exceptions there is one case in which the proof is not demonstrative that the captive is actually dead. It is somewhat like the case of Sir John Franklin, wherein for so many years all the weight of probabilities was counterpoised in the public mind by any light possibility which might be suggested. Hoping against hope, the relations of Captain Brabazon refuse to believe that this officer is certainly dead. His body has never been recovered. No European saw his death. All that we think we know of his fate depends upon Chinese testimony, which we believe to be of little worth. Therefore, say sanguine friends, founding the basis of their hopes on their affections, he may still be alive among the Tartars in the North, or even among the Chinese at Peking. He was an artillery officer, and he may have been kept concealed in order to teach the Chinese the secret of those tremendous guns which created such havoc at such impossible distances. Imagination, quickened by affection, may easily fancy a thousand reasons why a barbarous enemy should desire to retain in his possession the living repository of all those secrets which had just worked so fearfully against him. All these points of possibility were put last night in the House of Commons by General Peel and Mr. Gregory, speaking on behalf of the father of this much regretted officer. There is no kindness in nursing by encouragement a fond illusion. No man who with cool judgment reviews the evidence can doubt that Captain Brabazon is dead. The tale told by the Chinese is entirely consistent with all the circumstances of the time, and with all the habits of an Eastern people. That story is, that Captain Brabazon and his companion were being led in captivity through the Tartar camp, that the Tartar soldiers were then gathering after a defeat, and that their leader was wounded to the death. We are told that the general, in the moment of his despair, came upon these two prisoners, and ordered them to be beheaded. This is what would almost certainly have happened under the circumstances stated. There is no reason to doubt that it did so happen. If we reject this account we must make for ourselves some more plausible hypothesis. That which is suggested is that the Chinese have spirited this officer away, and have taken his companion with him as an interpreter. The latter suggestion is absurd, for the Chinese well know that there are thousands of Chinamen speaking Canton English who would make much more trustworthy interpreters than a French Abbé, whose knowledge both of Chinese and English would be much less perfect than that of a "teacher," or even a Chinese servant from Hong Kong. The Abbé Luc could have been of no use to the Chinese. As to the suggestion that Captain Brabazon has been secreted for the purpose of teaching the Chinese troops, the notion is scarcely consistent with the character of the people, and it is nearly incredible that in a country like China, where anything may be obtained for money, a prisoner could be kept in such complete seclusion as to render it impossible for him to communicate the fact of his existence. He must be surrounded by men all of whom would know how valuable such a secret would be. He has been sought for alike by English and by Russian authorities. If he were detained to work, his opportunities of communication must have been frequent. What, then, is there to impeach the only account we have received? We confess we can see nothing deserving any weight. What we have heard seems to be consistent with all the probabilities; what we imagine seems to be inconsistent with any. It is very undesirable that this hopeless hope, which is so respectable when we see it actuating a near relative, should take hold of the public mind, and be pursued as a morbid fancy. So long as Major Brabazon doubts the death of his son he has a right to claim every assistance which our diplomacy can give him in order to remove those doubts. It is not probable indeed, that any efforts will obtain for him the satisfaction of recovering the body from the heap in which it has long since ceased to be distinguishable, and it is, as we think, impossible that he should ever attain the object of finding his son alive. Still, however, every one will desire to help him, and every one will sympathize with him in his search. But let us sympathize with him as a father engaged in a fond and hopeless quest, not as sharing his credulity without the all-sufficient excuse of parental affection. —*The Times.*

THE END OF THE CHINA WARS.

The confidence expressed by Lord Elgin, that we are now done with Chinese wars, will evoke a general response in the hopes of the country. As the soldier has returned his sword to the scabbard, and the diplomatist laid his pen on the shelf, so far as China is concerned, the occasion was not unsuitable to such a review of this Chinese question as the noble lord laid before his auditory. With the matter of his statement there is but little fault to find; with the manner none at all. It was, indeed, in the best tone and spirit, and the modest yet unextenuated appreciation of his own services came with a good grace from Lord Elgin. We have never been at any pains to conceal our dislike of the diplomatic system generally, for we believe it to have been upon the whole injurious rather than beneficial to the country; but if all our representatives abroad were like the subject of the present remarks, the character of the service would have stood as high as is compatible with

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standing system of influence and interference in the affairs of other nations. Lord Elgin did not make the Chinese difficulty, and if it be really removed, his must be the praise of having done more than any other man to accomplish that end. Utterly condemning as unwarranted and unjustifiable the conduct of the British agents at Hong Kong and Canton, who, five years ago, with the support and approval of the Home Government, committed a violent aggression on the Chinese, and laid the causes from which the subsequent wars inevitably rose, we still recognise the value of the services of him to whose hands was committed the direct conduct of our iniquitous quarrel. Lord Elgin was animated by very different sentiments from those of the Governor of Hong Kong and of the Consul at Canton. If the instructions he received from home enjoined moderation and discretion, as well as firmness, the noble diplomatist may be said to have improved upon them. The admonitory voice which addressed him on that Sunday morning at the door of Mr. Spurgeon's chapel, before his departure for the East, seems to have found an already living response in the recesses of his own heart. There can be no doubt at all of Lord Elgin having undertaken this mission with a deep sense of the responsibility attached to it, and that sense, united with broad views of the true interests of England in China, with a spirit of moderation, with judgment and a humane feeling, has been so far successful as to have restrained to comparatively narrow limits of calamity the fearful disasters of a protracted war which were foreboded. It was a pity that Lord Elgin should have had to leave China after his first mission, and before the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin were exchanged; for although the Hon. Mr. Bruce is of his blood, he is not of his judgment. We cannot blame the noble Lord for abstaining from expressing disapproval of his brother's rashness at the mouth of the Peiho, while we remember that the Foreign Secretary endorsed it, contrary to instructions as it was, and wantonly provocative of worse complications than ever. But the greatest fear that weighs at the present moment — the most intrusive consideration, weakening those hopes of continuance of peace and friendly relations between this country and China — lies in the fact that the Hon. Mr. Bruce is now at Tien-tsin, the British Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Chinese Emperor. So far as to what has passed, and as to Lord Elgin's share in those events. That statesman has in view great prospective advantages both to the East and West, from bringing China within the family of nations, and so opening up general intercourse between the people of that empire and of Europe. This is the sort of progression that every well-wisher of the human race must ardently desire to see promoted. It is by this extension of mutual knowledge of each other, and this binding of people together by the chains of a common interest which commerce supplies, that the reign of true civilisation and lasting peace on earth is to be brought about, if ever. Lord Elgin has a right to enforce those views; for, although he has carried war to the gates of Peking, and there dictated a peace, the terms of which, how moderate soever, could not be grateful to the ruler of China, yet this his lordship was, under the circumstances, compelled to do, and it is his chief merit that he did it in the least offensive manner possible. The spirit of his diplomacy shows that at heart he must have felt distrust of the means forced upon him to open the way to that humanising beneficial intercourse he looks forward to. Wars of aggression, undertaken without the shadow of a pretext of justification, but, on the contrary, like this which originated in the Lorcha affair, with every circumstance of falsehood and arrogance on the part of the assailant, are not just the instrumentalities for uniting nations in a friendly intercourse. However desirable such intercourse, it is not to be forced. Lord Elgin knows this as well as anyone, and we confidently expect that the influence which he is destined to exercise on the conduct of affairs will be directed against that sort of policy in the East or elsewhere which it was for him to make as innocuous in China as the vice of its original conception permitted.—*Morning Star.*

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., having the local rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies and China, and late commanding her Majesty's Land Forces in China, her Majesty's Royal Licence and Permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the 2nd Class, which his Majesty the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him for his distinguished services before the enemy during the late combined British and French operations in China.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alexander Perceval and Angus Fletcher, Esqrs., to be members of the Legislative Council of the colony of Hong Kong; also Daniel William Blyth, Esq., to be Master Attendant of Galle, in the Island of Ceylon.

A DOG FROM CHINA.—At the plunder of the Imperial Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen a little dog was found by Captain Dunne, 99th Regiment, who brought it home by the last mail from China. It is supposed to have belonged to the Empress, or one of the ladies of the Imperial family, and is considered one of the smallest and by far the most beautiful little animal that has ever appeared in England. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept the dog, it now forms one of the Royal collection of dogs.

Another letter has appeared on the subject of student interpreters, complaining that the newly-entered students at the universities are to be placed on the same footing as those who have been studying for years at King's College.

AT the next meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on May 13, the following paper will be read:—"Journey from Yedo into the Interior of the Island of Niphon, and Ascent of the Volcano of Fusigama," by Mr. Rutherford Alcock, her Majesty's minister at Japan; communicated through Sir Roderick Murchison.

Dr. MacGowan has proceeded to Paris to repeat his lectures on China and Japan, and Monsieur Montigny, late Consul at Shanghai, has procured the free entry of all articles used in his illustrations.

Literature.

In the "Dublin University Magazine" for the present month there is an article on China, taking the side of the Taepings and opposing the views advocated in the last number of "The British Quarterly."—A new series of tracts is announced for publication, apparently by the leaders or advocates of the Broad Church Party. The first is by Thomas Hughes, and is entitled "Religio Laici." The second, called "The Mote and the Beam, a Clergyman's Lessons from the Present Panic," by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, is in the press. Macmillan and Co. are the publishers of the series.—There is scarcely anything sadder than the announcement of the sale of a literary man's library. That the books which have been collected with care, and cherished like dear familiar friends, should be dispersed to the four winds by the hammer of the auctioneer is verily a thing to grieve over. This week the noble collection made by the late Richard Ford, of Exeter, was disposed of in this manner. Mr. Ford's "Handbook for Travellers in Spain" is well known, not only as the most useful work on the subject, but also as the wittiest guide-book that ever was written. It is a work for stay-at-home readers as well as for travellers in the Peninsula.—Mrs. (or, to speak correctly, Miss) Agnes Baillie, the well-known and well-beloved sister of the far-famed Joanna, died, a few days since, at her residence at Hampstead. It was the same house in which her sister had lived for many years and had received all the chief literati of the day. Joanna, it will be remembered, died in 1851, at the age of eighty-eight. Her sister was born in 1760 (nine years before Walter Scott, and ten years before Wordsworth), and was, consequently, more than a century old.—Mr. Nichol, of Edinburgh, announces a new edition of the Rev. George Gilfillan's "Library of the British Poets." Twelve volumes will be issued annually to subscribers at the cost of two guineas. The editorship of the edition is placed in the hands of Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the first and, perhaps, truest friend of Keats. It is passing strange that a man of his fine taste, and delicate appreciation of all that is noble and of good report in poetry, should be content to follow in the wake of such a critic as Gilfillan, whose biographies and notices are to be retained.—Mr. Money's work, entitled "Java; or, How to Manage a Colony," (Hurst and Blackett), has reached us, but the pressure on our space will not allow us to do it justice in the present number. In anticipation, however, of our review, we may say that Mr. Money writes like a man who has thoroughly investigated his subject in all its bearings. In very earnest words, and by the aid of a vast accumulation of facts, he vindicates the East Indian policy of the Dutch, and asserts the advantages accruing from the culture system as established by General van den Bosch in 1832.—A new and beautiful edition of Longfellow's poetical works has been issued in Bohn's "Illustrated Library." It is a complete and compact collection of the poems, and is charmingly illustrated by Birket Foster, John Gilbert, John Absolon, &c.—A new edition of Mr. Wingrove Cook's "China," with corrections and editions (Routledge and Co.), has just appeared. We shall not attempt to criticise a work which is so familiar to all readers. It has already taken a prominent place in Anglo-Chinese literature—a place from which it is not likely to be thrust by the investigations of future travellers. Everyone who wishes to understand our commercial position with regard to China, should make himself master of this volume. It is a book as pleasant for perusal as it is serviceable for reference.

By way of finale to our literary gossip, we may mention that the Emperor of all the Russias has sent to Mr. Atkinson a splendid emerald ring, set in diamonds, as a mark of the Imperial approbation of his work on "The Amoor." "This gift," says the *Athenæum*," is honourable to Mr. Atkinson as officially proving the accuracy of his delineation of Amoor scenery and life, and is creditable to the Emperor as proving that Mr. Atkinson's many strictures on the policy of Russia in the remote regions of Asia have been received at St. Petersburg in a liberal and candid spirit."

We have received Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s monthly instalment of periodical literature. The "Popular Natural History," "Illustrated History of England," "The Ladies' Treasury," and the "Illustrated Family Paper."—From Mr. S. O. Beeton we have to acknowledge the May number (a double one) of "The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," a very useful and apparently well-edited journal, containing several illustrations and a large amount of information of special value to ladies. "The Boys' Own Magazine," a cheap but capital monthly, has reached us from the same publisher.

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BANQUET TO LORD ELGIN—*Continued from page* 257.

good understanding with the Chinese Government. With this view I persuaded not only my excellent friend and colleague Baron Gros, the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, but also the Ambassadors of the United States and of Russia, who were not parties to the war, to join me in addressing a representation to the Court of Peking, asking that Court to send a Plenipotentiary to meet us at Shanghai for the purpose of adjusting all the differences then existing between China and our respective countries. Shanghai is at a very great distance from Peking. It is now, and even then was, a port open to foreigners, and therefore it was impossible to devise a proposition more conciliatory to the Chinese or more respectful towards the feelings and even the prejudices of their Government. The Chinese, however, not only rejected our proposal, but rejected it with contumely; and it was not till we reached Tien-tsin - whither, I must observe, we all, the representatives as well of the neutral as of the belligerent Powers, went together—that we were able to find a negotiator competent to treat with us. As soon as we found such a negotiator we made peace, concluding it with the most solemn sanctions possible. The Emperor of China, as we all know, influenced by the same evil counsellors who had dissuaded him from sending an Ambassador from Peking at our invitation, in the following year interposed obstacles to the carrying out of the treaty; and the consequence of his proceeding was that that great expedition was fitted out and sent from this country which has with such wonderful success and in so short a space of time put an end to and arranged all our difficulties with China at the capital of that great empire itself—(hear, hear). I am quite aware that this narrative, though I have endeavoured as much as possible to condense it, must appear rather tedious to you—("No!")—but I am very anxious that it should be understood in this country that we have not acted harshly or ungenerously towards the Chinese, that at every stage of our proceedings we offered reasonable terms of accommodation, and that we resorted to force only when the obstinate perversity of the Chinese drove us to that alternative. But I know that another question lies behind, which may be more interesting to many present than this review of the past. The question I refer to is this—What are the advantages that we are likely to derive from the new privileges and rights which we have obtained under our treaties with China? That, my Lord Mayor, no doubt opens a very wide field to speculation. If we can succeed in establishing friendly relations not only with the Government, but with the people of China—if we can persuade them to adopt some of our tastes and habits; for although they are very averse to change, they are not, like many other Oriental races, cut off from all communion with us by inveterate prejudices of caste;—if we can succeed, I say, in these objects, it is impossible to set limits to the amount of trade that is likely to grow up between two nations so industrious and so commercial—(hear, hear). But there is one particular advantage which may be expected to accrue from the establishment of the Queen's representative at Peking to which I wish to call your attention, because I think it has been remarkably illustrated by what has occurred very recently in Japan. You have probably observed that a very serious crime was a short time ago perpetrated in that country. An European, but not a British subject, was murdered under circumstances which leave at any rate a charge of culpable indifference upon the Japanese Government. Well, what followed? Our Minister, acting, as it appears to me, with excellent judgment, retired to a short distance from the capital. He did not threaten war, but threatened what we understand in Europe by the phrase a "suspension of diplomatic relations." And, if our former experience of China is any guide to us, I think we may conclude with absolute certainty that such a menace, if it had been made at an outport to a subordinate functionary, would not have produced any effect whatever. That functionary would probably have written to the Supreme Government to say that he had kicked the barbarian out of his town—(a laugh)—and have claimed all manner of rewards for inflicting on him this defeat by diplomacy or force. But Mr. Alcock was at the capital, in relations with the Supreme Government; and that Government, seeing the danger, and having power to act, immediately took alarm at this menace, and accordingly within the space of a week, I think, or at least a very few days, this Government, who, when I negotiated a treaty with them, talked of the residence of a Minister at Yedo as one of the greatest calamities which could possibly befall them, came forward and implored our Minister to go back, offering him at the same time any guarantees for the future which he chose to demand. I am quite aware that there is a very great difference between Peking and Yedo, and that the advisers of the Emperor of China are not such intelligent persons as the advisers of the Emperor of Japan. But I feel very confident that this threat of a suspension of diplomatic relations will have the same effect, as a preventive of war and a preservative of peace, at the Chinese capital as recent events seem to show it has had at the Japanese—(cheers.) My Lord Mayor, I should be very much to blame if, having an opportunity of addressing an assembly in this place, I omitted to call attention to the fact that the occasional misconduct of our own countrymen and other foreigners in China is one of the greatest, perhaps the very greatest, difficulties with which the Queen's representatives there have to deal—(hear.) We send out to that country honourable merchants and devout missionaries, who scatter benefits in every part of the land they visit, elevating and raising the standard of civilisation wherever they go. But sometimes, unfortunately, there slip out from among us dishonest traders and ruffians who disgrace our name and set the feelings of the people against us—(hear, hear.) The public opinion of England can do much to encourage the one class of persons and discourage the other. I trust that the moral influence of this great city will always be exerted in that direction—(hear, hear). In addressing the merchants of Shanghai some three years ago, at the time when I announced to them that it was my intention to seek a treaty in Peking itself if I could not get it before I arrived there, I made this observation,—that when force and diplomacy should have effected in China all that they could legitimately accomplish, the work which we had to do in that empire would still be only in its commencement—(hear). I repeat that statement now. My gallant friend who spoke just now has returned his sword to the scabbard. The diplomatist, as far as treaty-making is concerned, has placed his pen on the shelf. But the great task of construction—the task of bringing China, with its extensive territory, its fertile soil, and its industrious population, as an active and useful member, into the community of nations, and making it a fellow-labourer with ourselves in diffusing over the world happiness and well-being—is one that yet remains to be accomplished. No persons are more entitled or more fitted to take a part in that work than the merchants of this great city. I implore them, then, to devote themselves earnestly to its fulfilment, and from the bo tom of my heart I pray that their endeavours towards that end may be crowned with success—(loud cheers).

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA. — We mentioned in our last number, that Mr. Hogarth, of the Haymarket, was about to publish a series of sketches drawn by Lieut.-Col. Hope Crealock, during the recent campaign in China. Since we wrote we have seen the sketches, which were exhibited to a select public on Saturday last. The vigour of the drawing is marvellous, nothing could be more life-like and effective. In all there are thirty-two sketches, which are to be published in a portfolio, or the plates can be procured separately. The history of the Campaign is as it were detailed for us in these sketches. A few bold strokes serve to tell a long story. Such a supplement to the letters of an "Own Correspondent" and to official despatches, cannot be too highly prized.

MESSRS. LOCH AND WADE.—The *Observer* states that the Queen has expressed her gracious intention to confer the Companionship of the Bath (civil side) upon Mr. Henry Loch, private secretary of Lord Elgin in his late mission to China; and Mr. Thomas Wade, Chinese secretary to the mission at Shanghai, who acted as chief interpreter during the late expedition.

Monetary and Commercial.

In consequence of the American civil war, and consequent stoppage of the important trade with this country, business has been much affected, and the improved condition of the general exports, as shown by the Board of Trade Returns for March, will be materially checked. The exports to China and the Far East from Great Britain will not be interrupted, but the direct trade, both import and export, between the United States and China will be liable to the same serious interruption. It is feared that a series of failures will result, similar to that of 1857–8. On this subject the *Money Market Review* says:—

"It will afford some idea of the depreciation which has occurred in the New York stock market if we state that Virginia Dollar Six per Cents., which about ten days ago were quoted 70, now come quoted 36. In London the price to-day was 43 to 47. The London prices are in nearly all instances much above those current at New York. The American quotations, for example, are equal to 46 dis. for Illinois Central shares, and 16¼ for New York and Erie, whilst in London this afternoon the prices were respectively 40 to 39½ dis. and 18½ to 19. This difference is calculated to bring shares over. In some quarters the apprehension is expressed that the English market may be deluged with American stocks. Should the Americans make up their minds to sacrifice them at low prices, English investors will probably absorb them, and wait for the result of the present conflict. A vast number of English buyers are watching for the best opportunity of operating."

Considering the great importance of the American civil war, the funds have been fairly supported. Consols have ruled at 91½ to ⅞. The rate of discount at the Bank of England remains at 5 per cent., and the demand during the past few days has shown a marked increase, anticipatory of a rise in the rate.

A deputation on the subject of the Canton claims had an interview with Lord John Russell at the Foreign-office. The deputation was introduced by Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P., Mr. Moffatt, M.P., and Mr. Buchanan, M.P. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Charles Magniac, Thomas Dent, Hamilton Lindsay, Harry Gordon, Edward Pereira, W. How, T. Jones Gibb, William Vacher, and G. G. Macpherson. The deputation urged that the delay which had occurred in the settlements of these claims was very unreasonable, and the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the claims should not be paid in full, but *pro rata* with the Government outlay for the war, can hardly be characterised in terms sufficiently strong. To say that his opinions are illogical, unjust, and a gross breach of the pledged engagements of Lord Elgin and Mr. Bruce, is the least that can be said. The parties interested may, however, rest assured that such a flagrant piece of injustice will not be tolerated by her Majesty's Government, and this fact we give on the best authority. The reply given to the deputation by Lord John Russell was to the effect that the matter should receive early and favourable attention; but until replies had been received from Mr. Bruce to certain questions, nothing further could be said. The precise grievance is included in a protest which has been handed to the Foreign Secretary, from which the following is an extract:—

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"Reference to the wording of the respective treaties of 1858 and 1860, where it will be observed that the indemnity for private claims is invariably placed first, and separated from the amount to be paid to the Government, which is designated a remainder, and therefore that private losses are first to be made good. Such an interpretation is no less demanded by the justice of the case. These claims date from the destruction of the property, a period long prior to the time when the war expenses were incurred, and their non-payment is of excessive hardship to individuals who have already waited four years, while a further indefinite period of suspense is now in prospect. The only reason advanced for the proposed change in the disposition of the funds in hand is, that the war and consequent expenses were undertaken by the people of England for the purposes of the China merchants. Even if this were so, as British subjects, and part of the people of England, we submit that we are entitled to just protection and speedy indemnification against foreign aggression; but we respectfully deny that this was the fact. The war arose out of the case of the lorcha Arrow, with which the merchants had no concern, and their property was destroyed in retaliation for the acts of the British authorities. We conclude by asking no more than we believe to be justly due—viz., that as Englishmen we should not be placed in a worse position than Americans or Frenchmen, who have already received the far larger proportion of the amount of their losses incurred at the same time as our own, and that we should at once be paid out of the money now in hand."

On the subject of the French mail route to China, noticed in our last. *The Times* of this morning says:—

The execution of these services will, of course, involve the necessity of providing not only a powerful fleet, but numerous docking and repairing establishments, coaling stations, agencies and other facilities in Egypt and many other places; and it would seem, from the unusual extent of the advances proposed to be made by the State, and the time to be allowed before commencing operations, that the company and the Government are to some extent alive to the costly character of these essentials to an undertaking of the kind. The amount of the proposed subsidy is also very high, giving a rate of about 20s. per mile, or four times the amount paid to the English contractors for the India and China mail service. It is singular that a scheme which, in consequence of the promised extent of support from the Government, becomes almost divested of a commercial character, has attracted so little notice on this side of the Channel, and also that at the moment of its introduction the English public are about to be deprived of the advantage of a fortnightly communication between this country and China, the English service, as was stated yesterday, being intended to be reduced to a monthly one after the 1st of July next.

In a House of 580 members the proposition of Mr. Horsfall, that instead of the abolition of the paper duty the duty on tea should be lowered from 1s. 5d. to 1s. per lb., was rejected by the small majority of eighteen. Had there been more time for obtaining the requisite demonstrations of the sense of the country upon the question, the Government would probably have been defeated; indeed, there can be no doubt that a very large proportion of the members of the House of Commons voted with the Ministry against their inclinations, the arguments on the other side having throughout been of the most popular character, while those on the part of the Government, even from Mr. Gladstone, who was formerly one of the strongest opponents of the tea duty, consisted mainly of the unworthy and, as it has been thought, long exploded plea that the Chinese labourer, and not the English consumer, would derive the principal advantage of the change.

The death has been announced of Mr. James Malcolmson, one of the senior directors of the Bank of England, and head of the great Bombay firm of Forbes, Forbes, and Co.

Seventy-five guineas per cent. insurance has been paid at Lloyd's on the ship *Bio-bio*, overdue from England to China.

The construction of the Suez Canal is still making progress, but the opinion as to its practicability remains the same in this country. It is purely a French idea.

Telegrams can be forwarded through Corfu and Smyrna to catch the mails for India and China at Alexandria by the Submarine Telegraph Company in Threadneedle-street.

The East Indian Railway Company have agreed to empower their board to raise £6,000,000 by debentures at 5 per cent., convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The expenditure of this amount will be spread over a considerable period.

An interesting lecture was delivered on the evening of the 8th, at the Society of Arts, by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, on the trade, &c., of the Eastern Archipelago. The report will appear in our next.

The exact amount of specie shipped by the Pera, on the 4th inst., was £169,293, of which £132,190 is for Calcutta (including £103,990 in silver on Government account), £5,198 for Madras, £4,200 for Ceylon, £12,450 for Hong Kong, £12,255 for Shanghai, £1,200 for Singapore, and 1,200 for Alexandria. £156,995 is silver, and £12,298 gold. The amount on mercantile account is very limited, as was anticipated.

The steamer *Malacca* with the first portion of the cable to connect Malta with Alexandria, has left for Malta; and the *Rangoon*, it is expected, will be ready to follow on the 12th. As already announced, the *Malacca* will return for the remainder of the cable.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	81 to 83	81
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20¾ to 21	20¾ 1
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	...	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	31½
100	London and Westminster	20	66 to 67	67 6½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	47 to 48 xd.	47½ ¾ ¼ xd.
50	Union of London	12	25 to 26	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	¾
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2¼ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	7¾ to 7¼	72½
50	Do. new	30	10 to 12 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ to 18½	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	3	2½ to 3	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Low to fair common Congous have been difficult of sale at reduced prices, the arrivals having been large; good common has only been in limited request, and quotations are lower, say about 1s. per lb.; flavory kinds, under 1s. 3d. per lb., have been much depressed, and show a reduction of fully 1d. per lb. Fair to good Kaisows are in steady demand at full prices. Fair to good Ho-hows and Ning-chows have been sold to some extent at rather irregular prices, and, on the whole, may be quoted rather easier. Good and fine Monings and Wopaks have been firmly maintained. Fine Kaisows are scaree, and command extreme prices. Common Tayshans continue very heavy, but good descriptions are saleable at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Fair to good Souchongs remain without alteration; fine have met with a moderate inquiry, Common to good Oolongs have been saleable at the low prices established; fine have been wanted. Flowery Pekoes continue most difficult of sale, even at very low prices. Common Scented Capers are still abundant, and the price remains about 9d. per lb. for clean kinds; good and fine have been more inquired for. Scented Orange Pekoes show but little change, except in medium Foo-Chow kinds, which have been sold at 1d. per lb. lower. In Green Teas the demand for export to New York and Canada has cleared off all the common descriptions of Twankay and Young Hyson at fully 2d. per lb. higher, and those of Japan growth have been taken in the absence of China kinds. Hysons have also been in better demand at full prices to 1d. per lb. advance. Gunpowders under 2s. per lb. are very scarce, and realise 1d. per lb. advance; in the grades over 2s. per lb. there is less decided change, but the tendency is to higher prices for all Moyune kinds. Ping Sueys maintain former rates. Canton Young Hysons and Gunpowers show a rise of 1d. to 2d. per lb., and the commoner kinds have been taken for export, and in these the rise has been greatest. The *Ocean Gem* arrived on the 23rd ult. with the first direct cargo of Tea from Japan, consisting of Oolongs and Green Teas of the same quality as those previously received *via* Shanghai. The great bulk of the Green Teas has been realised at full prices, but the Oolongs are difficult of sale. The public sales during the month comprise 60,000 packages, of which 14,226 packages were sold, including 7,224 packages without reserve. The stock on the 1st of May of all descriptions of Black was in London 69,608,997 lbs., and of Green, 5,232,465 lbs. The total delivery was of Black, 23,956,467 lbs., and of Green, 3,679,073 lbs. The stock at Liverpool was of Black, 3,699,443 lbs., and of Green, 65,659 lbs. The total delivery was of Black, 2,458,870 lbs., and of Green, 189,681 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st of May have been, of Black, 36,913,292 lbs., and of Green, 2,760,612 lbs., and at Liverpool, 4,047,265 lbs. of Black and 224,387 lbs. of Green. According to the circular of Messrs. Mitchell, Aspinall, and Skipper, the amount of Tea afloat at the present time is 16,349,298 lbs. against 16,992,348 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—We have to report a changed market for Silk. All was going well to the close of April—unusually large deliveries, diminished arrivals, and comparative ease in the money market, all tending to a restoration of confidence and general purchase at gradually stiffening prices—but with the first bad news from America the demand began to slacken, and is now reduced to a very moderate scale. The deliveries, too, appear to be relapsing to a very average rate. The improved prices are at present fairly maintained. Japan Silk shared in the general currency of demand while it lasted, and now shares in the general slackness, except for quite the highest closses, of which some few small parcels have lately been landed. Chinese thrown silk has continued throughout entirely unnoticed.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 6 to	24 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	18 6	22 0		
„ No. 5	17 6	18 0		
Taysaam	12 6	16 6	16 6 to	19 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Canton	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese thrown	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 6
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	30 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. May 1, 1861.	Sold Stock. May 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. May 1, 1861.	Unsold Stock. May 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to May 8, 1861.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to May 8, 1860.
Bengal	2,623	1,892	2,683	3,056	2,899	4,384
China	12,502	6,191	11,699	11,040	23,914	19,289
Japan	1,771	687	2,039	325	3,209	1,588
Canton	787	597	1,024	1,123	684	852
Chinese Thrown	751	1,085	2,397	3,426	623	941

SUGAR.—The market has been particularly heavy, and prices mostly show a decline of 6d.; 750 bags of Penang sold at 33s. to 36s. for good mid. to fine brown, and 36s. 6d. to 39s. for low and mid. yellow.

COFFEE.—Market quiet and sales at easier rates. Native Ceylon 61s. 6d. to 62s. for good ordinary plantation, 67s. to 74s. for fine ordinary.

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RICE.—Speculations have entirely withdrawn. Sales of Necranzie at 10s. 3d., Bassein 9s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Sales of 1,800 bags of Batavia at 3½d. to ⅝ for mid. to fair, 500 bags of Singapore black at 3⅞d.

SAGO.—Market is still dull; a parcel of 2,000 boxes sold at 17s. for fair small, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. for good and fine bright. 15s. 6d. to 16s. for fair medium of 1,800 boxes of Borneo Company's Pearl; nearly all were retired. FLOUR.—Small sales at previous rates.

SPICES.—Cinnamon.—The quarterly sales comprised 1,350 bales of Ceylon, which sold at 1d. to 2d. a pound higher; superior fetching 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d.; seconds, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d.; thirds, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; fourths, 7d. to 9d. Cassia Lignea: 1,500 boxes at auction, mostly sold at 85s. to 92s. Cassia buds: 70 cases very common sold at 64s. to 72s. Cloves: No public sales, and only small private. Mace: Part of a lot of 40 cases of Penang sold at auction at 9d. to 1s. Nutmegs: Sales of a portion of 50 cases Penang, and 5 Singapore, at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. for fair small.

HEMP.—Sales of Manila to a fair extent at £21 to £22. 10s. for fair to good roping. 1,200 bales at auction—nearly all were retired.

COTTON.—A large business has been done. Prices are fully ¼d. a lb. higher. Sales of Surat at 5¼d. to 6¼d.

JAPAN WAX.—Market steady. 900 boxes have been sold at auction at 53s. to 54s. 6d. for middling block, and 58s. to 58s. 6d. for fair.

TOBACCO.—No transactions in Manila.

TIN.—Sales of Straits at 125s. but 123s. is now the quotation. Banca 126s. to 127s. Antimony ore, no change.

GAMBIER.—Of 1,700 bales at auction, about one-fourth sold, 15s. to 16s. for damaged. Cutch: Very flat. Of 2,500 bags at auction, a few only sold, at 22s. to 24s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: Small sales at 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4½d. Camphor: Sales of 150 chests, at 220s. to 230s. Higher prices are now demanded. Sapanwood: 43 tons of Siam sold at £8 5s. to £8 15s.; prices on the rise. Soy: 230 casks of China at auction, all returned. Private sales at 2s. 4d. 258 tubs of Japan sold at 8d. to 10d. Rhubarb: 18 chests at auction, retired. Mother-o'-Pearl shells: Singapore scarce; Manila no sales. Star Anniseed: 300 boxes at auction, all retired; market dull. Sticklac: 70 bags sold at 70s. Gum Benjamin: sales of fourth quality Sumatra at 50s. to 51s. Damar: about 200 cases sold at 45s. to 46s. 6d. Gamboge: quiet, and no sales. Rattans: 15,000 bundles of Singapore, 13,000 Penang, and 4,000 Batavia sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per 100. Elephants' teeth: no sales. Vermillion: of 35 cases at auction, a few only sold at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. for good genuine. Galangal Root: prices lower; sales of 400 bags at auction, about half sold at 15s. to 15s. 6d. Cubebs: sales at an advance of 30s.; £7. 10s. to £8. 10s. is now quoted. Dragons' Blood: no sales. Galls: China and Japan are in demand at 40s. to 45s. Rum: sales at 1s. 8½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 17s. 6d.; hoops, £9 to £9. 7s. 6d.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 7s. 6d.; rails, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s. to £18.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—125s. for block; 126s. for bar. The plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20. 15s, to £22. 5s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22; spelter, £18. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals from London and Liverpool up to the 30th April has been as follows:—To SINGAPORE: Yellow metal, 52 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing 40; iron, bars 87, nail rods 300, foreign 52; spelter, 25; tin plates, 300 boxes; lead, pig, 70 tons; steel, English 2, foreign 15. To HONG KONG: Yellow metal, 126 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing, 24; rods, 2; iron bars 55, hoops 3, sheets 12, nail rods 712; spelter, 25; tin plates, 3,500 boxes; lead, pig, 896 tons, sheet, 12; steel, foreign, 20; quicksilver, 22,116 lbs. To SHANGHAI: Yellow metal, 12 tons; copper, sheet and sheathing, 3; rods, 2; iron, bars 215, hoops 96, sheets 29, nail rods 1,017; spelter, 99; tin plates, 710 boxes; lead, pig, 1,143 lbs.; steel, English 1, foreign 15; quicksilver, 1,600 lbs. To MANIDA: Iron, bars, 241 tons, hoops 17, sheets 24; lead, pig, 51. To BATAVIA: Copper, sheet and sheathing, 65 tons: rods, 2; iron, bars 252, hoops 15, sheets 104, nail rods 17; spelter, 25; zinc, 6; tin plates, 490 boxes; steel, English 3, foreign 10.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£212,096
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	17,392
Hong Kong	—	143,790
Manila	—	—
Singapore	12,219	71,392
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	34,077
Hong Kong	—	19,904
Singapore	2996	3,796
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 8d.	Buy at	4s. 2d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 8d.	Do.	4s. 2d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 17 3
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 1⅛
Mexican Dollars	0 5 0¼
Carolus Dollars	0 0 0

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market both for yarns and for piece-goods has shown greater quietness than can be recollected in either department for a very long time back. In yarns buyers are holding aloof, mainly from the high prices asked by spinners, whose quotations are still rising since the end of last week, cotton being again dearer. In the cloth market there is next to no business at all. Buyers will do nothing at present prices and with the unfavourable accounts they receive from abroad; while, on the other hand, manufacturers seem almost equally unwilling to press their productions for sale. The last advices received report heavy losses both at Calcutta and Bombay, and no doubt these will have a tendency to make buyers more cautious than ever. The dearness of discounts has also to be taken into consideration. The following is from the circular of Mr. Mendel, of the 7th inst.:—"The limited demand reported last week has become still more so; the few sales practicable were made at some slight concession from the quoted rates, which remain nominally unaltered; more especially does this apply to goods. Yarns are better maintained with very little doing."

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

A company has been proposed by Mr. J. A. Boulton to run a line of screw steamers *viâ* the Cape to Australia, China, and Japan. The shares of the China and Japan Steam Company are quoted at ½ to ¾ premium.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Off the Wight, from Tjilatjap, Ida Maria de Raath. May 9, at Falmouth, from Akyab, for Antwerp, Leopold Cateaux, leaky. April 23, at Boston, from Manila and Batavia, Eloisa, with damaged rudder, &c.; 25, at Boston, from Manila Revere; 11, at Deal, from Macao, Standard; 28, at Cadiz, from Manila, America; 11, at Penzance, from Maulmain, Wm. Brown.

DEPARTURES.—May 6, from off South Foreland, for Batavia, Doctrina en Amicitia; 8, from Deal, for Batavia, Wilhelmine and Clara; 7, for Macassar, Gustav and Ernst; 7, from off the Start, for Batavia, Jacob Anna, from off Dungeness, for China, Breden Eek; 11, from London, for Singapore and Penang, Hulla; 8, from the Lizard, for Sourabaya, Holland.

SPOKEN.—Alfred, Amsterdam to Batavia, 13th March, 30 s., lon. 25; Ralston, Singapore to Liverpool, 27th March, 2 N., 23 W.; Rocket Boston to Batavia, Jan. 12, 5 N., 22 W.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool, for Hong Kong and Canton, Queensberry; for Singapore, Amathea.

Shipping Intelligence.

(*The Reports for America will be found in our Correspondent's Letter.*)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
May 6	Off Dartmouth ...	Shanghai ...	Cumbalu ...	Frazer.
— 4	Off Falmouth ...	Foo-Chow Foo ...	Southern Cross ...	Brisbow.
Apr. 13	New York ...	Do. ...	Sancho Panza ...	Hull.
— 26	Portsmouth ...	Hong Kong ...	Cressy ...	Gooch.
Mar 28	Demerara ...	Do. ...	Sebastopol ...	Lowther.
May 4	Off Plymouth ...	Do. ...	Indomitable (s.) ...	Carew.
— 7	London ...	Do. ...	Macduff ...	Blacklock.
— 7	Portsmouth ...	Do. ...	Mars (tpt.) ...	Anderson.
Apr. 13	Havana ...	Macao ...	May Queen ...	Jordan.
Mar 31	Do. ...	Do. ...	Francois 1er (s.) ...	Conil.
April 1	Do ...	Do. ...	Reina del Oceano ...	Sarachaga.
May 1	London ...	Canton ...	Hanee ...	M Ilwrath.
— 1	Do. ...	Do. ...	Waverley ...	Upton.
— 1	Hamburg ...	Manila ...	Maria Louisa ...	Barrosa.
— 5	Off Scilly ...	Do. ...	Edwin Fox ...	Ferguson.
— 3	Hamburg ...	Do. ...	Voladora ...	Arana.
Apr. 3	Boston ...	Do. ...	Templar ...	Martin.
— 14	New York ...	Manila & Mauritius ...	John Haven ...	Strong.
— 17	Bremen ...	Singapore ...	Clio ...	Frohling.
— 26	Hamburg ...	Do. ...	San Francisco ...	Stortenbecke
— 23	St. Nazaire ...	Do. ...	Cecilie ...	Bossuet.
— 28	Brouwershaven ...	Batavia ...	Anna ...	Bok.
— 28	Cuxhaven ...	Do. ...	Canoe ...	Barens.
— 29	Off Dungeness ...	Do. ...	Argonaut ...	Wielens.
May 24	Off Falmouth ...	Do. ...	Susanna ...	Vonck.
— 4	Texel ...	Do. ...	Willem Eggers ...	Faber.
— 1	Hamburg ...	Do. ...	Elbe ...	Muhlewroth.
Apr. 24	Deal ...	Do. ...	Wilhelmina ...	Van Dale.
— 22	Off Dungeness ...	Do. ...	Krimpen aan de Lek ...	Ouwehand.
— 25	Off the Wight ...	Do. ...	Constantia ...	Overgaauw.
— 26	Hamburg ...	Do. ...	Georg Heinrich ...	schmidt,
— 27	Texel ...	Do. ...	Zeenymph ...	Roggen.
— 25	Brouwershaven ...	Do. ...	Vooruit ...	Kool.
— 27	Off Dungeness ...	Do. ...	Argus ...	Smet.
May 4	Queenstown ...	Sourabaya ...	Mary ...	
— 4	Do. ...	Java ...	Henriette ...	
— 3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Britannia ...	Krause.
— 26	Clyde ...	Do. ...	Isabella ...	Page.
— 28	Deal ...	Do. ...	Jacobus ...	Loon.
— 28	Off Scilly ...	Do. ...	Bezoekie ...	Kusman.
— 26	Texel ...	Banjoewangie ...	Grootmeester National	Grese.
— 26	Do. ...	Tjilatjap ...	Gezusters ...	Fischer.
May 1	Brouwershaven ...	Banjoewangie ...	Deelwyk ...	Vd. Putte.
Apr. 26	Do. ...	Pasaroeang ...	Salatija ...	Bresthorst.
— 30	Falmouth ...	Maulmain ...	Gotheborg ...	Bjorck.
May 1	Cowes ...	Rangoon ...	South Sea ...	Long.
— 7	Falmouth ...	Do. ...	Haidee ...	Hobbs.
Apr. 28	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cataraqui ...	Minto.
— 29	Bremen ...	Bassein ...	Aristides ...	Steengrafe.
May 4	Falmouth ...	Do. ...	Ina Russell ...	Williams.
— 6	Do. ...	Akyab ...	Augusta Hillmann ...	Niejahr.
Apr. 22	Cowes ...	Do. ...	Reyerward ...	Sahlairolles.
— 23	St. Nazaire ...	Do. ...	Veloce ...	Bertin.
— 25	Liverpool ...	Do. ...	Wallace ...	
May 1	London ...	Maulmain ...	Sea Lion ...	Alexander.
Apr. 28	Sheerness ...	Do. ...	Blundell ...	Jacobs.
— 25	Liverpool ...	Do. ...	Isola Bella ...	Jepsen.
— 25	Deal ...	Do. ...	Lorenzo ...	Hamlen.
— 28	Falmouth ...	Bankok ...	Benledi ...	Gunbon.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May 8	London	Amoor River	Bride of the Seas	Donald.
Apr 25	Ditto	Shanghai	Julia	
— 26	Liverpool	Do.	Spirit of the Deep	
— 27	Cardiff	Do.	Colingsburg	Hinds.
— 28	Ditto	Do.	Earl Windsor	Dick.
May 7	London	Do.	Capiolani	Shiell.
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Kate Carnie	McLean.
Apr 10	Glasgow	Ningpo	Nankin (ss)	
— 27	Swansea	Hong Kong	St. Louis	Jacobs.
Mar 31	Pernambuco	Do.	Southern Cross	Manley.
May 4	Off Newhaven	Do.	Cleveland	
Apr 22	Liverpool	Manila	Clementina	Mullett.
May 5	Ditto	Do.	Casas	Pardo.
Apr 28	Sunderland	Singapore	Johan Lange	Lembke.
— 30	Clyde	Do.	British Queen	
May 3	Off the Goodwin	Do.	Clara Wheeler	
— 2	Liverpool	Do.	Susan Douglas	Brewster.
— 7	Off Dover	Do.	Maria Wilhelmine	
— 2	Liverpool	Newport & Singapore	Energy	Kelly.
— 2	Ditto	Batavia	D. F. Weber, sen.	Leese.
— 2	Off Dover	Do.	Noach	Wierichs.
Apr 29	Off Hastings	Do.	Weltevredfen	
— 24	Portsmouth	Do.	S. van Heel	
May 6	Deal	Do.	Cornelia	Jaski.
Apr 25	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Concurrent	
— 30	Hamb'g. to Macassar	Do.	Citadelle	Horman.
May 1	Ditto	Do.	Gustav and Ernst	Hansen.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Albuera. For Hong Kong and Canton: John Scott, Lauderdale, Millbrook, Patna. For Shanghai: Anglo Saxon, Merse, Harkaway, Henry Miller. For Singapore: Richard Thornton, Ocean Bride. For Singapore and Penang: Hulla. For Singapore and Bankok: Avondhu. For Penang: Ecliptic. For Batavia: Eliza Thornton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Martha Jacoba. For Kanagawa and Nagasaki, Ocean Gem. For Manila: Prudencia.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Perla, Matilde. For Shanghai: Mirage, Mansfield, Celestial, Tartar, Aerolite. For Hong Kong and Canton: Friar Tuck, Valdivia, Koh-i-noor. For Batavia and Samarang: Schlosser. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Vrede o' Thyen. For Batavia and Singapore: Eleonora. For Singapore: Electric, Johanna Stoll-Aden.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Antonia. For Batavia and Singapore: Eagle. For Singapore and Penang: Abdul Medjid. For Singapore: Congo.

SPOKEN.

COSSACK, Liverpool to Batavia, April 13, 46 N., 22 W.
AMAZONE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 25, 26 S., 5 E.
MARY and HILLEGONDA, Rotterdam to Batavia, April 13.
NEPHEW, from Hong Kong, March 16, 3 N.
YORKSHIRE LASS (?), Foo-chow-Foo to London, April 8, 46 N., 32 W.
CHALLENGER, London to Shanghai, March 6, 3 S., 26 W.
POLMAISE, London to China, March 2, 16 S., 32 W.
SEAFORTH, Liverpool to Batavia, March 17, 3 N., 23 W.
NORTHFLEET, London to Hong Kong, March 18, 3 N., 24 W.
IONIAN, Liverpool to Batavia, March 12, 19 N., 25 W.
NIPHON, Liverpool to Hong Kong, March 17, 3 N., 25 W.
SUMATRA, Banjoewangie to Dorat, March 12, 2 S., 11 W.
ROBIN HOOD, London to Hong Kong, Feb. 24, off the island of Trinidad.
FRIESLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 15, 7 N., 24 W.
POST (Bremen ship), Sunderland to Singapore, March 15, 5 N., 21 W.
HEROES OF ALMA, Canton to London, March 13, off Algoa Bay.
VALPARAISO, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 12, 12 S., 9 W.
STAD GONDA, Banjoewangie to Holland, March 8, 14 S., 7 W.
BILLITON, Batavia to Rotterdam, April 6, 21 N., 34 W.
CROMWELL, Boston to Batavia, April 6, 20 N., 36 W.
GRAHAM, Manila to Liverpool, April 4, 18 N., 34 W.
ALBION, Manila to Liverpool, March 29, 22 S., 67 E.
ELMIRA, for Batavia, out 31 days, March 20.
TUNG YU, Shanghai to London, March 16, 25 S., 57 E.
CONSTANCE, Balli to Rotterdam, March 13, 28 S., 57 E.
RESOLUTE, Cardiff to Hong Kong, March 27, 11 S., 35 W.
CELEBES, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, March 26, 1 N., 23 W.
ACADIA, Padang to Amsterdam, April 8, 16 N., 34 W.
WALCHEREN, from Banjoewangie, March 23 (?), 5 N., 20 W.
EERSTELLING, Rotterdam to Batavia, April 12, 41 N., 18 W.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Matanzas, Junapore.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Chilo, Athelstan, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Heroes of Alma, Oithona, Pruth, Bankside, Moneka, Spartan, Spray of the Ocean, Tung Yu, James Paton, Dawstone Orissia, Wolverine, Vanguard, Morayshire, Shantung Yaratilda, Bacchante, Corea. At Liverpool: Carolina, Sir Isaac Newton, Chevy Chase (str.). At Outports: Lord Dalhousie, Alfred, York, Henry Moore, Bosphorus, Witch of the Seas, Khersonese, Highflyer, and steamers Adelaide, Powerful, Kingman, Merchantmen.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Balaklava, Patriotess, Xiphias, Maldon, Robert Small, Knight, Lincelles, Rajah of Cochin. At Liverpool: Ralston, Mary Spencer, Jacatra. At Outports: Virginie, America, Johan Hermann.

From MANILA.—At London: Fanny, Mary. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Graham, Albion, Sales, Queen of the East. At Cork: Bonaventure, Agamemnon. At Queenstown: Mercia, Eliza Stewart, Glendoveer, Agamemnon.

From PENANG.—At London: Clara, Zenobia, Isabella Harnett.

From BATAVIA.—At London: West. At Falmouth: Koning Willem III.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: Main, Pauline.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current freights to Shanghai, 40s. to 50s. per ton weight and meast; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meast; to Japan, 65s. weight and 60s. meast.

In coal freights to the East there have been very few transactions. One ship has been fixed Cardiff to Singapore at 29s. per ton, and the contractors now offer [27s. 6d.; for Shanghai, 50s. The quantity of coal exported in this direction the first three months of this year was 55,000 tons less than last, but the consumption is likely to be materially increased by the boats of the Messageries Imperiales, who will probably get a subsidy from the French Government and run a monthly line of steamers.

At Hamburg freights for the Eastern ports have a rising tendency, vessels of 400 to 600 tons being in much demand, and prices will probably rule higher as there is no lack of produce, manufactures, and other shipping articles. A vessel has been chartered here to sail from hence to Singapore at £2 15s. per ton, and all harbour expenses extra. £1,600 was paid in a lump for a vessel from hence to Nicolayeffsky on the Amoor, and thence to one or several Chinese ports at the choice of the super-cargo at a subsequent rate of £150 per month and all harbour expenses reimbursed. Vessels of about 400 tons have been taken up to load for Batavia and then proceed to another port of Java at £2 per ton.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Yedo, 70s. to. 80s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

WAR RISK on American ships cleared or about to clear, from 20s. to 40s. per cent. extra.

CASUALTIES.

ST. HELENA, 14th March.—The Eagle of London, Malone, from Cardiff to Manila, was abandoned Feb. 2, off Mauritius. She had experienced a hurricane on 29th Jan., had been thrown on her beam ends, and obliged to cut away her masts.

NEW YORK, 12th April.—The Hankow (s.,) hence to Hong Kong, put into Norfolk Va. yesterday, leaky; she had encountered a heavy gale, which carried away rudder, stove bulwarks, and did other damage.

BALTIMORE.—The Howqua steamer, from New York for China, arrived here previous to 15th April for repairs.

The Sancho Panza, Hall, which arrived at New York 13th April, from Foo-Chow-Foo, experienced a typhoon from E. to N.E. and N.N.W., on 4th Jan., in lat. 17 N., lon. 115 E., had bowsprit sprung, rudder-head split, and cabins filled with water, and on the 9th April while running in a heavy gale from S. to E.N.E., shipped a sea which stove house and filled the cabin.

The Canton, (Dutch barque) Kettle, from Rotterdam to Batavia, put into Table Bay 9th March, leaky.

The Indomitable, (s.,) Carew, which arrived at Portsmouth 6th May, from Hong Kong had encountered a heady N. N. W. gale, near the Western Islands.

The Robert Small, (ship) Darke, from Singapore, was towed into the Mauritius by a steam tug 27th March, with loss of all three masts and rudder, having experienced a severe hurricane 3rd and 4th March, which commenced at E.S.E., veered to S.S.E., moderated for four hours, and then blew again from N.N.W.

The Gorilla, (British ship) from Newport to Hong Kong, with fore and mainmasts sprung and the ship very leaky, having had bad weather running down the Easting, was spoken 5th Feb., in lat. 40 S., lon. 106 E. by the Star Queen, which arrived at Mauritius previous to 6th April.

The Eloisa, from Manila to Boston, 233 days out, was spoken 21st April, sixty miles E. of Cape Cod, short of provisions and with loss of rudder, mizen topmast, foretop gallant mast and jibboom.

The Catharina Maria, Schuchard, from Banjoewangie to Rotterdam, which put into Simons's Bay 27th Feb., leaky, has been condemned there.

At ST. HELENA.—West Hawkins, from Batavia. March 27, Brouwershaven, from Batavia, and sailed 30 for Rotterdam; Amsterdam, Wilgmink, from Java, and sailed 30 for Amsterdam. 29, Minister Pahud, Kievit, from Batavia, and sailed, 30 for Rotterdam; Alice Thorndike, Thorndike, from Canton, and sailed 30 for Havana. 30, Oithon, Holmes, from Canton, and sailed for London.

At TABLE BAY, March 15.—Red Riding Hood, Nicholson, from Canton, and sailed 16 for Demerara. 19, Francis P. Sage, Ingasoll, from Macao, and sailed 20 for Havana.

At MORSEL BAY, March 12.—Emma Arentzer, for Singapore.

At ST. VINCENT, C.V., March 27.—Morge (Russian gunboat), from Plymouth, and sailed 31 for the Amoor.

THE SAM MENDEL.—An exceedingly handsome new iron ship, named the *Sam Mendel*, after the well-known commission agent, at Manchester, has just been added to the fine fleet of vessels trading between Liverpool, India, and China. She is 1,117 tons register.

LIGHTHOUSES IN THE RED SEA.—The operations for erecting three lighthouses in the Red Sea are temporarily suspended, partly on account of the approach of the hot season. Some difficulty has been found in erecting one of the lighthouses, which was intended to be placed on a dangerous shoal, on account of the foundation being sand. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have contributed a very handsome sum towards the undertakings.

SPANISH STEAMERS.—Contracts have been made with Messrs. Thomson and Messrs. Caird, of the Clyde, to build two mail steamers of 2,000 tons for the Spanish Government. Mr. Mare, of Millwall, and Mr. Green, of Blackwall, have contracted to build also for the Spanish Government two screw steamers of fifty guns.

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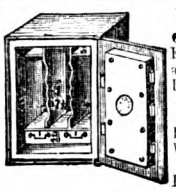

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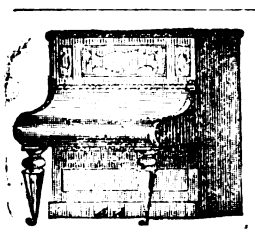

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In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 61. | LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861. | [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 5 P.M.

SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			March 15
	Kanagawa			„ 28
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—				March 26
	Peking			„ 30
	Tien-tsin			April 9
	Shanghai	Feb. 11	April 2	„ 6
	Ningpo			„ 10
	Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 4	„ 11
	Amoy			„ 13
	Swatow			„ 15
	Hong Kong	„ 26	„ 11	„ 13
	Canton			
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	„ 11	„ 3	„ 7
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 15
SIAM—				
	Bankok			March 29
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			„ 2
	Sarawak			„ 27
JAVA—				
	Batavia			April 17
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	Mar. 11	„ 14	„ 22
	Penang	„ „	„ 12	„ 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Suez: Mr. C. Bandini. For Marseilles: Dr. and Mrs. Bridges and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Mrs. Fey and child, Messrs. Sutherland, T. K. Ashton, R. D. Tucker, Schmidt, R. Jardine, Capt. Ely (99th Regiment), and Don Jose Caravaca and daughter. For Southampton: Mrs. Howell and child, Dep. A. C. Gens.. Lewis and Wiuter, Messrs. Gibbon and Maxwell, Comr. Innes, Ensign Ward (99th Regiment). Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Messrs. J. Lockhart, T. Crawford, and Baker, and six sergeant conductors M.S. Department.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th May.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Fenwick, Mr. S. Watson, Ens. Cotton, Mr. Piecope, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Randall and infant, Mrs. Trimmer. To Shanghai: Mr. Westall. To Penang: Mrs. Scott, three children and governess. From Marseilles, 28th May, to Hong Kong: Mr. Perceval.

Per P. and O. str., 4th June, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. John Mackillop, Mr. E. C. Essex. To Hong Kong: Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Palmer. From Marseilles, 12th June, to Hong Kong: Dr. W. Lockhart, Mrs. Percival. To Shanghai: Mrs. Parkes.

Per P. and O. str., 20th June, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Maintz. To Shanghai: W. A. J. Whalley, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Findlay and two children.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August.—From Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Eureka, from New York: Messrs. Porter, Ladd, and Frinck. Per Rajah of Sarawak, from London: Mrs Huffum and two children, Mrs. Keppel, and Mr Austin. Per Traveller, from London: Rev. R. and Mrs. Lechler, R. A. Krolczyer, and Mr. Charles Gaupp. Per Madras, from England, &c.: Messrs. Woolley, Wilkinson, Clark, Parr, Toole, Power, Kingdom, Amore, Wilson, Wright, Cumming, Lieuts. Bond and Atkinson, Mrs. Leech, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Messrs. Eaceleca, Petel, Jenny, Reed. For Shanghai: Messrs. Love, Ward, Jackson, Overweg, Copper, and Mr. and Mrs. Warden. Per Fiery Cross, from Calcutta: Mr. Shella, and two children, Dr. Lyster, and Mr. Hortman.

Summary of News from the Far East.

RETURN OF THE YANG-TSZE EXPEDITION TO SHANGHAI.

The *Coromandel*, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., with the *Cooper* and *Atalante*, have returned from the expedition up the Yang-tsze. H.M.S. *Snake* was left at Hankow, the *Havock* at Kiu-Kiang, the *Centaur* at Nanking, and the *Banterer* at Chin-kiang. Mr. Parkes, who remained to settle some details at the different ports in his way down, arrived here in the *Bouncer* on the 5th April.

A very long and important letter in the *North China Herald* gives us varied and minute details of the expedition up to the latest date. From this letter we shall transfer to our columns every point of information likely to prove interesting to our readers. Hankow, which will, probably, ere long, become a great emporium of British trade, stands on the junction of the two rivers Yang-tsze and Seyang. The latter river is crowded with every kind of sailing craft. The main objection to Hankow as a trading city arises from the lowness of its position. From July to September the whole of the neighbouring country is under water, and about every fourth year the rivers rise so high that "many of the inhabitants have to take refuge in the upper stories of their houses, and the poor in lower houses find such shelter as best they may upon the few narrow hills in the neighbourhood." The aspect of Hankow is striking. The streets are numerous and in the best Chinese style, and a thoroughly business-like air pervades the place. British cotton manufactures of all kinds are sent here from Canton and Shanghai. In woollen cloths it is expected that we shall encounter a strong opposition in the two great companies which monopolise the Russian trade. The route for this traffic is up the Seyang River for about 300 miles to Seyang, which is the great port for trans-shipment for Tien-tsin and Peking. The country trade in Hankow is enormous, and there is no idle population. Many of the merchants' families reside at Woochang-foo, a walled city surrounded by fine ranges of hills, some of which are 2,000 feet in height.

On the 13th March Admiral Hope proceeded on an excursion up the river, as far as the Tung-ting Lake, which is 160 miles above Hankow. Yoh-Chow, at the mouth of the lake, was once a flourishing city; but it has been, in great measure, destroyed by the insurgents. It is in the midst of large tea-growing districts, but the most important place seems to be Siangtan, some distance down the river of the same name, running from the south, where teas are collected for manipulation and packing for foreign markets. It has been in communication with Canton, but the dealers say they would, of course, come to Hankow were that place open as a foreign depot. Great Kishan, a hill on which a small quantity of tea is grown for the Emperor's own use, is to the south of the lake. The price for it is said to be 6,400 cash per catty—about twenty shillings a pound—but it is not to be had for money. Changteh, a short distance up a river on the west of the lake, and Changshan on the east, are subsidiary ports to Siang-tan; Siute, on the left bank of the river, is also a place of activity and importance.

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During the short time that the expedition remained at Hankow a report was spread that the rebels were approaching. The scene became one of complete panic and confusion. Everybody was eager to escape from the city, and two days after the alarm had been given almost the whole fleet of junks had disappeared, and the streets lately so full of life were deserted save by a few stragglers and coolies. It is this constant fear of attacks which bids fair in some measure to counteract the advantages we expect to derive from a wider intercourse with China. In the present instance the Imperialists acted promptly and vigorously in their endeavours to restore order. No fact of noticeable importance is related on the return of the expedition, which reached Shanghai on the 20th of March, having been forty-nine days up the river. We need scarcely say how much this expedition is indebted to the ability and energy of Mr. Parkes, who, undaunted by the perils and sufferings he had undergone at Peking, has been as active as ever in his endeavours to promote the interests of his country. Mr. Parkes has now left Shanghai for Peking, but it seems uncertain what position he will ultimately hold in China, the Consulship at Shanghai, to which he was officially appointed, not having been yet filled by him, owing to his services being in demand at so many places. The fears entertained with regard to the navigation of the Yang-tsze have been entirely removed by this exploration of the river; and there can be no doubt that the steam companies now forming for the purpose of establishing regular communication with the different ports have every prospect of success. We may mention, in conclusion, that an expedition under Commodore Stribbling will shortly proceed up the Yang-tsze to make arrangements for the carrying on of the American trade.

REPORT TO THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHANGHAI, 30th March, 1861.

SIR,—We have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, our report on the voyage which we have just completed up the Yang-tsze river as far as Hankow, dividing our remarks under separate heads.

1. THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE.—The chief difficulties are below Nanking, and the most critical part of the river is the Lanshan crossing, forty-two miles from Woosung, where the channel is crossed from the southern to the northern side of the broad bed of the river. A small staff of permanent pilots will probably be required for this portion of it. Beyond Nanking it is quite possible to make the way up to Hankow by aid of the chart and sailing directions alone; but as strangers, especially such as are unused to river navigation, would be very likely to fall into mistakes, we would recommend that pilots should be taken by masters of vessels until they shall have made themselves personally acquainted with the landmarks.

At this season the current is moderate. It has not been found to exceed at any place 3½ knots an hour, and the average is about 2. The waters, however, begin to rise early in the year, and by July or August an immense extent of land about Hankow is flooded until September or October, and the depth of the river is increased, certainly by as much as [illegible] feet above the level in December, 20 feet, and occasionally by 25 to 30 feet above the [illegible], when it is at its lowest.

We have had no means of obtaining any specific information regarding the effect of this rise on the force of the current; but, from all we can hear, there is no season in which junks cannot ascend, aided, no doubt, by the favourable winds which blow steadily during the summer.

Local pilots might be of essential service in taking vessels through channels where sufficient water might be found, without meeting the full force of the stream. The distances to the chief places are, to

Chin-kiang	... ...	138½ nautical miles.
Nanking, 435	... ...	182 „
Kiu-kiang, 251	... ...	433 „
Hankow, 137	... ...	570 „
Yoh-chow, 157	... ...	727 „

2. CHIN-KIANG.—Trade at this place is completely at a standstill, the city only being in the hands of the Imperial Government—the rebels ranging over the country on either side of the river. The Grand Canal also is obstructed in its southern course, but to the northwards as far as the old bed of the Yellow River it seems to be open to commerce, and is to be entered from Itching, Kwachow, opposite to, and a large creek leading directly to Sin-new-miow, below Chin-kiang.

The rich country to the eastward of this portion of the canal and traversed by its branches is still undisturbed, and the security afforded by the British flag may enable dealers to come to this port who could not venture on the longer voyage to Shanghai.

We append a statement of market quotations obtained here, which is significant, both as showing the nature of the demand which is from the camp only, and that prices here and at Nanking are quoted the same. There is reported to be a place on the river between the two, which is practically neutral ground for such traffic.

3. NANKING.—There seems no prospect for the development of commerce with this city, or the districts controlled by it, while under its present rulers. The people are enslaved. The soldiery, unpaid, but habituated to plunder, are little likely to engage in any industrial pursuits. The rulers, so far from being able to govern the country, do not even admit within the walls of their capital the shopkeepers necessary for the supply of the daily wants of the residents.

The proclamations which occasionally appear, apparently designed to encourage trade, must be read with regard to this state of affairs. Their design can at present extend no further than to bring in provisions at cheaper rates, or supply a market for the soldiery, which, commercially speaking, can only be on a very small scale.

It remains to be seen how far these evils can be mitigated by foreign influence. The present design of the Taepings seems to be to seize all places where British settlements have been made, to enforce the recognition of their pretensions.

4. KIU-KIANG AND HUKOW.—Both these places were visited and examined with regard to their capacities for the site of the second new port on the Yang-tsze. The latter is just at the mouth of the Poyang Lake, but the place is small, and the steepness of the hills on which it is built gives no space for the requirements of a trading depot, while, on the opposite shore, the alluvial soil is liable to be flooded in the summer. It is not, nor has it ever been, a place of trade.

Kiu-kiang has always been a port of some consequence, though even before it was devastated by the rebels it was somewhat on the decline. Both equally command, practically, the navigation of the Poyang Lake.

Into this lake fall numerous navigable streams, running through the rich Black Tea districts to the westward: the rivers Fu and Kan, which run through Kiang-si from the neighbourhood of the Mei-ling pass, the great high road to Canton, and what, under existing circumstances, is more important than all, the rivers flowing from the eastward are connected by canals with the creeks traversing Fychow, Moyune, and, in short, the whole of the Green Tea districts, which are thus as accessible from this lake as from Souchow and Shanghai. It is, in short, a centre of a most extensive and important network of river and canal communication, brought to a very high state of perfection by the Chinese in more prosperous times.

The chief commercial city on it is Woochow (or Woochin) on the western side. The dealers speak of this as of another Souchow; and those who visited it describe it as exhibiting every sign of prosperity. Nanchang, the provincial capital, is not spoken of as a place of much importance.

The partial running survey of the lake shows that it is generally shallow, but the bed of the river running through it is sufficiently deep, but so narrow, that it would not be easy to navigate vessels of any size.

As regards the goods likely to be in demand here, we need only say that all that the Green Tea dealers have hitherto taken from Shanghai they would equally be able to take from Kiu-kiang, where these districts approached from the latter instead of the former port. The dealers speak very confidentially of being able to bring teas to Kiu-kiang, notwithstanding the presence of the rebels in the districts, saying that they "know the roads," and it is obviously very unlikely that an irregular force could cut off communication with places to be approached from so many different directions, though we have most ample testimony that the presence of these rebels most grievously impoverished and depopulates the districts which are subjected to their visitations.

The following distances have been given to us:—

From Kiu-kiang to	Ningchow,	by land,	300 le—by water 500 le.
„	Fychow	„	500 „
„	Moynne	„	480 „
„	Tingkai	„	570 „
„	Taiping	„	600 „

But by water, through rivers and canals, the distance to all is said to be about the same, viz., about 1,000 le. (Three le are nearly equal to an English mile.)

If peace were restored throughout the country, this port would be of less importance, but if will always be useful and desirable, securing, as it would do to a great extent, a competition between native boats and foreign vessels for the conveyance of tea to Shanghai, and further affording a check on attempts to enforce an extortionate levy of Customs duties in the interior by the choice of routes which would be kept open to foreign settlements.

We append a list of prices, which may be found of some interest, but can afford no criterion of what they may be when trade is fairly opened. The exchange is in favour of imports, 100 taels of sycee in Kiu-kiang being equal to 102 Shanghai taels. The tael was worth 1,640 cash. Mexican dollars did not pass freely at 1,000 cash each.

Coal of good quality is said to be procured near Woochow, where it is largely used by distillers and others who have large factories in and near the city.

Weights appear to be the same as those used in Shanghai and Canton.

There was a small consumption of silk in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of braid for local use. The supply was drawn from Huchow.

5. TOWNS AND PLACES ON THE RIVER.—Regarding these we had no opportunity of obtaining reliable and specific information. Speaking generally, from Chin-kiang to Ngan-king, where the rebels are now being besieged by the Imperial troops, we saw everywhere traces of misery and destruction; few, if any, of prosperity. Beyond this, signs of improvement gradually began to appear, and the towns marked on the chart showed indication of activity and revival, which warranted the expectation of a large demand from local dealers in support of our trade in the larger depots. Numerous well-built junks were seen above Kiu-kiang.

6. HANKOW.—We shall proceed to lay before you the imperfect results of our investigations in this most important emporium of Central China.

The Poyang Lake, as we have already shown, is the centre of one extensive system of water communication which has always been connected with Shanghai. Hankow is the head of another and probably larger system of communication by river and land routes, both up the Yang-tse and its tributaries, including those running into the Tung Ting Lake, to which more special reference is made hereafter, and up the River Han (called also Seyang), from the city of that name about two hundred and fifty miles up its course, which is the port of transhipment on the route to Tien-tsin and Peking.

Woo-chow-foo, on the opposite, the right bank of the Yang-tsze, is a large provincial city, which was regaining its prosperity, but it has no special connection with commerce.

Hang-ang is a place of no importance.

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Our reception has been entirely satisfactory. The Treaty of Tien-tsin has been duly published, and supported by other proclamations. The dealers were free in giving information, and were looking forward to a rapid extension of their trade in the coming season.

You will already have heard that these three places were deserted on the 19th and 20th inst., on an alarm consequent on the advance of a rebel army to Hwang-chow, within forty-five miles of Hankow, on the same—the left or northern—bank of the river. The abandonment was most complete: not a house or a shop was open, and it became equally impossible to purchase goods to check quotations, or to pursue inquiries upon any subject of doubt or interest.

This most sudden and unexpected change will account in some measure for the deficiencies of the following portion of our report, which in all matters of detail refers to a state of affairs, which, at least for the present, has completely passed away. The last reports are up to the morning of the 22nd inst. The measures taken by the authorities for the protection of the deserted property seemed sufficient to secure it from plunder by local robbers, but no confidence can be restored while it is threatened by an insurgent army.

A. CURRENCY.—It is impossible to get exact and reliable information without entering into actual transactions, but we believe 100 tacls sycee in Hankow will give 103 to 103.3 in Shanghai taels. So many different accounts are given of the way in which this is made up that we cannot venture to put forward any explanation. Some even make the outturn less by about 1 per cent. The sudden flight prevented any of the party securing a set of bullion scales.

Should it appear when business is resumed that different methods are used, we would strongly recommend the first residents to insist on one uniform scale for transactions in foreign commodities.

B.—WEIGHTS and MEASURES are as in Shanghai and Canton. The Che, or foot of 14 inches, is in common use, and woollen goods are retailed by it.

C.—EXCHANGE was, 1,600 or 1,650 cash per tael, 1,040 to 1,100 cash per tael for the Mexican dollar, not however current, 15½ tacls sycee, —1 tael Peking gold.

D.—COTTON GOODS—Foreign: The supply this year was chiefly drawn from Canton. Last year the communication seemed more open with Shanghai, which would probably be by river and canal to the Poyang Lake, to Woochin and Kiu Kiang, and thence by junks up the river. The former part of this route would be closed when the rebels took Souchow.

The goods coming from Canton are mostly repacked in boxes containing about half the original packages, but we saw all the marks and chops of English fabrics and American drill with which we are familiar in the seaports.

The prices, considering they were quoted in a market avowedly bare of stock, are not excessive, and would rebut the impression that British goods have been subjected to any heavy "squeeze" *in transitu*, in addition to the necessary cost of conveyance.

Both staples and chintzes, handkerchiefs, damasks, and other fancy goods, command attention. A list of prices is appended. They are such as dealers said they would give; and of staples, they seemed quite prepared to make large purchases.

E.—We further lay before you musters and descriptions of the native-made staple grey cotton cloths, the prices cannot be considered low as compared with British manufactures. Native-made yarn is quoted 30,000 cash for white, 20,000 to 26,000 cash for yellow. Cotton, which is very good quality, 16,000 to 18,200 cash; all per picul of 113 catties. The spinning wheel is to be seen in every cottage in the neighbourhood.

F.—We did not hear of nor see any British yarn.

G.—WOOLLENS.—It cannot be denied that our manufacturers have strong competitors in the Russo-American and Amour companies, who have a monopoly of the Russian trade with China. The descriptions they supply compete directly with our medium and army cloths, and Spanish stripes are injuriously affected. Some samples accompany this report, from which members will be able to judge of their quality.

The best is 72 inches within the list. 19⅝ yards long (5 chang); 30⅝ lbs. weight (23 catties) the price of which was given as taels 27 per price, or taels 1.3.7 per yard, or by retail 7 mace per che, or taels 1.8.0 per yard. The second quality measures 70 inches only within the list, but is about the same weight and length. The price was taels 23 per piece. Taels 1.18 per yard, or retail 6 mace or taels 5.15 per yard.

The route for these goods is from Tien-tsin partly by river and partly by land, in which transit we hear packhorses carrying loads of about 300 catties each are used, to Seyang, on the Han river.

Long ells are largely used, and do not seem to be interfered with by Russian cloths. Camlets also are a staple, but the better qualities only seem to be liked.

H.—JAPANESE SEAWEED.—Even so bulky an article as this has found its way to Hankow, and is quoted Tls. 4.7.5. to 3.0.0 per picul.

I.—COAL.—Is to be had of various qualities, 300 to 700 cash per picul (the latter an absurd demand) is asked for it. That it can be used for steam purposes is certain, but its value and quality can only be ascertained by experiments.

K.—SILK.—The crop of Sz-chuen silk we heard estimated at from 1,000 piculs to 2,000 bales. The quality quoted at about 200 taels is very low, equal at best to Leyangs or No. 3 Taysaams. We hear also that the silk used for embroidery, a branch of village industry followed in the neighbourhood of Woo-chow-Foo, is brought from Huchow, which is a strong confirmation of the general assertion that finer qualities, at all events at present, are not produced in Sz-chuen.

L.—TEA.—Dealers agree in saying that, if Hankow be opened, that hitherto grown and prepared in the neighbourhood of the Tung Ting Lake would be sent there instead of to Canton. We learn that the great industrial centre of this district is Siangtan, about 500 le from Hankow, at the mouth of the Siang-suey running from the southward. Here teas are collected for manipulation and packing for Canton—Chang-teh, up a small river to the west, and Chang-shah on the east of the river and south of the lake, being subsidiary depots, all drawing considerable supplies of English goods from Canton. Yoh-chow, close to the entrance of the lake, is in the midst of a rich tea-growing district, but it was devastated by the rebels in 1853, 1855, and 1857, and has never recovered from the last blow, and is so poor a market for imports, that silver has to be sent there generally for all the tea collected in the neighbourhood. Sin-te, on the left bank of the Yang-tsze, thirty-seven miles below Ao-chow, is described as a large and flourishing city.

We do not hear of any green tea grown in this direction; nor is any tea grown in the vast alluvial plains about Hankow, nor as far as we could hear or observe in the isolated hills rising up above them.

We can afford no special information about any field which can be regarded as actually new to the European trade in this or any other branch of commerce, though there can be no doubt that a rapid expansion will be the result of our free intercourse with Hankow, if it be not crippled by the operations of the insurgent army.

M.—OPIUM—Native drug is so much cheaper than Indian that it commands the market. There are three kinds, viz.:—

Szetn, grown in Shan si and Shensi, is very strong, but not liked, worth 25 taels; Nantu, grown in Kwei-chau and Yunnan, 23 taels, and Chuentu, grown in Sz-chuen, 20.6 taels per 100 taels weight, about 8¼ lbs. avoirdupois; but owing to the sudden panic we were unable to get the exact weight by a known scale.

Malwa is worth 20 to 21 taels per bag of three catties, but the high price checks the sale.

Patna is not appreciated.

Of the native produce the Nantu is most liked, and some say is also most largely used, while other reports state that the lower price of Chuentu secures for it the larger sale.

We are told also that the Nantu gives 60 per cent. of extract used for smoking, Chuentu, 70, and Malwa, 75, but have no means of verifying the statement.

N.—NATIVE PRODUCTS.—Iron is largely produced, but the quotations obtained differ very widely, and owing to the sudden exodus of all those who could give explanation, are now quite inexplicable. Rough iron in small bars or "pigs" was variously rated at 1¼ to 3 taels per picul. Steel at 9 to 18 taels per picul. Lead from Sz-chuen was quoted 5½ to 7½ taels, copper from the same quarter, 23 to 29 taels, and white copper at 42 tacls. It likewise supplies sugar, quoted here at 4 taels for brown up to 6½ for very good white, and candy at 8¼ taels; all apparently from the cane.

Excellent vegetable tallow is to be had at 3.9 to 4.5 taels per picul, but we could not ascertain in what quantities. Flax of superior quality is abundant, and is largely made into cordage of a very good description.

The manufacture and consumption of oils also is very extensive. A large trade is done with Canton in the produce and manufactures of the south of China. The fabrics of the unfortunate city of Souchow were common in the shops. Merchandise of the most various kinds and from all quarters of China were to be found in this so lately flourishing port, and the loss entailed by its abandonment must be felt throughout the whole empire.

It is to be apprehended that the expected advance of the rebels westward along the south bank of the Yang-tsze, may seriously affect the trade with Canton; and we cannot conclude our report without expressing our strong opinion that this movement can in no just sense be considered political, still less patriotic or constructive, but unhappily in the present lamentably weak and corrupt state of the Imperial Government it is impossible to foresee how far the ruin, desolation, and actual depopulation which have hitherto marked the course of the Taiping rebellion may be extended, or how long the advantages reasonably expected from the opening of the Yang-tsze may be counteracted by the anarchy and disorganisation which entail such dire evils on all classes of society in the Chinese Empire.

We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

ROWLAND HAMILTON.
A. MICHIE.
T. FREDK. BALLANCE.

To R. C. Antrobus, Esq., Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

MEMORANDUM OF PRICES AT CHIN-KIANG.—Saltpetre, 20 taels per picul 100 catties. Gunpowder, fine, in tins, 2 taels per tin; do., common, 4 tub. (28lbs.?). Guns, caps, spy-glasses, pistols, &c., much wanted. Opium, Malwa, retail, 48¾ taels per bag 3 catties. Souchow crape silk, much wanted at very dear prices; shirtings, grey, do., bleached, not wanted; do., red, yellow, blue, 4 taels per piece, other foreign goods not wanted; Canton silk, 16in., 40ft., 8 taels, worth there about $4½; colours, Chinese, for house painting, wanted; salt (in Sin-now-meow about half), 2 taels per picul; sugar, 12 taels per picul; rice, common, broken, 4 taels per picul; Carolus dollars, 1,450c. (same as the tael of Shanghai sycee; Mexican dollars, 1,000c.; coal, not to be bought; American drills, said not to be wanted, though we saw them in use for tents; provisions, dear; fowls, 300c. per catty; ducks, 250c do.; beef, 150c. do.; mutton, 160c. do.; fish, 20c. to 60c. do.

QUOTATIONS AT KIU-KIANG.—Grey shirtings, 6½ catty, 1 tael 8c. per piece, do., 7 catty, 2 taels, do., 8 catty, 2 taels 7c. White, do., 60 reed, 1 tael 7c.; fine, 2 taels to 2 taels 20c. American drills, 3 taels. Brocades and spot shirtings, white, 2 taels 4c. to 2 taels 8c. per piece. Brocades, assorted colours, 2 taels 8c. to 3 taels 4c. Chintzes (old patterns), 1 tael 6c. to 1 tael 8c. Handkerchiefs, blue and bronze, 70c. to 100c. each. Long ells, scarlet, 8 taels per piece; assorted, 7 taels; Spanish stripes, 9c. Camlets, inferior to common, 15 taels to 21 taels per piece; do., best, 21 taels to 22 taels. Lastings, 14 taels. Opium, Malwa, 24 taels per bag of 3 catty; do., Patna, not in demand. Cotton, good, 10 taels per piece of 140 catty. Rice, common, 3,600c. per 145 catty. Sugar, 14,000c. per 100 catty. Flax, clean yellow, 11,000c. per 100 catty. Gold, 20,000c. per tael, same as Soochow tael. Sycee, 1,640c. Mexican dollars, 1,000c. each. 102 Shanghai taels; 109 Kiu-kiang taels. Wages of carpenters, bricklayers, &c., 160c. a day. Wages of coolies for earthwork, 20c. per picul weight. 35,000 cash now asked for land for building purposes. Wood for building to be had in abundance at Woochow. These quotations represent only transactions on a very limited scale.

PRICES AT HANKOW.—Grey shirtings, 6½ catty, 2 taels 5c. per piece,

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do., 7 catty, 2 taels 6c. to 2 taels 7c., do., 7½ catty, 2 taels 7c. to 2 taels 8c.; do., 8 catty, 2 taels 8c. to 3 taels. White, do., 56 reed, 2 taels 2c. to 2 taels 3c.; do., 60 reed, 2 taels 4c. to 2 taels 6c.; do., 64 reed, 2 tael 8c. T-cloths, grey, common, 1 tael 8½c. to 2 taels 2c.; do., fine, 64 reed, 2 taels 4c. to 2 taels 6c. American drills, 3 taels to 3 taels 2c. Spot shirtings, white, 2 taels 4c. to 2 taels 5c.; do., assorted colours, 3 taels 2c. to 3 taels 4c. Brocades, white, 2 taels 5c. to 2 taels 6c.; assorted colours, 3 taels 2c. to 3 taels 4c. Damasks, 6 taels 2c. to 6 taels 4c. Long ells, scarlet, 9 taels, 5c. to 10 taels; assorted colours, 8 taels to 9 taels. Camlets, inferior and common, 16 taels to 18 taels; do., best BB, 21 taels to 22 taels. Lastings, 14 taels to 16 taels. Spanish stripes, scarlet, 1 tael to 1 tael 1c.; do., assorted, 0.8.5 to 0.9.0. Chintzes, inferior, 1 tael 3c. to 1 tael 8c. per piece; common, 2 taels 2c. to 2 taels 4c.; cochineals, 2 taels 7c. to 2 taels 8c. Handkerchiefs, blue and bronze, 7c. to 1 tael per doz.

Oils, 6 taels to 6 taels 4c. per picul of 95 catty; do. common sorts, 3½ taels to 5 taels; flax, white, 6 taels; do., best yellow, 6 taels 2c.; China paper, 15 taels to 16 taels per bale, 60 sheets of 35 piculs; black pepper, 11 taels per picul; rhubarb, very coarse, 7½ taels to 9 taels; Sz. Chuen varnish, good lacq., 25½ taels; do., common, 19½; bees' wax, 30; tallow vegetable, good quality, 3 taels 9c. to 4 taels 2c.; sugar, Sz Chuen, brown, 4 taels to 4½ taels; do., white, 6 taels to 6½ taels; do., candy, 8 taels to 8½ taels; silk, Sz Schuen, very course yellow, 19 taels 2c.; lead, Sz Chuen, 5½ taels to 7½ taels; quicksilver, Sz Chuen, 55 taels; copper, common, 23 taels; do., red, 29 taels; do., white, 42 taels; steel, first quality, 18 taels; do., second do., 14 taels; do., third do., 11 taels; do., fourth do., 9 taels to 10 taels; ginseng, 11 taels per catty; Japanese seaweed, first quality, 8 taels per picul; do., second do, 6½ taels per picul; do., third do., 4½ taels; cotton, 10 taels to 13 taels per picul, 113 catties; wool, 1,900c. 100 catties; yarn, native white, 30,000c. per picul, 113 catties; do., yellow, 20,000c. to 26,000c.; Russian cloth, 72in., 19½ yds, 22 catties, first quality, 27 taels per picul; do. cloth, 70in. 19½ yds., 22 catties; second quality, 21 taels per picul; native cloth, 12in., 12 yas., 15oz., Kinkoow, 780c.; do. cloth, 15½in. to 16in., 12 yas., tlb. 13½oz., Hufung, 650c.; do. cloth, 14½in. to 15in. 12 yas., tlb. 13½oz., Ianlow, 610c.; do., cloth, 16in. 12 yas., tlb. 4½, or Manghan, 480c.

We had no means of checking these quotations of produce, nor of ascertaining whether the picul by which they were sold contained more or less than 100 catties. Discounts amounting to a very heavy percentage are allowed on some articles, but of these, owing to the fight on the 19th, we could obtain no reliable information.

JAPAN.

There is no intelligence of any consequence. The British and French Ministers were installed at Yedo, and business was recovering slowly from the late untoward events. At Nagasaki the new godowns and residences of the foreign community were progressing, and the import and export trade increasing. The following appears in the *Daily Press*:—

The gold, silver, and copper mines of Japan are a monopoly of the Government, and they never get out more copper than is wanted for local consumption, and only occasionally does a surplus exist for export. The coal mines are owned partly by the Government and partly by wealthy individuals, and there exist no appliances for working the coal mines to any great depth.

The tea districts are extensive, and the production could be increased to any extent if foreign demand required it. Among the Japanese, for their own use, green tea has the preference.

Rice is abundantly cultivated in all parts of Japan, and forms the chief article of food. The export is prohibited under the belief that a large export, such as would be likely to occur, would advance price, and thus operate oppressively on the common people.

As to the production of raw silk, as with tea, the production could be largely increased if trade with other nations required it.

CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN.

Dates from Tien-tsin are to 30th March, brought down by H.M.S. *Ringdove*. Mr. Bruce left for Peking on the 22nd with a small escort, and Mons. and Madame Bourboulon had gone there also. The Emperor was expected from Zehol on the 29th.

The rebels were said to be about 300 or 400 miles from Tien-tsin, but not much fear was manifested by the people, who relied upon the fact of a large Imperial army being between the insurgents and them. The inland traders had not yet come forward, and were not expected for ten or fifteen days; consequently but little business was doing. There had been very little rain during the past two months, and the ground was very dry, the weather very fine, warm and fresh by day, but still cold at night. It, however, has undergone some sharp changes; on the 13th ultimo there were twenty-six miles of the river frozen below Tien-tsin, on the 14th it broke up, and on the 16th the weather was so mild that the peasants were stripped to the waist working in the fields. The races were to come off on the 3rd inst. It is not likely that the troops will leave till next autumn, and it appears the Chinese authorities are now rather anxious for their continuance there to overawe the rebels on the Yellow River. H.M.S. *Reynard*, which left Shanghae on the 22nd March, arrived on 27th. The firm of Messrs. Grant, Mellon, and Co. had been established for commission business.

Vessels in the Peiho were the *Louis, Alma, Sterling, Eamont*, and the *Martha and Emily;* the two latter vessels had cleared from Tien-tsin, the one for Canton and the other with ice for Hong-Kong.

A letter, dated 14th March, in the *Hong Kong Register*, says:—Our mails up to the 26th December have at last been received, *via* Chefoo, and that of the 10th January is reported to be now at Taku. The ice on the coast broke up about the 1st, and n the river at Tien-tsin on the 12th. It set in on the 20th December, so we have had nearly three months of it. The thermometer in December ranged from 45 to 5; in January, 34 to 3 below Zero; in February, 35 to 4 below Zero.

CHEE-FOO.

Dates from this port are to the 1st April. There was some demand amongst the Chinese for foreign goods, and every prospect of a brisk trade springing up. The merchants and capitalists were however rather nervous in consequence of the position of the Honan rebels, who have formed a coalition with and sworn allegiance to the Taiping insurgents, and have advanced as far as Tse-nang-foo a large and rich town lying at a right angle between Peking and Che-foo, and about equi-distant from those places. Their most probable intention is to work their way northward to Tien-tsin and from thence to Peking: failing in that they may file off to the eastward on Chee-foo. Certain it is that they are in the ascendancy in those parts. Sangko-linsin is in the field against them, but has been defeated on several occasions, and by last accounts is gradually giving way.

NANKING.

A blasphemous proclamation has been issued by the rebel king for the protection of foreigners. We subjoin only a portion of it.

PROCLAMATION FROM TEEN WAN.

Chum—(equal to the royal We) proclaim to nephew Ho, *i.e.* the Western King, and nephew Fuk; the brother Yuk, *i.e.* Ying Wang; the brother Sew, *i.e.* Chung Wang; the brother Ngen, *i.e.* Tsan Wang; nephew Yung; the brother Hien, *i.e.* Shi Wang; the brother Poo, *i.e.* poo Wang; the brother Chong, *i.e.* Chong Wang; nephew Wang, with the officers of the army of the five highest degrees; the general who protects the city; the director and assistant directors of the six boards; foreign merchants in and out of China, with the whole world, forming one family; one body politic, with all officers and peoples that they may know. The foreign merchants engaged in trade are to be looked upon as brethren. Any who disorderly kill foreigners shall certainly pay the forfeit of their lives. Ye nephews and others respectfully regard the law without screening, forbearing, partiality. In a former proclamation, We gave foreign transgressors into the hands of the Leng-chow (*i.e.* Minister of Foreign Affairs), together with the Consuls to be judged in the premises, and after judicial consultation and decision, to request our final confirmation. One body politic should exercise benevolent harmony for ten thousand years.

Now We proclaim the additional establishment of a Mandarin Judge, who, together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, shall manage the cases of foreign transgressors. Let the foreigners publicly recommend a candidate for the office of judge, avoiding partiality, and invite us to confer the office and seal on him.

The Sire and Brother (meaning God the Father, and Christ), myself, and son, are the great united Lord over the family of man, dispensing benevolence and love throughout. Let each country appoint its own official Consul, to unite with the Leng-chow Minister in managing the concerns of foreign merchants; besides whom let them publicly recommend a just, upright, unselfish man to become the official Judge. Without distinction of nations, as to the recommendation, it is altogether desirable that he should be upright, straightforward, good, and true. One who will not help the Imperialists should be put into this office. The said officers, together with the Leng-chow Minister and Judge, shall decide upon each case of all foreign affairs, and then request our ultimate confirmation of their decision.

Let the officers of the civil service obey this proclamation, and prepare a seal for the Leng-chow Minister of Foreign Affairs received into the nobility of heavenly righteousness; also a seal for the Official Judge, *i.e.*, the Lieutenant Minister, and each of the Consuls.

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Christ's sacred decrees say, "Be publicly sincere; not privately selfish." Regard this.

Of this proclamation print many and circulate them everywhere, even among the western foreigners. Regard this.

As Lord, it is not proper for *us* to attend to ordinary affairs; nephews and others addressed will henceforward obey injunctions. Exert yourselves in all matters, uniting in consultation to bring them to decision, and report the same to the young Lord for ultimate confirmation. Observe this.

The following letter addressed by the Rev. I. J. Roberts to the editor of the *North China Herald*, contains, in answer to the queries of a correspondent, the view which he has formed of the rebels, after long intimacy with them:—

Question: What is their (the revolutionists') government?

Answer: Martial law, as far as I have yet been able to discover from common observation. They have lately issued a law book, but I am sorry to say I have not had time to read it. I am studying the Nanking dialect, and that keeps me rather busy.

Question: Do the people, the better classes, accept their rule?

Answer: They simply have the choice between doing so, or yielding up their heads. And of two evils (should they think their rule such), of course they would choose the least; and without venturing to grumble, submit to their rule.

Question: Will you state what seems to you their present position?

Answer.—This is rather an intangible question to work out. It seems to me—1. That Nanking is secure against imperial attack, without foreign assistance; this is the first and foundation position. 2. That they are yet in a revolutionary state, without any treaty relations with foreign nations, or other government than comes under martial law. This is their political position. 3. They worship God daily under the name of Heavenly Father Shangti, and heavenly elder brother Christ, but not according to New Testament usages. They have no regular immersion or Lord's Supper; and the doxology and hymn which I taught Hung Siu-taiuen when he was with me at Canton in 1847, I fear they are using (some of them at least) as the Jews did Moses's serpent, worshipping them formally instead of the God whom they praise. They are at any rate now sung I presume by millions every day. This is their religious position. And now, our position is to stand still and see the glory of God. We cannot control this matter. We can only pray that God will overrule it for good.

SHANGHAI.

The report of the Inspectors of Customs for the half-year ending December 31, 1860, has been issued, from which it appears that the foreign imports from all parts have been of the value of £5,063,250 for general cargo, £2,866,580 for treasure, and £2,722,250 for opium; and of exports, £6,040,120 for general cargo, and £139,300 for treasure. The duties paid on imports amount to £62,000, and on exports £150,000.

The three travellers who accompanied the expedition up the Yang-tsze, with the view of proceeding overland to British India, have received such substantial assistance from the Chinese authorities, that they will have fewer difficulties to contend with than anticipated.

In compliance with the 13th article of the French Treaty, a proclamation has appeared, that all restrictions on Chinese subjects embracing the Roman Catholic religion within this province are cancelled, and that protection will be given to their converts.

FOO-CHOW.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* writes:—

"Our foreign community is rather dissatisfied at the incoming state of affairs as regards the custom-house.

"Tug steamers on this river would soon turn in a profitable sum to their owners. There is more danger between Pagoda Anchorage and the White Dogs group—outside the river—than from the White Dogs to the East India Docks in London. Indeed if steam were here, insurance offices would, I think, take off ¼ of cent. for ships taking steam to the White Dogs."

AMOY.

The crew of the Spanish ship, the *Bella Carmen*, came into Amoy in their longboat, reporting the loss of their vessel in How-e-too Bay on the 26th March.

Another shipwrecked crew also arrived in a junk on March 30th, their brig, the *Albatros*, having been totally lost on the Pescadores on the 27th, during the very thick fogs. She was bound from Amoy to Ningpo. Tosbee, her master, arrived with the crew.

SWATOW.

The *Hartford*, U.S. steamer arrived at Swatow, from Hong Kong on the 3rd April, and was to remain a few days. The *Cockchafer* is lying off the town, instead of at Double Island.

The Acting U.S. Consul has now a permanent residence in the town, and the English Consul has taken lodgings there in a Chinese merchant's house, so that the flags of the two countries are flying over a place where six months ago it was not considered safe for a foreigner to be seen.

It is reported that it will not be long before the whole community remove thither. Thus the extra 5c. per package now paid for conveyance to Double Island will be saved to the merchant, and trade at the port take a fresh start.

It is reported that the Commissioner of Customs is about to transfer his office from Double Island to Swatow.

HONG KONG.

The following emigrants have been despatched by the British West India Agency from December 1860, to April 1861. The depots at Canton, under the charge of Mr. Austin, are now closed during the south-west monsoon, and will re-open in October: The last ship cleared was the *Whirlwind*, for Demerara, on the 7th of April, and Dr. T. A. Chaldecott, of Hong Kong, has proceeded in her in medical charge. Mrs. Chaldecott and child have also taken passage in the *Whirlwind*.

The *China Mail* and *Daily Press* have noticed at length the letters of Mr. Macdonald, which appeared in the London *Daily News*. The former is full of praise, and the latter of condemnation.

No progress has been made in the Caldwell case, owing to the sickness of two members of the council.

The *Hong Kong Register* has again changed hands, and is now possessed by Messrs. Brown and Jeffery. Mr. Robert Strachan, the late proprietor, proceeds to England shortly with Mrs. Strachan.

The *Daily Press* affirms that Mr. M. C. Morrison, while on his way from Chefoo to Tien-tsin, was taken prisoner by Sanko-lin-sin's forces, and kept in durance for some weeks, on the ground that he had been consorting with the rebels. The journal adds that he was well treated during his imprisonment.

The American steamer *Fire Dart* had sailed for Shanghai.

Mr. Henry Caldwell, late of Singapore, has joined Mr. Owen, and succeeds to the business of Dr. Bridges, Burnster, &c.

Mr. Turner holds the office of Registrar-General, vice D. R. Caldwell.

We have received the following from a correspondent:—

"Affairs in the North and Japan are going on quietly. Admiral Hope has just gone to the former place in the *Scout*, to pay a flying visit to Mr. Bruce at Tien-tsin, after which he returns back here, and hoists his flag in the *Imperieuse*, Admiral Jones changing his to the *Chesapeake*, and taking that ship to England. They expect to start about the middle of May. The captains of those two ships do not change, I believe, but remain in their ships. Commander Gibson, of the *Chesapeake*, remains out here. The expedition up the Yang-tsze was very successful. The rebels had promised not to molest foreign vessels trading up there with passes from our consul at Shanghai. *Centurion* is left to look out off Nanking. *Encounter* and *Vulcan*, with *Pioneer*, are at Japan; *Odin* off Peiho. *Pearl* goes to lay in the Canton river, relieving the *Simoon*, which ship takes the 21st Madras Regiment from here on to Penang and Singapore, taking others on from there to India. *Sphinx*, just come out of dock at Whampoa, goes up to lay as senior officer at Shanghai, relieving the *Urgent*, which ship takes the Loudoniah regiment from there on to India. The 60th Rifles are under orders for England. The weather for these last two weeks, until to-day, has been very bad, raining and blowing constantly—the breaking up of the monsoon.

"Everyone out here was very much disgusted at the very shabby promotions given to the navy for the campaign. Certainly it was a very bad compliment to Admiral Hope, and a very very bad reward for all their toil and starving day and night for months.

From a recent *Gazette* we learn that Government supports ten schools in the city or suburbs, and ten in the villages on the island—the number of pupils educated being 902 boys and 46 girls.

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CANTON.

The following paragraphs of news are extracted from the *Friend of China*:—The great cricket match between "all Hong Kong" and the "Canton Garrison" came off on the 2nd of April. This was followed by the races, on the 5th and 6th of the same month.

A party, consisting of eight officers and eight mounted police, were to leave Canton on the evening of the 8th April, on a week's expedition into the country, and there was every prospect of their having a fine patrol, the weather having just changed to something quite cool. The Commissioner, Major Dowbiggin, heads the expedition, which also includes an officer of Engineers to map the route. Tsing-yu-an on the North river will probably be the terminating point of the journey—a city which has never been visited by Europeans.

The overland expedition from Canton to Hankow would start on the 14th April. The four gentlemen composing it are: Dr. Dickson, Mr. Thorburn (of Messrs. Turner and Co.), Rev. W. R. Beach, and Mr. S. W. Bonny. Their proposed route is, to go by boat to the Meiling Pass, cross the mountain in chairs, and then take the river down to Hankow. From Hankow they will return to Hong Kong by sea. They expect to be absent about six weeks or two months.

COCHIN CHINA.

By H.I.M.'s steamer *Granada* dates from Saigon are to the 14th of March, and it is stated that "the outer forts of Mitho are already in possession of the French, and reinforcements having been sent, the fall of that very important place for rice may be hourly expected. In the meantime great quantities of cash have been sent thither; but as these, under existing circumstances, lessen the quantity in Saigon, the value thereof was considerably increased, to which fact the present very extreme rates for rice may be said to be also attributable to a large degree." Rice was quoted $2 10c. New Benares opium, $1,300. The French schooner *Magenta*, bound to Hong Kong sunk at Cape St. James while at anchor.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 7th April.

The late high sheriff's coach was attacked one evening by a buffalo. The beast butted and followed the vehicle for a considerable distance.

Captain Ames has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The Resident Councillor of Malacca has been violently attacked by a Malay while visiting an outpost. The man is secured, and will take his trial at the next criminal session.

The *City of Nantes* has arrived from England, and sailed for Bangkok, on the 10th April with the usual mails.

The Rajah of Tringaun proceeded to Mecca, on the 9th April, in the mail steamer, accompanied by several followers.

A notification has been issued by the French Consul, announcing that the whole coast of Cochin China is blockaded, and Saigon is the only prot open.

The *Pioneer*, 426 tons, has been sold at Bangkok for $30,000.

A supplementary charter has settled the long vexed question regarding the disposal of the fees received by the officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Judicature; they are in future to be paid over to Government and the sheriffs, coroners, registrars, &c., are to receive fixed salaries in lieu thereof. Two proposed Legislative enactments attract some attention. The first is a "Bill to Extend the Provisions of Act 1 of 1859" (for the amendment of the law relating to merchant seamen); and the other is a "Bill to Regulate the Occupation of Land in the Settlement of Malacca." The first is objected to on the grounds that it will entail additional labour on the Courts of Judicature. This is to be deplored; but the power to remove masters and mates of ships possessing certificates from the Board of Trade, when convicted of bad conduct, has been long felt in the Straits Settlements, and we consider the Bill will confer a great benefit on the public. No objections have been offered to the second Bill.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 4th April extracts an article from the *Friend of India*, of the 14th March, on the Straits Settlements, and writes a whole column in condemnation of the opinions set forth by his contemporary of Serampore. We think the *Friend* has made out a strong case in favour of the transfer of the Settlements to the Colonial Office. It is true that they have not benefited India much; but they have the world at large, and therefore, as we have observed before, they are peculiarly marked out for imperial protection. The *Friend* agrees with us in much we have said on the subject, especially with reference to adding Labuan and Sarawak to the colony, and electing such a man as Sir James Brooke the first governor under the new *régime*. He also agrees with us in making the Lieutenant-Governors more independent, so as to leave the Governor free "to arrange our relations with the native powers, to visit all the settlements, and generally advance the interests of England in the Eastern Sea."

We have shown that the finances of the Straits are sufficiently prosperous to justify the immediate transfer to the Colonial Office, and we think the inhabitants of the Settlements need be under no apprehensions as to the imposition of taxes so ingeniously suggested by the *Friend of India* in his splenetic humour.

The *Free Press* has clearly shown the *Friend* to be in the wrong with regard to the Dutch Policy in Java, and other places. Mr. Money's new book on Java will enlighten the editor of the *Friend* somewhat.

PENANG.

It is reported that Colonel Babington will succeed Brigadier Burn, who leaves, on sick certificate.

The steamers *Arracan* and *Tubal Cain* have arrived from Madras with the 20th Native Regiment, to relieve the 22nd, which returns to India.

A supposed secret state paper on our late operations in China and Japan, is published in the *Penang Argus*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.

BIRTHS.

ASTLEY.—On the 15th inst., at Dunstable House, Richmond, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Astley, of a son.

BLACK.—On the 22nd inst., at Manchester, the wife of J. Black, Esq., late of Batavia, of a son.

HALLPIKE—At Shanghai, on the 30th March, Mrs. J. Hallpike, of a son.

HANBURY.—On the 16th inst., at Belmont, Herts, the wife of Charles A. Hanbury, Esq., of a son.

SIMONS.—On the 21st inst., at 118, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of H. M. Simons, Esq., of Singapore, of a daughter.

STRACHEY.—On the 19th inst., at Putney-heath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Richard Strachey, H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, of a son.

THOMPSON.—On the 17th inst., at Upper Halliford, Sunbury, Middlesex, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, of a son.

VAUGHAN.—On the 10th April, at Peckham, Surrey, the wife of J. D. Vaughan, Esq., of Singapore, of a son.

WALTERS.—On the 14th inst., at Ewell, Surrey, the wife of William Melmoth Walters, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EBRINGTON—MARSH.—On the 16th inst., at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the Rev. T. W. Elrington, vicar of Great Sailing, Essex, Henry Elrington, to Mary M. Packenham Marsh, second daughter of Edward Marsh, Esq., of Snave Manor and Ivy Church, county Kent.

FAIRFIELD—HOARE.—On the 14th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Portman-square, by the Rev. W. H. Hoare, Digby W. G. Fairfield, Esq., Bengal Artillery, to Agatha Sophia, second daughter of Gerard Noel Hoare, Esq.

FOX—MARDER.—On the 8th inst., at Burlescombe, Devon, the Rev. E. W. Fox, Chaplain of H.M.S. *Colossus*, to Mary, youngest daughter of J. W. Marder, Esq. of Eastbrook, Burlescombe.

JONES—JOHNSON—At Shanghai, on the 30th March, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. John Hobson, M.A., British Consular Chaplain Charles Treasure Jones, H.M. Acting Vice-Consul at Shanghai, to Selina Fanny Johnson.

MILMAN—WALTON.—On the 15th, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's, Lieut.-Col. George Bryan Milman, 5th Fusiliers, to Mary Rose, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Waldon, Colonel of the 5th Fusiliers.

PENNYCUICK—RUTLEDGE.—On the 20th March, at St John's Church, Belfast, Port Fairy, Victoria, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Adelaide, James Farrel Pennycuick, Esq., Maj. R.A, to Jane Martha, eldest daughter of William Rutledge, Esq.

SWINHOE—DAY.—On the 11th inst., at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Thos. Prescott, Charles Swinhoe, Esq., H.M.'s 56th Regt., to Susan Day, fourth daughter of the late Henry Day, Esq., of Mornington-road, Regent's-park.

TUPPER—SMITH.—On the 13th inst., at Kinwarton Church, Warwickshire, by the Rev. J. E. Austen Leigh, vicar of Bray, Berks, Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, Major Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles J. Smith, Bart., of Suttons, Essex.

DEATHS.

ANNESLEY.—On the 20th inst, suddenly, at Dingwall, N.B., the Hon. Charles Annesley.

ANTROBUS—On the 21st inst., at Eaton-hall, Congleton, Gibbs Crawfurd Antrobus, Esq., aged 67.

BRUNSTEDT—At Hong Kong, on the 23th March, Charles Brunstedt, barman, German Tavern.

HALL—At Penang, on the 27th March, Mr. R. F. Hall, of the Land-office.

LAEN—At Hong Kong, on the 5th April, Maria, wife of Capt. Laen.

LEEKE.—On the 18th inst., at 24, Eccleston-square, Augusta Sophia, the beloved wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, K.C.B., M.P.

OLIPHANT.—On the 19th inst., at Broadfield House, Cumberland, George Henry Hewitt Oliphant, Esq., in his 70th year.

POONS—At Singapore, on the 20th April, Mrs. Josepha Poons, aged 44 years.

ROONEY.—On the 15th inst., at Dublin, of disease of the brain, Captain Mathew Rooney, late of China, aged 37.

WILLIS—At Kowloong Hospital, on the 9th inst., John Willis, 2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

JAPAN—EXPORTS.

Grey shirtings, 5¼ catty, $2 40c. to $2 50c.; grey shirtings, 6¼ catty, $3 to $3 5c.; T-cloths, no sales; white shirtings, $3 to $3 20c.; white spots, $2 90c.; dyed spots, $3 70c. to $3 80c.; white brocades, $3; dyed brocades, $3 75c.; chintzes, $2 40c. to $2 85c.; damasks, $6; handkerchiefs, no sales; lawns, $2 10c. to $2 40c.; camlets, B BB, $24 to $25; camlets, SS, $23 to $24; camlets, H or X, $22 to $23; long ells, no sales; lustres (40 yards), $9 50c.; Orleans, plain, $6 75c.;

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Orleans, figured, $7; spelter, $8 50c. to $9; tin plates, $10 to $10 50c.; lead, $11 to $12; vegetable wax, per picul, $11 to $11 50c.; beeswax, $35; gall-nuts, $6 50c. to $6 70c.; rapeseed, $1 80c.; mother o'pearl shells, $1 25c.; iron, $2 80c.; copper, $20; tobacco, common, $3 50c. to $4 50c.; tobacco, good, $5 to $7; mushrooms, $20 to $25; isinglass, best, $20 to $23; camphor, $20; sulphur, $2; coir, $2 50c. to $3 50c.; matting, $2 80c. to $3; coal, $4 60c. to $4 70c., for best; silk, best, $500 to $510; silk, inferior sort, $300 to $450; tea, of good quality, $18 to $30. The above quotations are in Mexican dollars at per picul.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—The amount of business transacted has been small—and principally done by foreigners for transhipment. The *John Norman* from Liverpool and the *Sir R. Abercrombie* from London have been the only arrivals with manufactured goods during the fortnight, for which period the clearances have been as follow:—Shirtings, 26,250 pieces grey, and 2,850 pieces white; T-cloths, 17,500 pieces—these are wanted at quotations; spotted shirtings, 2,400 pieces; white taels, 1.8.3 to 1.8.8; assorted taels, 2.5.0 to 2.6.5, dull; brocades, 1,000 pieces, white taels, 1.8.4 to 1.8.5; assorted taels, 2.5.5 to 2.7.0; chintzes, 3,250 pieces, taels, 1.3.5 to 1.7.8.; scarlet taels, 1.6.0 to 1.6.5; American goods, drills, 3,500 pieces; (stock, 281,000 pieces); sheetings, 2,200 pieces; (stock, 35,000 pieces); jeans, no deliveries; (stock, 19,000 pieces); Spanish stripes, 558 pieces, dull; long ells, 150 pieces, quotations a shade lower; camlets, 120 pieces; lastings, 120 pieces; lead in limited demand; iron, dull, (stock heavy); tin, saleable at quotations; tin plates, saleable for Japan; rattans, saleable in small quantities; pepper, scarce and wanted; sapan wood, Siam wanted for Shantung.

CANTON.—The following sales are reported for the fortnight:—Yarn, 207 bales; shirtings, 1,900 pieces grey and 1,400 pieces white; T-cloths, 900 pieces; long ells, 1,000 pieces; lastings, 100 pieces; lead, 1,600 piculs; iron, 4,700 piculs nail rod and 1,800 piculs bolt and bar; iron wire, 250 piculs; quicksilver, 100 flasks; betel nut, 1,300 piculs.

FOO-CHOW FOO.—The following small sales are reported during the fortnight, at rates not generally remunerative:—T-cloths, 3 500 pieces, at $1 60c. to $1 85c; American drills, 800 pieces, $3 50c.; brocades, 700 pieces, at $3 20c. to $3 60c.; Spanish stripes, 150 pieces, at $1 20c. to $1 40c.; camlets, 170 pieces, at $19 50c.; chintz, 400 pieces, at $1 40c.; lead, 600 piculs, at $9; sandal wood, 100 piculs, al $7.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—At Shanghai transactions in Black comprise only 900 chests of all kinds, besides about 1,500 chests Congou shipped on owner's account. The season was virtually at an end, leaving a stock of 4,000 chests Congou, and about 2,000 Flowery Pekoe on hand. Greens.—As might have been anticipated, the evil tidings from North America had caused buyers to display less eagerness in their desire to operate, and prices had in consequence suffered a reduction. Purchases continued, however, to be made. 2,900 half-chests of Japan, and 11,500 half-chests China sorts, having found buyers. A large proportion of these were, however, contract teas, received *via* Ningpo. Prices displayed a downward tendency. Stock, 6,800 chests China, and 3,500 half-chests Japan.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—At Foo-chow the settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congous, 10,000 chests and 7,000 half ditto, at 8 to 14 tls. for trash to fair common; 14½ to 18½ tls. for good common to medium; 15 to 20 tls. for Hohows and Ningchows. Flowery Pekoe, 180 chests at 24½ tls. The stock unsold upon the market is computed at 6,000 ch. Congou, 260 chests. Flowery Pekoe, 400 half chests Oolong, and about 2,000 pkgs. of the new Greens (above alluded to) which are held at extravagant rates. At Canton—The new Tyshan Congous are expected shortly—it is said that the quality will be very fine this season. The few country Greens which are upon the market are held at excessive rates. The stock of Canton-made Greens is the refuse of the season. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—Congou, 10 chops Oopack, at 25 to 31 tls. 21 chops Oonam at 18½ to 23 tls.—5,000 chests Canton packed at 17 to 21 tls. Scented Orange Pekoe, 800 boxes at 28 to 29 tls. Canton Gunpowder, 500 boxes at 20 to 22 tls. Canton young Hyson, 200 half-chests, at 16½ tls.

SILKS.—The news from England to 26th January, and subsequently that to 11th February, led to a comparative suspension of business for some days. Declining exchange, and a concession of from 15 to 20 taels on the part of the teamen, had, however, tempted purchasers to come forward to the extent of 800 to 900 bales. There was a desire exhibited by the silkmen to effect further sales, but it could not be done except at a reduction on following quotations:—Tsatlee, No. 3, 400 to 415 taels; do., No. 4, 375 to 390 do.; Taysaams, No. 2, 300 to 315 do.; do, No. 3, 280 to 290 do.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: The season's supply has been bought up and shipped. A small lot of 50 piculs arrived at Macao, and was immediately taken at $18. 25c. Cassia buds are quoted $35 at Macao and $40 at Canton, but there is no stock at either place. Cassia oil is dull—there are full supplies at Macao, for which $260 to $265 is the figure asked. Star aniseed—at Canton none; at Macao 200 piculs are offering at $15½ to $15¾. Galangal and alum—none in stock. Matting, fire crackers, and vermillion as last quoted, with very little doing.

SINGAPORE.—Imports since our last have very considerably increased, and the last news from Europe having induced holders to realise, we have to report an unexpected decline in prices. The sales that have been effected, however, are small, which we must attribute to the fact that our junk traders cannot sell their teas and other China produce here as usual, owing to the depressed rate of the produce trade in Europe and America, and consequently they are restricting their purchases of manufactures to actual wants. The comparative statement of stocks made up to end of last month will show how much they have increased; and to them we must add the cargoes of four vessels which have arrived since it was made up. In exports sales have been limited to the staple articles, such as gambier, sago, and pepper, all of which have been bought at a further decline in price. More business would have been done, however, if tonnage did not remain scarce; and, although we have now some vessels loading for Great Britain, great difficulty is experienced in finding light freight.

MANILA.—Hemp has fallen in value about 25 cents. per picul owing to the stoppage of shipments to America. Sugar and coffee remain at former rates.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents; and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 1d. to 6s. 1¾d.	6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 3d
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 7½	4 8
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 6 to 4 6½	4 6½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 6½	4 7
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 2	4 2
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	11-65

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 296 to 297 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 215 to 217 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11½ taels, and at Hong Kong — per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 5c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 25½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	8,910,353	29,001,700	35,903,142	74,065,095	69,513
Comparative period last season	27,920,837	12,708,166	25,079,080	72,708,785	54,167
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	24,683,866	1,813
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	30,046,257	1,686
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	7,256
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,891,331	4,444
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	23,691	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	31,661	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	12,332,910	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,531,681	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Per Medina, from Kanagawa, March 7, to London. Tea, 313,141 lbs.; silk, 158 bales; galls, 616 piculs; sundries, 89 packages.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Glencoe, from Shanghae, March 25, to London. Tea, 758,952 lbs.; silk, 874 bales; cocoons, 113 piculs; galls, 18; cinnamon, 26½.

Per Potosi, from Shanghae, April 3, to New York. Tea, 153,193 lbs.

Per Kinnaird, from Foo-chow-Foo, March 26, to London. Tea, 642,000 lbs.

Per Arabia, from Foo-chow-Foo, April 2, to Sydney and Melbourne. Tea, 40,000 lbs.; sugar, 1,800 piculs; oil, 1,500; China goods, 7,120 packages; prepared opium, 98 boxes.

Per White Star, from Foo-chow-Foo, April 9, to Sydney and Melbourne. Tea, 117,000 lbs.; sugar, 75 piculs; oil, 600; China goods, 2,590 packages; prepared opium, 9,000 taels.

Per Weymouth, from Canton, April 8, to London. Tea, 901,393 lbs.; silk, 36 bales; sundries, 2,128 packages.

Per Strathmore, from Canton, April 12, to London. Tea, 502,000 lbs.; sweetmeats, 970 boxes; soy, 50 p ckages; canes, 94½ mil.; sundries, 329 packages.

Per Singapore (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, April 1, to London. Silk, 948 bales. To the Continent, 109.

Per Panie, from Hong Kong, April 3, to London. Tea, 470,000 lbs.

Per Franklin Haven, from Hong Kong, April 1, to San Francisco. Tea, 1,017 packages; China goods, 1,894; sugar, 2,830 piculs; rice, 4,834; oil, 200; matting, 100 rolls; opium, 1,400 taels; fire crackers, 3,150 boxes.

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Per Early Bird, from Hong Kong, April 3, to San Francisco. Sugar, 1,456 piculs; rice, 820; oil, 450; opium, 1,382 taels; China goods, 1,337 packages.

Per Imperial, from Hong Kong, April 9, to San Francisco. Sugar, 9,000 piculs; rice, 100; coffee, 235; tea, 200 packages; China goods, 580; hemp, 1,000 bales.

Per Nor'-Wester, from Hong Kong, April 13, to San Francisco. Tea, 820 packages; China goods, 1,650; sugar, 6,800; rice, 1,822; oil, 650; opium, 10,000 taels; fire crackers, 86 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM BANKOK.

Per Pauline, Feb. 24, to London. Rice, 6,172 piculs; sapanwood, 382; sugar, 312.

Per Ricardo Smidt, March 16, to Cowes. Hides, 414; horns, 205; rice, 240; sapanwood, 269; sticklac, 110; sugar, 100; teal seed, 313; red wood, 220.

Per Bankok, for Bordeaux, Jan. 5. Hides, 329 piculs; horns, 123; pepper, 823; rice, 1,150; sapanwood, 135; red wood, 400; rosewood, 180; teak, 244 logs.

Per Main, for Falmouth, Jan. 3. Hides, 116 piculs; horns, 50; rice, 14,240; sapanwood, 450; paddy, 450.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Peking, to Melbourne, March —. Sugar, 8,872 piculs; cordage, 730; cigars, 200 mil.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Rajah of Cochin, for London, April 6. Sugar, 10,455 piculs; tin, 898; black pepper, 1,726; rattans, 441; buffalo hides, 106; gutta percha, 102; India rubber, 74; gum benjamin, 265; tapioca, 1,912; nutmegs, 282; Mace, 141; cloves, 26; isinglass, 31; croton seeds, 6; pauch leaf, 2; nutmeg oil, 4 cases; essential oil, 8; rum, 173 puncheons.

Per Barracouta, for Lonnon, April 20. Tin, 2,026 piculs; sugar, 1,685; black pepper, 2,511; cutch, 781; India rubber, 294; Buffalo hides, 193; cow hides, 106; rattans, 222; gum benjamin, 5; nutmegs, 122; mace, 41; isinglass, 9; rum, 2,000 gallons; green snail shells, 6,800.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Dick Arnold, to Liverpool, April 2. Rattans, 246 piculs.

Per Sappho, to London, April 8. Benjamin, 66 piculs; gambier, 2,260; gutta percha, 1,814; hides, 871; buffalo horns, 119; india-rubber, 307; mace, 6; nutmegs, 7; black pepper, 828; white, 622; rattans, 71;, mother-o'-pearl shells, 243; tin, 1,789; tortoiseshell, 9 catties; canes, 18,600.

Per Skiddaw, to Liverpool, April 20. Coffee, 522; gambier, 3,229; gutta percha, 51; hides, 149; buffalo horn, 86; india-rubber, 92; black pepper, 754; white pepper, 60; rattans, 214; sago flour, 840; tin, 214.

Per Ricardo Schmidt, to London, April 20. Coffee, 484; gambier, 1,405; black pepper, 934; rattans, 200.

Per Justyn, to Falmouth, March 20. Rattans, 199.

Per E. Susanne, to Holland, April 2. Rattans, 174 piculs.

Per Vater Smidt to Amherst, April 3. Rattans, 791 piculs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At NAGASAKI.—From Amsterdam: March 27, Kindra.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: April 4, Sir R. Abercrombie. From Liverpool: March 21, Recruit; 29, John Norman. From Cardiff: 26, Amelia; 30, Anna Maria. From Marseilles: 29, Formasa. From Bordeaux, April 3, Don Pedro II.

At HONGKONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—From London: April 3, Marchioness of Londonderry; 5, Rajah of Sarawak; 6, Chatham; 7, Falcon; 10, Robin Hood, Traveller. From Liverpool: 3, Petchelee; 11, Ellen Rodgers. From Cardiff: 5, Felix; 6, Catharina Maria; 9, Bommeleward, Ophelia; 13, Childe Harold. From Newport: 3, Gemini. From Toulon: March 31, Antoinette. From New York: April 4, Euresa. From Boston: 11, Philipe de la Noye.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: March 27, City of Nantes; April 9, Yarra; 13, William and Jane. From Liverpool: 19, Titania. From Sunderland: 11, Macao. From Glasgow: 18, Christopher Newton. From Amsterdam: 10, Stad Leyden.

At PENANG.—From Newport: April 17, Valkrieu.

SAILED.

From KANAGAWA.—For London: March 7, Medina.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: March 25, Glencoe. For New York: April 3, Potosi.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: March 26, Kinnaird; April 4, Excelsior.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: April 3, Panic; 8, Weymouth; 12, Strathmore. For Demerara: 9, Whirlwind.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: April 18, Sappho; R. Schmidt. For England: 7, H.M.'s steamer Roebuck. For Liverpool: 20, Saiddaw. For Holland: 2, Eliza Susane.

From PENANG.—For London: April 20, Barracouta.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Egmont. For New York. Mary and Louisa.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Europe, Japan. For Melbourne: Oriental.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Geelong, Strathallan, Petchelee. For Europe: Podesta. For Bordeaux: St. Clair. For Havana: Independence. For Sydney and Melbourne: Marian Moore, U. G. Britain, Veloz. For Australia: George Lee, Astarte. For San Francisco: Challenge, Dictator, Eureka, White Swallow.

At MANILA.—For London: Kate. For New York: Sherwood. For Boston: Jumna. For Melbourne: Joshua Bates.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Procymatia, and Peter Symons. For Liverpool: Christopher Newton, Kamehameha IV. For Falmouth: Elizabeth. For Amsterdam: B. Rhein.

CASUALTIES.

The steamer Yang-tsze was damaged in going up the Yang-tsze River, and is undergoing a thorough repair in Whampoa.

The Fearnought has been raised from her unenviable position on the Lema, and sunk again in a more serious position. The contractors are working at her, and are to receive 8,000 dollars if she is taken to Lamont's Dock, and 9,000 if to Whampoa.

The Florence Nightingale passed close to a sunken ship with top-gallant masts out of the water, on the 14th March, when off Pulo Oby, bearing E. by N.

The Albatross has been wrecked on the Pescadore shoals; crew and passengers have been saved and arrived at Amoy.

The Bella Carmen, from Manilla to Amoy, was lost on the reef off Dodd Island, Hoeton Bay. All hands arrived safe at Amoy in the long boat.

No tidings having been heard of the Joseph Steele, which sailed from Calcutta for Hongkong in November last, it is feared she is lost.

The Schiller struck on a reef on the 13th February, at the S.E. end of the island of Wanga-Wanga, and has become a total loss.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £2 10s.; silk, £4 10s. To New York: Tea, $10; silk, $20. A fair amount of business has been done during the past fortnight, small vessels earning high rates up the Yang-tsze and the ports at the North. Large vessels have been in inquiry for Swatow and the South. The principal settlements are:—Steamer Theodosius, at $2,500 per month; Egean, at $1,500 per month. To Swatow and back (with fifty lay days), Magnolia, $6,100; Charlotte Anne, $4,650; Kent, $4,350; Albis, £3,500; Julianne, 45 lay days, $3,500; Auguste and Meline, to Amoy and back, 40 lay days, $3,300.

At AMOY.—Remunerative rates are still maintained at this port, and all arrivals find ready employment. The following charters have been made:—Asia, to Takow and Shanghai and back, 55 lay days, $5,000; Typhoon, to Keeling and back, 30 lay days, $2,300; Horatio, to Shanghai, 30 lay days, $3,600.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, £2. 10s. The demand for tonnage that has lately been experienced here has somewhat abated, owing to the fall in rice and the emigration season being at a close. Small craft is likely to be in demand for the coast trade, although the initiation of the new order of things has not realised the expectations formed. Should grain be required at the North, a large demand will, no doubt, be experienced to carry it out. Amongst the charters reported, are Petchellee and Geelong, to London, at current rates; Podesta, to Europe, at £3; St. Clair, to Bordeaux, at 140f. to 150f. per ton; New Great Britain, to Sydney and Melbourne, at £2,500; Geo'hee and Astarte, to Australia, at £3 10s. and £4 4s.; Dictator, to San Francisco, at 17,800 dols.; Eureka, to San Francisco, at 12,000 dols.; John Stephenson, Kosmos, Norseman, Maria, Eagle, Spirit of the North, and Albers, to Saigon and back, at 62c. to 70c. per picul; Archimedes, Jorgen Bruhu, and Heroine, to Bankok and back, at 65c. to 72½c. per picul; J. C. Humphreys, for 12 months, at $1,400 per month; Whirlwind, to Demerara, at £11 per head. The Windeck, Russian, 196 tons, has been sold for $11,000.

At MANILA.—To London: Sugar, £3; hemp, £4. To New York: Sugar, $8; hemp, $10. The number of vessels expected to arrive here are so few that the above rates are likely to be maintained. The Kate is reported for London, the Jumna for Boston, and the Sherwood for New York at the above rates.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3 10s. to £4. There is more inquiry for vessels of convenient size, and they are still wanted to load home from the rice ports. The Elizabeth is reported to load for a port between Havre and Hamburg, at £3 10s. dead weight, and £4 light.

At PENANG.—To London, £3 10s. to £4. The small arrivals here has caused a scarcity of tonnage, and it is much wanted, as vessels would find ready employment for China and London, at advanced rates.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: March 30, Ethereal; April 7, Fiery Cross. To Batavia: 12. City of Glasgow. From Japan to London: 11, Medina. From China. 1, Corea. To New York: Comet, To Havana: 9, Fides; 10, Messenger, Leonidas. From Batavia to Holland: March 30, Hebe; April 2, Windward. From Manila to Sydney: 7, Talbot; 10, Nelly. To Cork: 10, Melancthon. To London: 11, Avalanche. From Singapore to England: 10, H.M. steamer Nimrod, H.M. steamer Roebuck.

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.

After a long and severe winter it is a satisfaction to be able to report that the navigation is at length open for the season, three screw steamers from Messina with fruit having come up to the city from Cronstadt on the 10th inst., which were followed the next day by more than twenty others, and this has tended not a little to enliven our hitherto stagnant trade.

There are all sorts of rumours in circulation here respecting the Emperor of China. Some say he has been seriously advised to remove his court and seat of government from Peking to Shen-si, in order to avoid returning to his humiliated capital, and to allow the British Envoy to reside there, as stipulated in the Treaty, without the annoyance of being obliged to see him.

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Another account says the Emperor intends shortly to pay a visit to Peking, give audiences to the foreign ambassadors, and then retire for the summer to his country palace at Jehol, which is a considerable distance from Peking, and requires a whole week to perform the journey.

An Imperial decree in the *Peking Gazette* describes Prince Sankolinsin and his inferior officers as "wanting in resources," and requires them to reinstate their military reputation which they have forfeited by their unfortunate operations against the two hundred thousand Shantung rebels. The immediate reason assigned in the decree for its publication is a fresh defeat suffered by the prince from the victorious rebels.

Letters from Kiachta report a further rise in the prices of tea, in consequence of the total failure of the crops in the northern provinces of China, and the general insecurity of the country. To this must be added that the payment of the war indemnity to France and England has greatly enhanced the value of silver, and induced the merchants to raise the price of tea 10 per cent., so as to make the "red barbarians" pay with one hand what they are receiving with the other.

The fears entertained in many quarters that the permission to import tea from China by sea would ruin the Russian land trade with Central Asia, and render nugatory the late Treaty with China, the acquisition of the new territory, and the colonisation of the Amoor district, on which so much labour and expense and time have been spent—are by no means general, and appear to be promulgated by monopolists and supporters of the protective system at Kiachta and Moscow, who make a great cry and anticipate ruin. But the Emperor and the Government of this country were not to be thus frightened into abandoning a measure calculated to increase our relations with China, and open new channels of wealth and mercantile prosperity. In truth the danger to which the tea trade is exposed by the new competition has been greatly exaggerated and purposely misrepresented. As a set-off for the expenses of the land conveyance they have a countervailing duty of from seven to twelve roubles per pood, according to quality, in their favour; and as long as the Suez Canal is not completed, the sea voyage must always be long and dangerous, involving many risks and expenses—such as insurance, collision, average, and salvage—from which the land traders are exempt. But our tea merchants in this country, who have been accustomed hitherto to make money without any trouble, must now bestir themselves, particularly as they obtain permission to postpone the payment of the duty at the frontiers till the arrival of the teas at Nishky-Nowgorod and Moscow, and the other principal marts for the article. I may, perhaps, be allowed to give your readers a better insight of the case by the following figures. Let us say that two merchants at Shanghai buy each 50,000 poods of tea, costing a million of roubles. The one ships his tea in a sailing vessel at a freight of one rouble, whilst the other sends his by the land route at a cost of seven roubles; the first paying 50,000 roubles, and the latter 350,000 roubles. But on the arrival of the former by sea, the importer has to pay immediately 700,000 roubles for duty, whilst the other has only to pay 300,000 roubles, and then only on its arrival at the central mart, and not at the frontiers. It follows, then, that there is a differential duty of from six to ten roubles in favour of the overland route, and this has been fixed with due attention to the exigencies of the trade and the interests of that branch of commerce. The carriage from Kiachta to St. Petersburg costs six roubles per pood; and it is this city alone, that has to fear anything from the competition by importing tea by water. As I informed you in a former letter, the tea merchants of Kiachta have already shown a laudable activity in getting up caravans of goods, accompanied by their confidential and intelligent agents, to be sent into the interior of Eastern China and Mongolia, whilst the development of the trade with the western parts of China, Mongolia, Turkistan, Thibet, and the neighbouring districts is reserved for the enterprise and activity of the merchants of Moscow, Tula, Vladimir, and Kasan. I may here remark that the trade with China over the frontiers is not restricted to Kiachta, as was at first generally supposed, but according to the Chinese text of the Treaty, "to and from any other part of China, entering or departing by any other frontier town."

An alteration in the tariff of this country is in contemplation by which the import duty on sugar is to be considerably reduced. This has had a favourable effect on the sugar market, which is in consequence very firm.

The extension of the electric telegraph across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean has progressed so far during the past four years that at the commencement of 1861 the Russian Government had ordered the construction of lines extending 6,000 kilometres, 2,000 of them being in the country lately ceded to Russia by China—that is, along the shores of the Amour and Ussuri, from the town of Nicolaewsk, through Chabarowska to the port of Nowgorod, the most southern point of the new Russian territories on the sea of Japan. The Minister of Marine is ordered to provide the funds necessary for the construction of these 2,000 kilometres. At the same time a line of telegraph has been commenced from Kasan in Europe to Siberia. During the present year there will be opened to the public a line of 2,000 kilometres, from Kasan to Omsk in Siberia, and shortly afterwards this line will be extended 2,500 kilometres further to Irkoutsk. Thus, within two or three years, a network of telegraph lines will be extended from Europe on the one side to Irkoutsk in Asia, and on the other the Russian possessions on the Amour and Ussuri will be put in communication with the principal Russian ports on the sea of Japan. Of the whole distance, estimated at 10,000 kilometres, there remains only that portion between Irkoutsk by Kiachta as far as the town of Cabraouka to be undertaken. But when the works now in hand have been concluded this last line will be proceeded with immediately. Thus, within four years we shall see realised the gigantic project of putting the whole of Europe in direct communication with the furthest shores of the Pacific Ocean. Besides the incalculable advantages which the Siberian line of telegraph will confer upon Russia, upon its commerce with China, and upon the whole of Europe, by the easy and speedy communication with China, Japan, and other countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, it will be a great step towards the completion of a Russian-American line of telegraph by Siberia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, May 23.

Since my last communication the most important of the debates in the Second Chamber have turned on Art. XI. of the Budget (the colonies) which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies required to be passed without alteration or discussion, and, in fact, wanted it to be considered as a vote of confidence in the present Government; but several members expressed their unwillingness to bind themselves in this way, and made an onslaught on the Ministers, accusing Baron von Zuylen van Nyevelt of political coalition with Mr. van Hoevell as far as concerned the colonial affairs, which, however, the Baron indignantly denied. Ultimately, the Budget was passed all but unanimously, Mr. van der Linden making himself very ridiculous by persisting in dividing the house, when there appeared for the passing, sixty-four votes; against it, 1—his own.

The new postal law mentioned in my last has now passed the Second Chamber, and is to come into operation on the 1st of September next. The only novel feature in it, though a very important one, is the introduction of a uniform rate of postage (5c. for a single letter) from any one part of the kingdom to another, the sum at present rising from 5 to 5 cents. for each distance of 30 kilometers or its fractional part. Another facility is the permission to frank parcels going through the Post-office by means of postage stamps.

One would imagine that in this isolated corner of Europe we were quite out of harm's way, and that the best thing the country could do would be to attend to its commercial affairs in a peaceable manner, without mixing itself up in European quarrels. It has, therefore, caused some surprise to learn that by Royal Decree of the 2nd of May, No. 53, the King has given orders to put in commission and fit out for immediate service the floating battery *Neptune*, at Helvoetsluys. The command of this formidable craft has been given to Captain-Lieutenant W. A. de Gelder, and a full complement of officers (three lieutenants, three mates, and as many middies, a first-class or full surgeon, with purser and other idlers), and a crew of men appointed to her. It is perhaps in connection with the above that orders have been given to complete, without delay, the fine steam-frigate *Adolph, Duke of Nassau*, now in course of construction in the Royal Dockyard at Flushing, and to launch her, if possible, on the 13th of June, the birthday of H.R.H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands. These unexpected symptoms of approaching warfare have naturally made a great sensation amongst the quidnuncs of this city, and there are all sorts of rumours afloat to the effect that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between England, Prussia, Belgium, and Holland, is on the point of being concluded in the event of certain contingencies taking place. But I believe that the true grounds of these proceedings is to be found in the necessity for sending some ships of war to North America to watch the proceedings of the Belligerent States, and protect the Dutch commerce and shipping in those waters, in case the war should assume more dangerous proportions and increase in magnitude as the summer approaches.

It appears that the charitable appeal made to the sympathy

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of the nation in favour of the sufferers by the late inundations, earthquakes and landslips in Netherlands India, has not been made in vain, though their own countrymen at home, whose losses by the breaking of the dykes in the winter are officially known to exceed six millions of florins, or half-a-million sterling, were, of course, the first to require assistance. From all parts of the kingdom subscriptions have been received and are daily pouring in, whilst the journals teem with articles relating the greater or lesser success of concerts, lotteries, theatrical representations, and other amusements got up in different parts of the country for the above charitable purpose. This decided willingness to relief the distresses of their fellow-subjects, both at home and in the colonies, is a favourable trait of national character, and is well worthy of being recorded in your columns.

The Municipal Council of Delft has received a rescript from the Minister of the Interior, intimating the necessity of their making extensive alterations in the buildings of the Royal Academy in that city, to furnish accommodation for a number of young men, expected from Netherlands India, to prosecute their studies at that high school in order to qualify themselves for the civil service in the colonies. A meeting was held in consequence, at which it was unanimously agreed to accede to the wishes of Government, though attended with considerable expense. The new building, which is to be called the "Indian House," is to be fitted up, in the first instance, for the reception of five hundred young men, who are to undergo a course of instruction for two years, at the expiration of which and on passing their examination they will receive their appointments.

Whilst the latest accounts from Java announce the publication of the large Atlas of the Indian Archipelago from the triangulations and surveys of the late Baron Melvill Van Carnbee, Capt. R.N., the last finish is being put to the monument about to be sent out, and erected to the memory of that lamented and distinguished officer over his grave in Java. It is paid for by a subscription amongst his brother officers, who have formed a committee for that purpose. The monument is in the shape of a pyramid, ornamented with palms, and military and naval trophies. It is ten feet high, and seven feet and a-half wide on each side at the base.

A letter from Leyden states that the Colonial Minister has forwarded to the Numismatic Department of the University Museum in that city a complete set of the twelve gold and silver coins at present current in the kingdom of Siam. They are of nearly spherical shape, and bear an impressed stamp, whilst their intrinsic value is estimated collectively at about fifty-seven florins.

From Utrecht we learn that a handsome memorial, consisting of an elegant silver tea and coffee service, has been presented to Mr. D. F. Schaap, late Governor of Celebes and its dependencies, by a commission in the name of the mercantile body at Macassar, in token of their admiration and gratitude for the highly satisfactory manner in which he administered the affairs of that colony, and the facilities granted by him for the development of commerce.

By Royal Decree of 2nd inst., No. 40, the King has given his Royal license to Messrs. R. and A. van Eibergen-Santhagens, of this city, directors of the Asiatic Marine Insurance Company at Amsterdam, to extend the capital of the association, with a view to increasing their business, but only as affects their insurances in this country. With regard to an extension of their operations in Netherlands India, the concessionaires are directed to make application to the Governor-General.

Native air and home treatment appear to have acted favourably on the health of the crew of the frigate *Evertsen*, suffering from ophthalmia, as reported in my last, for I am happy to state that three officers, eight midshipmen, and forty-eight sailors have been discharged from the Naval Hospital at Nieuwe Deep as recovered and able to return to duty.

By Royal Decree of the 14th inst., No. 65, the first-class steamer *Djambi*, lately returned from the East India Station, after undergoing a searching examination and overhauling, is ordered to be put in commission on the 1st of June for foreign service. The whole of the officers are appointed, and the command given to Captain-Lieutenant M. H. Hansen. It is understood in naval circles that this fine steamer is to form part of the squadron fitting out for the protection of the Dutch trade and interests in North America, should the course of events render such a step advisable.

Accounts from the Hague state that the examination of non-commissioned officers invited to compete for sub-lieutenancies and further promotion in the East India army, in conformity with the regulations and conditions mentioned in a former letter, commenced on the 7th inst., under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Duycker, with the candidates belonging to the grenadiers and jagers in garrison there, and the 4th Regiment of Infantry quartered at Bergen op Zoom. The examinations are still going on, and will last some time longer, to allow the competitors in all the different regiments an opportunity to prove their ability for the promotion thus held out. Up to the present time more than a hundred have passed.

The king has been pleased to award a pension of 4,000 florins per annum to Mr. J. S. Lotsy, late Minister of the Navy, and another of 2,495 florins to Mr. Boscha, Ex-minister for the affairs of the Reformed Church.

From Harderwyk we learn that there have been no further reinforcements shipped off to the East since my last letter. The number of recruits received at the depot there since the commencement of the present year was as follows:—In January 91, in February 116, in March 320, and in April 293; total 820. The municipal council of that town has petitioned Government for the construction of a port, the absence of which is much felt as a serious inconvenience. Plans have been prepared, and the execution of the works are estimated to cost 430,000 florins.

The following twenty-eight vessels have been chartered for India by the Netherlands Trading Company:—

To sail from	Ship.	Captain.
Amsterdam—	Telegraph	Rolufs.
„	Estaffetta	Oepkes.
„	Theodora Mechtelda	Boelhower.
„	Provincie Drenthe	Hoekstra.
„	Jacoba Cornelia	Deeliseur.
„	Bellatrix	Sandberg.
„	Wilhelmina and Elisa	Priebee.
„	Rynbrand	Lange.
„	Nicholas Wilsen	——
„	Quatrebras	Newenhuys.
„	Elshout	Akerman.
„	Doggersbank	Kerkhoven.
„	Peter Schoenmakers	Varelen.
„	Scheveningen	——
„	Copernicus	Visser.
„	Boni	Moller.
Rotterdam—	Zwerver	Franzen.
„	Hendrik Ido Ambacht	Byl.
„	Josepha Louisa	Muyson.
„	Gov.-Gen. Duymaer van Twist	Hoeksima.
„	Hendrika	Aalborg.
„	Antonia Petronella	Voorendyk.
„	Nieuw Lekkerland	Hoffman.
Middelburg—	Catharina Maria	Omkens.
„	Grondwet	Kamminga.
Schiedam —	Vincent de Paulo	Vassen.
„	Janette and Cornelia	Verhoeven.
„	Jan van Hoorn	Barghorst.

The company has further advertised for tenders for a vessel of about 400 tons to carry a cargo of piece goods, with 12 tons of dead weight and a quantity of gunpowder from a port in this country to Macassar, touching first at Batavia, and to bring back a cargo of produce. The vessel to be ready to load on the 10th of June, either at Amsterdam or Rotterdam as may be ultimately decided on by the Company.

COMMERCIAL.

For East India coffee there is a steady demand both at Rotterdam and in this market, and favourite qualities command a slight advance on last sale's prices. A private transaction of 7,628 bags of Padang has been done at 38c.

Raw sugar firm at the figures of the Company's last sale. More attention is being paid to E.I. rice. Java buffalo and ox hides held higher owing to short stocks, but this tends to check the demand, and the market is quiet. No alteration in tea. Two cargoes ex *Thetis*, from Hong Kong, and *Catharina*, from Foo-chow-Foo, will be brought to the hammer on the 29th inst. at Rotterdam. Drugs firm. At public sale 321 packages India-rubber fetched 82½fl. for fine, and 80—82 for good; 9,127 slabs gutta-percha, AA 85½c., B 70½—71, BB 61; 115 tubs Japan camphor, 135—136 cents., which is considerably higher than last post; 830 chests Japan vegetable wax, A 36—37, B 34½—34¾, C 33½—34, and D 31¼ to ½; 226 chests and 23 bags gum Damar, ¾-prime 26 cents, ¼ ditto 23¾—24, elect 29; 135 bags sago flour, 10fl. 25c.; 360 chests pearl sago, 8fl. 25c.—9fl. 25c.; 357 packages cassia vera, 30c.—36c.; 19 bags cubebs, 25¼c.—30¾c.; and 49 bottles cajaput oil, finest quality, 172c. All sold. Java indigo is in great favour, and in spite of the considerable rise at the Company's sale, 15 cents. further advance is freely offered, but the temptation to sell is not sufficient, and holders demand 20 cents. profit on sale prices.

For Banca tin the demand has subsided and the market is quiet. Purchases might be made at 75¼fl., but holders are by no means anxious to sell.

The Company's sugar sale to take place on the 28th inst. will comprise:—

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29,989	kranjangs of	Java	in warehouse at	Rotterdam.
19,120	,,	,,	,,	Amsterdam.
2,623	,,	,,	,,	Dordrecht.
5,537	,,	,,	,,	Schiedam.
6,192	,,	,,	,,	Middelburg.
63,461	kranjangs.			

The valuation according to the present market prices is as follows:—No. 5, 26; No. 6, 27½; No. 7, 29; No. 8, 30½; No. 9, 31½; No. 10, 33; No. 11, 34; No. 12, 34½; No. 13, 35½; No. 14, 36½; No. 15, 37; No. 16, 37½; No. 17, 38; No. 18, 38½; No. 19, 39; and No. 20, 39½.

MR. CRAWSHAY AND THE WAR WITH CHINA.

The following correspondence has been published in the *Newcastle Chronicle*:—

"26, Tyne-street, North Shields, April 11, 1861.

"Sir,—I am given to understand by Mr. Rule, who I presume to be your private secretary, that it is not your intention to pay the demand made upon you by me for the sum of nine pounds eight shillings and eight pence assessed taxes. Will you, sir, with as little delay as possible, give me (briefly) your reasons why you refuse payment?

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"T. D. HADAWAY.

"G. Crawshay, Esq., Tynemouth-house."

"Tynemouth, April 13, 1861.

"Sir,—In reply to your inquiry, my reason for refusing to pay your demand upon me for the sum of nine pounds eight shillings and eight pence assessed taxes, is the misapplication of the public money by Parliament, and the special instance which has driven me to this step is the expenditure recently incurred, and still going on, in China. Our hostilities there have been unjustifiable from the beginning. They have been waged without declaration of war. They are piracy and murder by the law of England no less than in the sight of God. The constitution requires that money shall be voted by Parliament before it is spent. The effect of this is that the Crown cannot make war without the consent of Parliament. In the present case large sums of money were spent first and voted afterwards. An expedition was equipped and sent forth without the advice of either Lords or Commons having been asked. Earl Grey protested, but he stood alone. Thus were the law and constitution overthrown together by the invasion of China. Had a special tax been imposed by Parliament for the purposes of defraying the expenses of this invasion, I should not only refuse payment, but should appeal against a distraint upon my goods. I believe that the collection of such a tax could be successfully resisted in a court of law on the ground that it cannot be lawful to levy taxes for unlawful purposes. But the wholesome custom of raising special rates for special purposes, which is still maintained in our local taxation, has fallen into disuse with respect to taxes raised for the service of the State. Deprived in this way of any legal remedy, and nearly the whole of my taxation being taken from me indirectly, I take that small portion which I am called upon to pay in my own person, and I refuse to pay it.

"Thanking you very much for the opportunity which you have given me of explaining my reasons for doing so.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Mr. T. D. Hadaway." "G. GRAWSHAY.

The above correspondence was followed by a seizure of some furniture at Tynemouth House for the amount of taxes due, £9. 8s. 2d.; and a sale was held in Mr. Crawshay's mansion. The first article offered was an elegant work-table, which was knocked down to a furniture broker for 16s. A moreen damask chair, which cost Mr. Crawshay £6 two years ago, was knocked down to an auctioner for £1. 18s. Two elegant velvet-covered arm chairs, apparently of considerable value, were knocked down for £2. 16s. each. A large mahogany dining-table was sold for £5; and a feather bed, for £2. 17s., concluded the sale, the amount realised being £15. 13s.

Naval and Military.

The following vessels with troops have arrived from China:—

The *York*, hired sailing ship, arrived at Spithead on the 15th. She left Hong Kong on the 21st of December, Singapore on the 1st of January, and St. Helena on the 8th of March. She brings home nine officers, sixteen sergeants, eight drummers, and 341 rank and file of the 87th Regiment, who have been quartered in Dublin.

The *Alfred*, hired sailing troop-ship, arrived from Hong Kong, which place she left on the 20th of December, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 3rd of March. She brings home 13 officers, 20 sergeants, 17 corporals, 12 drummers, and 330 privates of the 2nd Queen's, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Addison. They will disembark and join the other division of the regiment, which arrived in the *Indomitable*, and is quartered in the Cambridge barracks at Portsmouth.

The *Powerful*, No. 16, screw transport, Capt. Richards, with invalids, passengers, and military stores. On the 2nd of March the *Powerful* fell in with a violent hurricane, which lasted two days, and continued of the same violent character throughout. The *Powerful* being on the outer edge of the hurricane, Capt. Richards kept her before it, and thus escaped with but little damage. Her Majesty's ship *Esk*, Capt. Sir Robert M'Clure, which, on the *Powerful's* arriving at the Mauritius, was found at anchor there, had been caught more in the centre of the same hurricane, and had, consequently, suffered more severely. The *Esk* was on her way home to England.

The *Highflyer*, 21, screw, Captain Heath, was officially inspected and ordered into Portsmouth Harbour to dismantle and be put out of commission. She brought home as passengers, Count Waldersee, of the Prussian navy, Lieut. Maresceaux, R.N., and Lieut. Broughton, R.M.L.I., Messrs. Payne, Algar, and Gair, assist.-engineers, and ninety-four supernumaries, Naval and Royal Marines, consisting of the crew of Her Majesty's gunboat *Opossum* and men from the Royal Marine battalion lately on service in China.

The *Khersonese*, which arrived at Spithead on the 16th from China, sailed from Hong Kong on the 7th of February, Singapore on the 17th, and Anjeer the 21st, Cape of Good Hope, April 3rd, and St. Vincent's, April 28th. Her passenger-list comprises Lieut. W. F. Johnson, R.N., A.D.C. to Major-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. She brings detachments of the 44th and 99th Regiments.

The officers of the *Acorn*, a vessel condemned in China, were transferred from the vessel to her Majesty's ship *Victoria*. She has on board nearly 1,000 tons of artillery stores, with which she is ordered to proceed round to Woolwich, at which port the detachment of the 99th and 44th Regiments will disembark from her.

The Adelaide, No. 18, screw transport, Captain Bird, proceeded from Portsmouth to Woolwich, with invalids and stores, after landing a division of the 2nd Queen's, to join head-quarters in that garrison, and a detachment of the 87th Regiment, who were forwarded to head-quarters at Dublin by steamer. She has been much delayed during the latter portion of the voyage by strong northerly and N.E. winds. This vessel has brought home some interesting specimens of natural history, presented by the Hon. George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Royal Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, and brought to England in charge of Mr. Banister.

The *Herald*, surveying frigate, Capt. Henry Mangles Denham, F.R.S., sailed from Spithead for Chatham, to strip and pay off.

Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B., took command of the *Donegal*, 101, screw, at Spithead, Capt. H. Broadhead, lately commanding the *Donegal*, being appointed to the command of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth, vice Capt. G. T. Gordon, superseded at his own request on account of continued ill-health.

Captain Sir Frederick W. E. Nicolson, Bart., R.N. (1846), has been appointed to succeed Rear-Admiral Horatio T. Austin, C.B., as one of the Conservators of the River Thames.

Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, is placed on half pay, and his name has been removed from the effective list of the regiment.

Sir Hope Grant proceeds to the Madras command in July.

The Indian and European armies are now amalgamated, but the particulars have not yet been made known. The distribution of regiments in India will be as follows, until further orders, viz.:—Cavalry: 8 service troops, of 3 field-officers, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 8 cornets, 8 staff, 40 sergeants (exclusive of schoolmasters), 8 farriers, 9 trumpeters, 32 corporals, and 496 privates; one depot—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 cornet, 9 sergeants, 4 trumpeters, 8 corporals, and 49 privates. Infantry: 10 service companies, 3 field-officers, 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 7 staff, 47 sergeants, 21 drummers, 40 corporals, and 810 privates; two depots—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers, 10 corporals, and 90 privates.

The subscriptions towards Sir James Outram's memorial are at present between £3,000 and £4,000, which seems a small sum.

In consequence of the death of General Sir Ashe A'Court Repington, Colonel of the 41st Foot, Lieutenant-General Sir R. England has been transferred to that command from the 50th, and General Eden has been presented with the colonelcy of the latter regiment.

Lord Herbert has appointed Major-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., to be permanent Under Secretary to the War Department, for the Military Division of the office.

THE MAY MEETINGS.—We noticed in our last issue a few of the meetings which had taken place early in the month; since then every day has witnessed one or more large gatherings for religious or social objects in Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, and in other large Metropolitan buildings. A few of these meetings shall be briefly chronicled. The Christian Vernacular Education Society for India appears to be gradually working its way throughout India. At the annual meeting the Secretary stated that four Auxiliary Societies had been formed, and that schools had been opened in the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, as well as in the island of Ceylon. The society has also founded a training college for native teachers. The receipts of the past year amounted to £2,792, of which £1,219 had been contributed in India. The Foreign Aid Society held its twenty-sixth annual meeting on the 15th instant. The meeting was addressed by the French Pastors of the Paris and Normandy Evangelical Societies, giving an account of the state of Protestantism in France. The receipts for the year were £3,000. The National Temperance League held their annual meeting this year at Exeter Hall; Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., acting as chairman on the occasion; George Cruikshanks, the well known artist, and other gentlemen, spoke in favour of total abstinence. Another similar Association, the British Anti-Tobacco Society has, we are surprised to learn, reached the seventh year of its existence. Yet the "gorging fiend," as the Dean of Carlisle terms tobacco, appears more vigorous than ever. Certainly the arguments used at the meeting were not of a powerful character, and we imagine that unless others more convincing can be adduced, this well-meaning society will ultimately end in smoke. At the annual meeting of the Peace Society, the Rev. R. Richard spoke at some length on the late China war, and denounced that "act of barbarism," the burning of the palaces of Peking, as quite as gross as any of those acts for which the names of Vandals and Goths have become a reproach throughout England. The cry had been raised, he said, on every missionary platform that China was now opened to Christianity, but past experience taught us to look upon that cry as more sanguine than sober. It was raised even more triumphantly than now at the close of the war of 1840, but there were unquestionable facts to prove that the cost of that war, owing to the increased armaments we have had ever since to maintain in the Chinese waters, has been ten if not twenty times more than all the profits we can have possibly derived from our increased commerce with that country. He also feared that the immense development which had been given to the infamous opium traffic, and the opportunity afforded by treaties to dishonest traders and ruffians to set the people against us, had done more to dishonour the Gospel in the eyes of the Chinese, than all the exertions of our missionaries had done to promote it.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.

THE OPENING OF THE YANG-TSE RIVER.

THAT man must be either very presumptuous or very wise who will venture to foretell the glorious future which is in store for British merchants and British interests in China in consequence of the opening of the Yang-tse, and the establishment of Consular establishments on that river. The money that has been lavished, the blood that has been shed, have not been expended in vain. We have at length gained access to the heart of a mighty nation—mighty in size and capabilities, if not in power. That nation has felt our strength, and by acts at least has acknowledged its own weakness. It now remains for us to prove to the cunning and clever race which has been forced to own its inferiority to the barbarians, that our interests and theirs are identical, that we ask for nothing on the one side which we cannot repay on the other, and that as Christian men and English merchants we are bound to act fairly and honourably by them. Amidst the general congratulation at the result which has been thus happily attained by our arms and diplomacy, we must not conceal the fact that the advantage which we may derive from the opening of new ports and the consequent extension of trade depends in great measure on our own conduct. We shall be continually thrown into contact with the insurgents as well as with the imperialists. There is every reason why we should keep on good terms with both, but such a course, although certainly right, will not always be easy, and we can well believe that occasions will arise demanding great promptitude, wisdom, and forbearance. However we are not disposed at this fortunate juncture to "cast the shadows of uncertain evil."

MR. WINGROVE COOKE said truly, in his correspondence to *The Times*, that the great thing to be done in China, was to break down the wall of partition which separated us from the people of the country, and to establish a feeling of mutual regard. "At any cost," he wrote, "we must have free and unrestricted intercourse." We have gained that boon now, and though the cost has been great, we cannot think it has been too great for the occasion. This alone will prevent future wars; this alone will enable us to test, by practical experience, the vast resources of the land; this alone will help us to gain that accurate and extended knowledge of the people, as well as of the Empire, which is so essential to our mercantile position. In truth, up to the present time, Englishmen who are perfectly familiar with the five ports will frankly confess that their knowledge of China is almost bounded by them. The interior of the country is to them as much a *terra incognita* as the heart of Africa. Now and then a zealous Missionary, or an adventurous traveller, have ventured among the once busy and thriving cities which lie upon the banks of the Yang-tsze or its tributary streams, and they have come back and told the world a marvellous story of what they have seen there; but the world has proved incredulous, or, at least, indifferent, thinking, perhaps, that it was unwise to cherish a curiosity which it was impossible to gratify. Now we may indulge it to the utmost, and while we trade with the people on "the richest river in the world," we shall, at the same time, be gaining much curious information, and removing any false impressions which have been instilled into the minds of Chinamen. To gain immediate access to the natives without official intervention, will be enough to satisfy our most sanguine expectations. Chinamen are remarkably sagacious and thoroughly alive to their own interests, we have only to show them how these interests can be advanced, and their friendship is secured.

One word in conclusion. It is impossible to realise the fact of such a vast Empire being thrown open to British merchants, without remembering that it is also open to British missionaries. These good men will no longer be compelled to pitch their tents upon the fringe of the kingdom; they may now penetrate its recesses, or at any rate reside at the new ports under the protection of our Consuls. Their position will require discretion as well as zeal, tact as well as wisdom. They should be men of learning as well as piety, large-hearted, loving men, who have faith enough to be patient, and energy enough to overcome the obstacles which will ever beset the path of a missionary in China. We have had men of this stamp in China before now; we cannot have too many of them. They are the true pioneers of civilization, and as such, for the sake of our own countrymen, as well as of the Chinese, we heartily wish them "God speed."

MR. MOSS'S CASE.

IN our last issue we noticed the communication made to Mr. Moss by the residents at Kanagawa, in which they acquitted him of any blame in the late shooting affair, and presented him with the amount of fine imposed on him by Mr. ALCOCK ($1,000). By a reference to our Parliamentary intelligence it will be seen that Mr. SALOMONS asked Lord JOHN RUSSELL if he had received a copy of this document. Lord JOHN did not answer the question, but let out what was more important—namely, that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been given on this case, but the course to be adopted had not been decided. If this does not imply that a compromise of Mr. Moss's case will be offered to quash the proceedings entered against Mr. ALCOCK in the Court at Hong Kong, we are very much mistaken. If the law officers' opinion had been in favour of Mr. ALCOCK, we may be quite certain that Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have said so.

THE CHINA MAILS.

The Government subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company will either be continued, or other arrangements will be made for the conveyance of the mails with the same regularity as hitherto. The East India and China Association have the matter in hand, and, while negotiations are pending, any further particulars may be unadvisable.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THIS Bank was projected in 1852, and obtained a Royal Charter with the usual privileges granted to Indian Banks. In consequence of legal proceedings taken by a portion of the shareholders, the capital of the Company was not paid up in due course, and not until February, 1858, did operations commence, with half the paid-up capital amounting to £322,000.

That the opinion of the directors was tolerably correct as to the opening which existed for this establishment, was proved by the result of the first year's operations, which enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 5 per cent., and also to pay off the whole of the preliminary expenses incurred in this country, and for its branches abroad. This created such confidence that the remaining half of the capital was shortly paid up, making in all £644,000. The second year's dividends amounted to 6½ per cent., the last portion being declared at the seventh general meeting, held on the 28th March, at the London Tavern. The following report was then issued by the directors:—

The directors have now to present to the shareholders a report on the operations of the Bank during the past year, which they trust will prove satisfactory. The result exhibited by the general balance-sheet submitted is a net profit, for the year ending 31st December last, of £45,552. 4s. 3d., and a balance now disposable of £27,502. 17s. 11d.

The directors, at the meeting in September last, expressed their opinion of the propriety of increasing the reserve fund, even at the expense of the dividend, in the early stages of the Bank's existence. On the present occasion, therefore, they recommend an addition of £5,000 to the reserve fund (which will then stand at £10,000), and a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax—making, with the distribution of the previous half-year, a dividend at the rate of six-and-a-half per cent. for the whole year—and leaving £1,632 8s. 5d. of undivided profits to be carried to new account.

It has not yet appeared to the directors advisable to increase the number of their branches abroad; they will be quite prepared, however, when the proper time arrives, to extend the business of the Bank in this manner.

The Charter confers the privilege of issuing Bank notes in the Queen's Colonies in the East, but not in the territories formerly under the govern-

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ment of the East India Company. The directors, however, consider it very desirable that the Bank should possess this privilege at Singapore, and they propose accordingly to apply for it to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. In terms of the deed of settlement, two extraordinary general meetings must sanction this application.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

DR.	£	s.	d.
To capital, amount paid up in full	644,000	0	0
To reserved surplus fund...	5,000	0	0
To amount due by the Bank, including bills payable, money deposited, and current accounts	1,612,974	8	5
To profit and loss, net balance of profit, after paying all current charges, directors' allowance, &c., and providing for bad or doubtful debts	27,502	17	11
	£2,289,477	6	4

CR.	£	s.	d.
By cash and bullion in hand, and cash at bankers, at the head office and agencies ...	342,171	16	8
By Government and other Public Securities .	144,290	12	11
By other Securities, consisting of bills receivable and loans	1,793,092	2	2
By agency premises, and office furniture at head office and agencies	9,922	14	7
	£2,289,477	6	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1860.

1860. DR.			£	s.	d.
Sept. 29. To fourth dividend account, for *interim* dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year to 30th June last			22,540	0	0
Dec. 31. To balance of profits at this date			27,502	17	11
			£50,042	17	11
CR.					
1859.			£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. By balance at this date, brought from last account		£29,517 12 2			
Less—Third dividend, declared 29th March, 1860, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, for the half-year to the 31st Dec., 1859	£18,631 0 0				
Reserved surplus fund, amount transferred to that account	5,000 0 0				
Income-Tax on profits for the year 1859...	1,395 18 6				
		25,026 18 6			
Leaving a balance of profits to 31st Dec., 1859, undivided, of			4,490	13	8
1860.					
Dec. 31. By net profit for the year ending this day ...			45,552	4	3
			£50,042	17	11

At a subsequent meeting it was resolved to petition Her Majesty's Government for the privilege of issuing notes at Singapore, and the necessary authority having been granted, the circulation was forthwith arranged for.

The Bank has its head-office at No. 20, Threadneedle-street, and conducts its banking operations through the City Bank, which it adjoins. The branches consist of the following:—In India: Bombay, Calcutta. In the Straits of Malacca: Singapore. In China: Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Spirit of the Press.

OUR PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

¶ Every successive mail brings proof of the soundness of our latest policy towards China, and verifies the predictions of those who urged on the advance to Peking. The telegrams we publish to-day announce nothing but prosperity. The Tartar Government at Peking has so entirely renounced its old policy of ignoring the existence of foreigners within the empire that it has established a special board for the management of foreign affairs. Thoroughly awakened by that loud knocking at the gates of the capital, the Tartar princes have put aside the old Chinese officials, and have come out to meet these foreigners themselves. They have not only seen them to fear them, but also to appreciate them, and it would seem that at this moment it is the Tartars, and not the English, who are most anxious to come into close relationship. Prince Kung has, we hear, pressed upon Mr. Lay the entire control of the Chinese Customs at the foreign ports, and has sent him a commission conferring the fullest powers and the most absolute authority. Canton has received official intimation that she is no longer to be considered as the only channel of communication with foreigners, and the direct diplomatic relations of the Government at Peking with the ambassadors there resident are not only defined in treaties, but—what is by no means the same thing in China—are introduced into the practice of the nation. A little time ago we found ourselves combating a very general objection, that an English ambassador could not reside in or near the capital, without danger of outrage; we now see that a special department has been created to do him all formal honour. Not many months ago we had to argue against prophetic warnings of the enduring hatred which any appearance in arms at the Capital would occasion, and we now see that the Tartar dynasty has cast all its confidence upon an Englishman who never hesitated for a moment to show himself conspicuously zealous and most effectively useful among the invaders. We are now reaping the reward of a policy which was at once wise, and bold, and humane. Nor are the commercial advantages slow to follow. While the advices from Australia report that "trade is dull," and while India sends us only tidings of mischievous misgovernment, China from all her ports calls only for more British manufactures. We know not whether this is the first sign of that flood tide which ought now to set in steadily, and to go on and on without an ebb until it has saturated that mighty land with English goods. Perhaps not. It may possibly happen that our European cotton manufacturers may have bought up much of the mass of East Indian cotton which China annually takes, and that China may be only thereby obliged to make up the ordinary insufficiency of her own produce by manufactured goods instead of by raw material. This, however, would account only for the improved demand in one class of imports, whereas the increase announced by the telegrams is general. We have reason, therefore, to hope that this is not temporary, but permanent. If it really occurs as a consequence of the opening up of the country, if the ruling powers are at last in good faith facilitating the transit of our goods, then this increased demand must creep on with ever-accelerating pace, until it outstrips our power of production. When Mantchooria comes down to bargain with us at Neuchang, and Peking admits us frankly to her markets; when our merchants, under the protection of the admirable provisions of the Russian Treaty, shall find it safe to journey in companies through the country; when our teas and silks shall find their natural channels to the coast, and shall be protected by the presence of the European owner from being mulcted by every Mandarin on the way, then we shall begin to enter upon the fruition of our new relations with China. Then we may with some good purpose call upon our Chancellor of the Exchequer for a reduction in the tea duties; for it will depend only upon the English Minister to say whether tea shall be dear to an English cottager, or whether it shall be almost as plentiful as the leaves of the English hedges. Then also we may raise our mills, and put forth our arms to gather cotton from Italy, and Africa, and the islands of the West Indies, and the coasts of India, for we shall have customers whose name is numberless, whose necessities will never fail, and whose industry will always enable them to make it well worth our while to serve them. Our budget of good news is not yet exhausted. Not only are our relations with the Chinese Government amicable and even cordial, not only are our commercial operations with China prosperous, but the people themselves, and notably that faction which represents all the discontent of the people, are anxious for our favour. "The rebels," says the telegram, "are evidently anxious to conciliate the foreigners." This has been recently tested in many ways, but especially by that very sagaciously planned expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang. In former days the Taepings were so inexcusably ignorant as to believe that the Roman Catholic priests were idolators, and committed the more important practical error of putting them to death as such. While labouring under this frightful error it was, of course, not possible that they could be looked upon as friends by the French, and hence the misunderstandings which have occurred between the French and the Taepings in the Chinese city of Shanghai. Recent circumstances have, however, we hope, induced these furious iconoclasts either to revise their convictions, or, at any rate, to restrain the practical application of them. Our ships, when they anchored off the capital of this rebel sovereign, found him abounding in professions of amity, and loud in his expostulations against the uncivil return made to his pacific overtures. He promised the fullest protection for all commerce upon the river, and was rather hurt that we should think it necessary to leave a vessel of war to look after him at Nanking. It is true that he sent off an expedition up the bank of the river to try to reach Hangkow before we could get up; but this might have been merely to show us how necessary his alliance is in those parts. That fact, however, needs no such proof, seeing that he has already taken this commercial capital of China five times: and we hope that when Mr. Dunlop moves his address upon this subject, he may receive a satisfactory assurance that this *de facto* sovereign, who has now been for ten years enthroned in the southern capital, may be at least acknowledged in his belligerent rights. He holds the great waterway of China in his power, and we must either treat with him or fight him. The first seems easy, the alternative would be madness. The expedition up the Yang-tse has reached Hangkow—the great city—the Birmingham and Liverpool and Sheffield of China rolled into one. The telegram, making a sad hash, as usual, of Chinese names, tells us that the trading ports chosen upon this mighty river are Hinkiang and Hewkiang, where consuls have been left and commercial relations established. These names evidently indicate Chinkiang, which is below Nanking, and Kewkiang, which is a great city in an admirable position for commerce. The map will show it upon the southern bend of the river, about half-way between Nanking and Hangkow. It is situated upon an angle of land between the Poyang Lake and the river; and, by means of the lake and the canals, it commands communication with all the southern privinces. When Captain Osborn's expedition was up here, as appears from a survey contributed by Mr. Oliphant, and published in the Transactions of the Geographical Society, there was an Imperialist camp on the opposite bank of the river. This position is therefore, we may hope, as well protected as it is important. We want nothing more in this quarter but a few gunboats on the river, prudent men as consuls at the new ports, and amicable relations with the great brigand king who commands the banks. All this is very encouraging to those who have taken an unflagging interest in this subject, and have pressed it forward with a never-failing confidence. A little longer and China will be out of our hands. She will go alone, faster, perhaps, than we shall be able to keep pace with her. Of course, there will be blunders enough made on this side. The Post-office, with a perversity which amounts almost to genius, has chosen this special time to reduce the frequency of the mails by one-half, and it is by no means unlikely that we may send out some orders which may close up the opening Yang-tse to our commerce, or that we may even destroy the new system of European Customs' collection, which, paying enormously as it does, has been the real origin of all the Tartars' new kindness. It will be odd if official

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sagacity should miss such opportunities of mischief as these afford; but if it should so happen we have made the first step into a great future destiny in China.—*The Times.*

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

The most recent accounts from China fully justify—if that were needed—the most sanguine expectations that were formed as to the results of the policy which has brought about a direct communication between the representatives of England and the Imperial Government, in the Chinese capital, as well as opened up to the enterprise of our traders the great river Yang-tse-Kiang. All the reluctance of the high Mandarins to enter into relations with us on terms of equality seems to have disappeared. Instead of being looked upon as barbarians, whose presence was only tolerated through fear, and with whom treaties were only made, to be broken at the first opportunity, the Imperial Government of China is eager to enter into closer relations with our representatives than the Treaty required, or than is necessary for our own purposes. They are discovering that we are useful to them in other ways than merely carrying on a commerce lucrative to them as well as to us. The control of their Customs duties is pressed upon our *employés*, and a special department of State is created especially to conduct business with foreigners. Such a change has come over the spirit of these slippery, tricky, mendacious celestials, that the edict for the establishment of the Peking Foreign Office concludes with the significant warning that "not the slightest concealment or glossing of facts will be allowed." The truth has been made to penetrate to Peking by great exertions on our part, and at a heavy cost to them, but the lesson is now bearing its fruit, and more rapidly, too, than the most sanguine could have anticipated. While such satisfactory tidings come to us of the relations between our officials and the Government at the capital of China, we have the most gratifying intelligence also of the expedition which was despatched up that great commercial highway, the Yang-tse-Kiang river, for the purpose of opening commercial relations with large centres of population with which hitherto our traders have had no direct intercourse. So far, the expedition led by Admiral Jones has been an entire success. Wherever the elements of commerce existed, the people were not merely willing but eager to open a trade. Our Consuls were established at Chin-kiang, Hew-Kiang, and Hankow; and it was evident that there would be full scope furnished for the exercise of their functions, in the business about to spring up at those places. The blight of civil war, aggravated by the peculiar ferocity with which the Chinese have added new horrors to what is always one of the greatest scourges to any people, had indeed cast a blight upon the pursuits of industry at many places on the banks of the great river, formerly important points of commerce. The Taepings, or rebels, were in full possession of a great stretch of territory, and deserted towns and uncultivated lands were the results of the warfare in which their success had been gained. Nanking, from being the prosperous seat of a population of half-a-million, is described as reduced to a heap of ruins. Here the Taepings have their head-quarters. The rebel leaders, however, although their operations seem to have paralysed industry for the present in many places, are quite anxious to cultivate friendly intercourse with our people, and the free passage of the river, and the trade with the towns upon its banks, will rather be facilitated than obstructed by them. The chief of the many kings in whom the Taepings rejoice entertains at his court a Christian missionary, probably an American. This circumstance is said to be rather indicative of a wish to conciliate the goodwill of the English than of sincere attachment to the principles or practice of Christianity; but, looked at in either light, it is a favourable omen. There was already employment found for trading steam-vessels suited to the navigation of the river, and a great demand for such vessels was springing up. When some obstructions, not difficult of removal, are got rid of, the navigation will be easy enough for vessels even of considerable size; for as far as Hangkow the draught of water was reported to be twenty feet. The river will give our traders direct access to the principal tea-producing districts, and to a population anxious to purchase goods of British manufacture. Thanks to the firm and able pursuance of a judicious policy, a new field is opening for our commerce in these distant regions, and there is an entire end to the vexatious and even humiliating conditions under which English trade has heretofore been carried on in China.—*Observer.*

Literature.

In *Fraser's Magazine* for the current month there is an article on "Soldiers and their Science," which is the title of an interesting work written by Captain Brabazon. The article is, of course, based upon the volume which the writer praises. Beyond question the chief book of the fortnight is Du Chaillu's "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa," (Murray), a narrative which reads like a romance, but which we dare believe is as true to facts as it is admirable in style. Some people, however, think differently, and one well-known scientific man is bold enough to doubt whether Du Chaillu has ever penetrated the country at all. Mr. John Edward Gray declares that "the book is replete with improbable stories." M. du Chaillu retaliates by saying that Mr. Gray stated to him that "Dr. Livingstone was a great humbug," and observes, sensibly enough, that he is quite willing to be placed on a par with that illustrious explorer. A fierce war is raging on both sides, and, in the meanwhile, the book is read and re-read, and is likely to be all the more popular for the abuse it has received.

Dr. Charles Mackay, who was the originator and editor of the *London Review*, has, apparently, given up his interest in that admirable journal, and is about to start a new periodical, assisted by Mr. Lascelles Wraxall.

We have received a little volume entitled, "Guide to the Art of Illuminating and Missal Painting," by W. and G. Audsley, architects, (G. Rowney and Co.), containing the most minute directions on the subject, which are rendered still more clear by a variety of illustrations. We learn from a correspondent that Mery's French work, "Les Damnés de Java," has been translated into German by Frederick Cossmann, and is just published by H. Huebner, of Leipzig, under the title of "Countess Aurora Despremonts; or, Scenes of Colonial Life in Java." The German critics speak very favourably of the translation, a good deal of the equivocal contents of the original having been suppressed.

Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe, by the Austrian Frigate "Novara," in the Years 1857-8-9. By Dr. Karl Scherzer. Vol. I. Saunders and Otley.

In many respects this is a very remarkable volume. It contains the record of an expedition undertaken by command of the Austrian Government for the great object of enlarging the boundaries of science, and at the same time giving both to officers and men an opportunity of acquiring a practical acquaintance with naval affairs. Other nations—our own especially—have frequently despatched vessels round the world for similar objects. Spain and Portugal in olden time, and France a century ago, vied with England in these peaceful and noble enterprises, but we believe that the *Novara* is the first vessel ever despatched by Austria for a like purpose. This fact adds a zest to our curiosity in perusing Dr. Scherzer's volume. The *Novara* is a 42-gun sailing frigate of 2,630 tons. It was fitted up with every appliance requisite for scientific research, and with every comfort necessary for the health of the passengers and crew. Valuable instructions were drawn up by the veteran Humboldt, who concludes them with a prayer to the Almighty for the success of the expedition, and with the touching remark that long before the return of the *Novara* to Trieste he shall have ceased to be numbered with the living. This belief, however, was not realised, for Humboldt lived to witness the return of the expedition in 1859.

Perhaps a great part of the interest with which Dr. Scherzer's narrative will be perused by an English reader may be traced to its German parentage. It is curious to view well-known scenes from a German stand point—very curious to meet the representatives of a great inland nation on an element so familiar to ourselves, but of which they are comparatively ignorant. The purely scientific results of the expedition are to be published separately. The volume before us contains a lively, readable, and well-written narrative of the voyage itself. The reader, however, must not expect any great novelty in the descriptive sketches with which the work abounds. Can anything new be said of Gibraltar or Madeira, of Rio de Janeiro or the Cape of Good Hope, of Ceylon and Madras? And yet Dr. Scherzer tells his tale so pleasantly, and describes with such freshness and good humour all that passed before him, that we can recommend the book as a traveller's story, while forgetting for a moment the peculiar importance that attaches to it on other and higher grounds. In his account of Brazil Dr. Scherzer touches upon topics which might escape the attention of an Englishman. In strong, earnest words he speaks of the absolute neeessity of free labour in the country, and tells us how alive the Government is to the advantage of encouraging free immigration. In the warmer Northern provinces we are told that the effort was made "to replace the deficiency of negroes by Chinese coolies, who were imported from different parts of China but they could not stand the climate, and were not found capable of advantageously replacing the negro in his various and often very heavy labour." Great attention is, therefore, paid to European immigration, and "in Brazil the conviction is pretty general that only an emigration *en masse* of white labour can save that splendid country from ruin." At present, however, Dr. Scherzer affirms that there are several reasons why emigrants should not go to Brazil; but let the half-profit system be abolished, let the settler be enabled to purchase land at a cheap rate, and let other necessary concessions be made in his favour, and then he believes that "the glorious dawn of a magnificent future will burst upon German emigrants." There are several suggestive topics in this volume, on which, did space permit, we would gladly dwell. We have

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here only a portion of a great work, but Dr. Scherzer has written enough to show how capable he is of acting the part of historian to the expedition.

We shall expect with interest the second volume of "The Voyage of the *Novara*," and cannot conclude this brief notice of the book without commending the manner in which it is got up. The publishers have done Dr. Scherzer justice, and we have no doubt that he is well pleased to see his Narrative in so becoming a dress.

Java: Or, How to Manage a Colony. By J. W. B. Money. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

We have read this book with some interest and more curiosity. It is a sensible, well-digested work, written by a very sensible man, but Mr. Money like most men of *nous* has his weak point; and we demur altogether to his conclusion that the culture system, which is apparently so successful in Java, affords "a practical solution of the questions now affecting British India." To General Van der Bosch, and the bold system he inaugurated in 1830, Mr. Money attributes all the prosperity which Java now enjoys. Under his survey the Japanese have been forced to be prosperous in spite of themselves. He has acted the part of a good despot, and achieved a marvellous success, yet we cannot forget that it is a success which only despotism could accomplish. Mr. Money has described every detail relative to the culture system clearly and circumstantially; and those of our readers who wish to investigate it may safely refer to him as an authority. We cannot undertake to follow him over so wide a field, but we must be content to state in passing that the principle which General Van der Bosch has so fully reduced to practice is not one which tallies with the respect for personal liberty entertained by most Englishmen. Compulsory labour, however advantageous to the peasant himself, is not a feature which we should wish to see introduced into any of our English colonies. It may be true that the natives of Java "see nothing tyrannical in this order," it may be true that "the ordinary principles of political economy and the advanced doctrines of unprotected and uncontrolled private enterprise" on which we have acted in India are not so conducive to material prosperity as coercive measures might be; it may even be true that the natives of India would have been happier for awhile without the privileges we have awarded them, just as a little wholesome restraint is serviceable to children; but this much is at least certain that having once granted to our fellow-subjects in India the privileges we most prize ourselves, it would be utter madness and folly to retrace our steps in order to follow in the wake of a Dutch despot. We do not desire material prosperity at the loss of everything that is higher and nobler, and we dare aver that it would be better for us to lose India altogether than to retain her on the same tenure as that by which the Dutch hold Java. At the same time we are willing to allow, and, indeed, Mr Money's carefully collected satistics compel us so to do, that the success of the culture system is indisputable. Everything is carried on under the immediate supervision and by the direct aid of the Government. Government starts the contractor and compels the native "to assist in developing the resources of the soil." Altogether, the Dutch sway in Java is a paternal despotism under which the natives fatten and thrive in body, but are utterly dwarfed in soul. On the one hand, we find that the revenue has been raised in twenty-five years from £2,000,000 to £9,500,000, that the imports are raised from a yearly average of about 1 two-third million sterling to over £5,000,000, that the exports have increased from £2,000,000 to upwards of £8,500,000, and that the population of the island has nearly doubled itself; on the other hand, foreign traders are subject to absurd restrictions, the press, is not free, education is forbidden, and all missionary efforts unconnected with the Government are strictly prohibited.

Mr. Money's book is not a volume of travels to be read with pleasure in an idle hour and forgotten in the next. It is a work which could only have been written with immense labour and the most protracted inquiries; it is a work to which all who are interested in the subject will refer again and again for statistical information, and which should be carefully studied by every one who is engaged in Eastern trade.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—A large meeting of Americans, summoned at a short notice, was held on the 18th inst., at the rooms of the Hon. Mr. Sandford, U.S., Minister to Belgium, for the purpose of sustaining, the Federal Government. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. M'Clintock, of the American Chapel, Paris; Dr. M'Gowan, from China; and Mr. Sturgis, of New York and China, chairman of the meeting and a large amount of money was subscribed.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 6.

Corps of Royal Marines—First Lieut. Henry Dickonson Nightingale to be captain, vice Buck, to half-pay; Second Lieut. Andrew Donald to be first lieut., vice Nightingale, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 10.

Royal Artillery—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief, to be col.

Royal Engineers—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Commanding-in-Chief, to be col.

41st Regiment of Foot.—Lieut-Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B., from the 50th Regiment, to be col., vice General Charles Ashe A'Court Repington, C.B., deceased.

50th Regiment of Foot—Major-General George Morton Eden to be col., vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard England, G.C.B., removed to the 41st Foot.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Musgrave James Bradley Dyne to be major, by purchase, vice Henry Miles Stapylton, who retires; Lieut. Thomas William Sneyd to be captain, by purchase, vice Dyne; Cornet Howard James Barton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Sneyd.

3rd Light Dragoons—Charles Stephen Walker, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Willes, promoted.

5th Light Dragoons—Francis Henry Hamilton, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ewing, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Cornet Sebastian White Rawlins to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robert William Jenkins, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Company.

10th Light Dragoons—Cornet Wilfrid Brougham to be lieut., by purchase, vice Richard Lomax, who retires.

12th Light Dragoons—Samuel Perry, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Vandeleur, promoted.

14th Light Dragoons—John Mather, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Edward William Pritchard, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons; Surgeon William Arden to be surgeon-major.

18th Light Dragoons—John Groves, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Malet promoted.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. Sir John William Campbell, Bart., to be second captain, vice Harward, placed on temporary half-pay.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be lieutenants, viz.:—

Henry Lees Smith.	James Wall.
John Keith.	Samuel Pym.
Alexander Grubb.	Francis Thomas Bircham.
Edward Duncombe Shafto.	

Royal Engineers—Brevet-Col. Edward Thomas Lloyd to be col., vice Gordon, removed as a General Officer; Lieut.-Col. Arthur Henry Freeling, from the Seconded List, to be supernumerary lieut.-col.; Supernumerary Lieut.-Col. Arthur Henry Freeling to be lieut.-col., vice Lloyd; Captain Ben Hay Martindale, from the Seconded List, to be supernumerary captain; Lieut. John Edward Toller, from the Royal Artillery, to be lieut. with temporary rank; Lieut. James Gore Booth, from the Royal Artillery, to be lieut. with temporary rank; Lieut. Henry George Pilleau, from the Royal Artillery, to be lieut. with temporary rank; Gentleman Cadet Alfred George Foot to be lieut. with temporary rank.

The Lieutenants whose appointments bear date November 1, 1860, to stand on the list of the corps as follows, viz.:—

Lieut. Percy Rix Barber.	Lieut. Albert Charles Smith.
Lieut. Thomas Glancy.	Lieut. John Edward Toller.
Lieut. Arthur Clitherow Ward.	Lieut. Archibald Henry Kildah

Military Train—Capt. C. J. Tuffnell Oakes has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

Grenadier Guards—The promotions of the officers in succession to Brevet Col. the Hon. James Lindsay, promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., have been antedated to the 12th of March, 1861.

5th Foot—Surg. William Kilner Swettenham, M.D., to be surg.-major.

6th Foot—Capt. Alfred Austin, from the 66th Foot, to be capt., vice Richard Sheil, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Lieut. William Joseph Tibbs to be adjutant, vice Lieut. Francis W. Osborne, who has retired; Lieut. Edward Henry Hare to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Frederick James S. Whiteside who has resigned that appointment.

13th Foot—Lieut. Philip Edward Victor Gilbert to be capt., without purchase, vice George Henry Cobham, deceased; Ensign Henry King Fenwick to be lieut., without purchase, vice Gilbert; Richard John Woodhouse, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Fenwick.

19th Foot—Lieut. George Digby Barker, from the 78th Foot, to be captain, without purchase, vice William M'Gregor Archer, deceased.

25th Foot—Lieut. Raymond South Paley to be capt., by purchase, vice George Robertson, who retires; Ensign James Long Watson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Charles Mallet De Carteret, who retires; Ensign Reginald Blewitt Dowling to be lieut., by purchase, vice Paley.

36th Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Priee is Edwin, and not "Eden," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd of April, 1861.

45th Foot—Ensign Robert J. Callwell to be lieut., without purchase, vice Blair, promoted; Lieut. Robert J. Callwell to be adjt., vice Blair, promoted; Edmund Lombard Hallam Kyle to be ensign, by purchase, vice Callwell; Ensign Henry Hodson Hooke to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Robert J. Callwell, appointed adjutant.

48th Foot—Ensign Reginald Pennell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Benbow, who retires; George Hastings Brooke, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Bowlby, promoted.

53rd Foot—Capt. William Henry Campion, from the 72nd Foot, to be capt., vice William Henry James Clarke, who exchanges.

58th Foot—Capt. Leslie Jenkins Thompson to be major, by purchase, vice George Henry Wynyard, who retires; Lieut. Bertie Beiffner to be

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capt., by purchase, vice Thompson; Ensign Henry Nizzoli Reeve Storks, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Shiffner.

61st Foot—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. St. Vincent William Ricketts, upon half-pay, unattached, to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Henry Garner Rainey, who retires upon half-pay; Major John Patrick Redmond to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Ricketts, who retires; Captain and Brevet-Major William Edward Durand Deacon to be major, by purchase, vice Redmond; Lieut. Thomas Casement to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Deacon; Ensign John Darwin Wedgwood to be lieut., by purchase, vice Casement.

66th Foot—Capt. Richard Sheil, from the 6th Foot, to be capt., vice Alfred Austin, who exchanges; Charles Stuart Campbell, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Edward Richardson, deceased.

72nd Foot—Capt. William Henry James Clarke, from the 53rd Foot, to be capt., vice William Henry Campion, who exchanges.

75th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles E. P. Gordon, to be major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Knollys, deceased; Lieut. Thomas Carlisle to be capt., without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles E. P. Gordon; Ensign George Benjamin Singer to be lieut., without purchas , vice Carlisle.

76th Foot—Lieut. Edward William Frederick Acton to be capt., by purchase, vice Edward Garmonsway Waldy, who retires; Ensign Albert E. Pearse, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Acton.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 17.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Gen. William Redman Ord to be colonel-commandant of a battalion, vice Gen. Sir Charles William Pasley, K.C.B., deceased.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. John William H. Cunninghame to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Col. Thomas Ogilvy, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Lambert Houlton Ward to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cunninghame.

Royal Horse Guards—Cornet Thomas Charles D. Whitmore to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cecil Edward Martyn, who retires.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt. Conyers Tower to be major, by purchase, vice Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., who retires; Lieut. George Romney Rawlinson to be capt., by purchase, vice Tower; Cornet Thomas Dawson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Rawlinson; George Coulson Childs, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hockin, promoted; Charles Addison Davies, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Elliot, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Frederick Betty, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Benyon, promoted.

3rd Light Dragoons—Lieut. Henry Henzell Unett to be capt., by purchase, vice Robert Dymond, who retires; Cornet Daniel Henry Doherty to be lieut., by purchase, vice Unett.

8th Light Dragoons—Cornet Frederick Henry Maitland, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be cornet, vice Pulleyne, promoted; William Henry Field, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice John Gaspard Watkins Le Marchant, appointed to the 7th Light Dragoons.

11th Light Dragoons—Ensign Michael Edensor Heathcote, from the 22nd Foot, to be cornet, vice Thomas Stark Christie, who retires.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Francis Theophilus Blunt to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Chandos F. Clifton, who retires; Cornet Adolphus John Spencer Churchill Chichester to be lieut., by purchase, vice Blunt.

Royal Artillery—Sergeant-Major Charles Serbutt to be quartermaster.

Grenadier Guards — Lieut. and Capt. Robert Anstruther to be captain and lieut.-colonel, by purchase, vice Sir John Montague Burgoyne, Bart., who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Thomas Ferdinand Fairfax to be lieut. and captain, by purchase, vice Anstruther; William Young Lautour, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Fairfax.

1st. Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Alexander W. Low to be capt., without purchase, vice Spencer Peel, deceased; Lieut. James William Hassell to be captain, without purchase, vice George Taafe, deceased; Ensign William M. Davey to be lieut., without purchase, vice Low; Ensign Thomas Arthur Mills to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hassell.

3rd Foot—Lieut. Alfred Benwell Letts to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. Harry Arthur Alexander Breedon, deceased.

8th Foot—Lieut Frederick Anderson Stebbing to be captain, without purchase, vice George Corry, who retires upon full pay; Ensign Edward Emerson to be lieut., without purchase, vice Stebbing; Marmaduke Stourton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Skinner, promoted.

10th Foot—Edward Arthur Illingworth, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Nicholas Whitton, who retires.

12th Foot—Adjt. J. Kyle, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be lieut., vice Julius Henry Stirke, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached company; Lieut. William Henry Crawhall to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. James Fielding Sweeney, promoted to an unattached company, without purchase.

13th Foot—Capt. Gustavus Adolphus Hartman, from half-pay, unattached, to be capt., vice A. G. Bell Martin, appointed to the 92nd Foot.

17th Foot—Major Alexander M'Kinstry to be lieut.-col. by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Gilbert William Francklyn, who retires; Captain Clement H. J. Heigham, to be major, by purchase, vice M'Kinstry; Lieut. John Moore Clarke Travers, to be captain, by purchase, vice Heigham; Ensign Henry B. Jackson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Travers; Ensign Lambart Francis Wilson Dwyer, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robert George Wynne Wrench, who retires; William Lonsdale, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Duesbury, appointed to the 75th Foot.

22nd Foot—Richard George Lucas, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Michael Edensor Heathcote, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons.

38th Foot—Edward Ditmas, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieutenant Mayo, who retires upon half-pay.

40th Foot—Ensign Martin Morphy to be lieut., without purchase, vice Denis Jackson, killed in action.

56th Foot—Ensign Michael Clare Garsia, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Augustus Spiller, appointed Paymaster.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

To be CAPTAINS.—Commanders G. H. Gardner, C. W. Hope, J. C. Byng, J. Bythesea, and H. T. Burgoyne.

To be COMMANDERS.—Lieutenants P. G. Nettleton, C. T. W. G. Cerjat, W. H. Pym, A. Morrell, J. H. Bushnell, F. Harvey, C. B. C. Dent, J. G. C. Evered, R. C. Mayne, and C. A. P. V. Robinson.

To be CHIEF ENGINEERS.—J. H. Trelwing, Henry Brown, W. W. Fabian, R. Wemyss (acting).

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.—G. P. Mends, to the Edgar, vice Katon, superseded at his own request.

COMMANDERS.—G. Blane, to the Illustrious, vice Harston, whose period of service has expired. E. Lacy, to the Castor, for service with the Royal Naval Reserve in the Brilliant, vice Gardner, promoted; W. H. Anderson to the Flying-Fish, vice Hope, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.—Algernon G. Wootton, from the Donegal to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth; N. Osborn to the Marlborough; H. P. Gilbert to the Trafalgar; E. F. Ricards to the Hero; F. T. Thompson to the Hero; Alexander Buller to the Edgar; John P. Cheyne to the Asia; William Spratt to the Royal Adelaide; William F. Gregory to the Blenheim.

MASTERS.—Richard C. Dyer (additional) to the Impregnable for the Avon; William H. Parker, Richard C. Dyer (additional) to the Asia for the Euryalus.

SURGEON.—William N. Brake from the Formidable to the Challenger, at Sheerness.

PAYMASTER.—Edwin Jago to the Cumberland, in lieu of clerk.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—P. Mansfield, M.D., to the Wellesley, Edward F. Mills, to the Donegal; Edward M'Carttey, to the Steady; F. L. W. Wright (additional) to the Victory.

SECOND MASTERS.—Jesse Dixon, to the Cygnet; William Long, to the Dasher.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—Edgar C. Baker to the Cygnet; Daniel M. Browne to the ady.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—Clarence Aylen to the Mars; Edward Tesdall and Alexander C. Young to the Donegal; Alexander G. Young to the Imaum; Edward Tisdale (for disposal) to the Nile; Henry M. Bernard (in charge) to the Cygnet; William K. Horne (in charge) to the Steady.

ACTING SECOND-MASTER.—Edward B. D'Arcy, supernumerary, to the Victory.

ACTING ASSISTANT-SURGEON.—W. J. Thomason to the Challenger.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—John Lear (confirmed) to the Cumberland, for the Galatea; William Wotton to the Cumberland, for the Leander; Thomas F. Simmons to the Gorgon; Owen Jones to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Retribution.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: William Dark to the Cygnet; George Wynhall to the Britannia, for service in the Bullfinch; Joseph Rothery to the Diadem; Wm. B. Fabian to the Driver, in lieu of a chief engineer; John Syder to the Rinaldo, in lieu of a chief engineer; William H. Rundle to the Indus, for service in the Buzzard; William J. Warren to the Havock; John H. Binns to the Majestic, for service in the Dapper; Edwin Pearce to the Asia, for service in the Escort; G. H. Benton to the Driver; Henry A. Henri to the Spiteful; Richard Holman to the Electro. Second Class: John Ker to the Driver; James Ireland to the Rinaldo; W. H. Grose to the Steady; W. H. Nurse to the Fisgard, as supernumerary. Third Class: William J. J. Spry to the Indus, as supernumerary; Alexander Reid to the Mars; Francis H. Dormison to the Hawke; Lambert J. Croome and David Storrar to the Cygnet; Lawrence Steele to the Steady; Alexander Brown to the Indus, as supernumerary, for hospital treatment; Joseph Knight to the Hero; E. Keen to the Rinaldo; G. Kave and T. N. Crowder to the Driver; E. E. Williams to the Rhadamanthus; T. Ritchie and W. A. Stewart confirmed to the Ariadne.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS—Second Class: G. Roe to the Steady; J. W. E. Baron to the Indus, for service in the Steady. Third Class: J. Fawcett to the Indus, for service in the Princess Royal; James Nelson to the Rinaldo; R. M. Griffith to the Fisgard, for service in the Vivid; E. J. Miller, J. Dunlop, and H. T. Smeddle to the Asia; W. G. Archbold to the Desperate; Thomas F. P. Shelley to the Neptune; William J. Grant to the Cæsar; John Richardson to the Liffey; John A. Cawley to the London; William Bremner to the Doris; John Franklin to the Melpomene; Nathaniel F. Hockerstone to the Terrible; William F. Rowe to the Lapwing; James Legate to the Fisgard for the Monkey; Joseph Bamford to the Asia for the Euryalus.

SUPERHEATED STEAM.

The passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's large iron-built screw-steamer *Mooltan*, from the Thames to Southampton, has supplied us with some fresh figures for calculations on the superheating of steam. The *Mooltan* is fitted with engines of the nominally estimated power of 400 horses; and it is asserted that with four small boilers they can be urged to four times that power, or 1,600 horses. The Admiralty formula is 7,600 feet of boiler surface, and 280 feet of furnace, to an engine of 400-horse power. This is 27 1-7 feet of boiler to every foot of furnace. The *Mooltan* has 160 feet of fire-grate to 4,800 feet of boiler, or 30 feet of boiler to each foot of furnace. With a diminished fire-surface to every foot of boiler, in the proportion of 27 1-7 to 30, the engineer who has supplied the machinery, guarantees that he will drive the ship at an average speed of 10½ knots per hour. To gain power the steam is superheated, on Lamb's principle, by running the steam pipes through the funnel; and it enters the cylinders at 320 to 330 degrees, the pressure in the boilers being 20lbs., and in the engines 17lbs. to 18lbs.

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The cylinders are jacketed, or doubled, to act expansively. The upper ones are described as 43 inches diameter, in which the dry or superheated steam is first used, at a pressure, it is stated, of 20lbs., and is then passed to an outer cylinder of 96 inches diameter, to be worked expansively, and then passed to the condenser, to be taken back again to the boilers. There are undoubted novelties in these engines, for a pressure in the pipes of 320 degrees gives but 20lbs. in pressure in the cylinders, or, as described in a second reference, only 17½ to 18lbs. Heated steam turned into a cylinder at 320 degrees, according to this description, gives a working pressure of 17½ to 20lbs. Now, 320 degrees Fahrenheit is equal to what is termed six atmospheres, when its elastic force is 179·4, and its pressure by ordinary rules of reckoning should be 71lbs. Steam is generated at 212 degrees, and, till it is converted into steam, remains at this heat. When vapour is generated by constant application of fire, every cubic inch of water gives out 1,728 inches, or a cubic foot of steam, if free from saline particles. In estimating the power of the *Mooltan's* engines by the water in the boilers, we require to know their exact cubic contents, and then the old and new methods of measurement might be applied. We know by force of steam what amount of pressure is required to lift a piston of a given diameter and stroke, but this superheating plan upsets all tabulated data. A 400-horse power single-acting engine in former days—for we may bid adieu to all reckonings in the old style—demanded 3,994lbs. of coal per hour, and 444·7 of water, when working expansively, and a double-action engine 2,816lbs. of coal per hour, and 312·8 of water. Messrs. Tennant and Humphreys intend to drive the engines of the *Mooltan*, which are of 400-horse power, with one ton of coals, or 2,240lbs. per hour. If her engines can be worked, to attain the speed calculated upon, with a ton and a-half per hour, or 3,360lbs., an immense saving will have been effected, for we must take into consideration the driving of such engines non-expansively, when their consumption would be 5,912lbs. per hour.

Judging from the ship's run round to the Solent, we should say that the average of 10½ knots will not be consecutively maintained, and that a failure to the extent of the maximum speed may be foretold. With fifty-nine revolutions of the engine ten knots were not attained, although the ship was in light trim. When she is provisioned, and all her weights, in cargo, coals, and provisions, are on board, her displacement will be greater; and if she could not reach 10 knots in smooth water, she will never sustain 10½ in a sea-way. But her horse power on an average of nine knots would be a great success, for it may be pronounced a decided triumph to propel a ship of her tonnage with one horse power to about every eight tons. Fifty-nine revolutions of a screw engine are quite enough for economical purposes. If you go beyond this the friction is great, and the wear and tear of machinery out of proportion to the results gained.

This raising of a diminished quantity of steam from, as a matter of course, a smaller quantity of water, is making up for the loss of volume by density, and herein consists the advantages of superheating. The *Mooltan* is not fitted with pipes through the furnaces to bake the steam till upwards of 400 degrees, and thus doing mischief to the machinery. Three hundred and twenty degrees, or about 100 degrees above the temperature of the saturated steam, is a safe point to work at. Beyond that the gain is more apparent than real. Superheated, or dry steam, at this temperature, is productive of several advantages. Less water is needed, and, consequently, smaller boilers. With less requisition for boiler surface, space is economised and fuel saved; but whether the principle has not been carried too far in the *Mooltan*—that is to say, whether too much reliance has been placed on the high pressure gained by dried steam, and in the discarding of volume—remains to be proved by further and more practical experience. As a mail packet destined to move through the water at high speed, we incline to the opinion that she will prove a failure. The principle, we conceive, has been carried too far in this instance. If she fail in speed, however, this may not be altogether attributable to the smallness of her boilers, for the form and pitch of the screw, the length of stroke of the piston, the lines, and draught of water, may each have a place in the consideration of her retardation, or in the miscalculated velocity. But should she answer the expectation formed by the company, then a success will be achieved which will have an appreciable influence upon the interests of steam navigation.—*Steam Shipping Journal.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CASE OF MR. MOSS.—(13.) Mr. Alderman SALOMONS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he had received a copy of the communication addressed to Mr. Moss by the English merchants of Yokuhama, on the sentence of fine, deportation, and imprisonment at Hong Kong recently passed by Her Majesty's representative at Japan upon that gentleman; and if he intended to lay upon the table any papers on this case for the information of the House?—Lord J. RUSSELL replied that all the papers connected with the case of Mr. Moss had been referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion upon the facts. An opinion had been given, but it had not yet been settled what course should be taken. He doubted whether it would be convenient to lay the papers upon the table, but he would consider the point and communicate with the hon. member.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC ON THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.—(14.) In reply to a question from Mr. DUNLOP, Sir G. LEWIS said the Admiralty had received a letter from Sir James Hope, from which he would read an extract. The letter was dated:—"On board the *Coromandel*, Feb. 25, 1861. . . . . You will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that I left Woosung on the 9th inst., and after some detention, occasioned by the grounding of the *Centaur* in a difficult part of the river, I arrived at Nanking on the 20th, after having located the Consul at Chin-keang-foo on my way up. From the communications I held with the chief authorities of the Tae-pings, I have reason to expect that every point necessary for the unmolested passage of British vessels up the Yang-tse will be readily granted, but I have refrained from coming to any distinct arrangement on the subject until I should have the assistance of Mr. Parkes. On my return down the river for the purpose of taking up the *Centaur*, I was joined by Mr. Parkes, whom I forwarded to Nankin, where he will put matters in train and wait my arrival. I propose to-morrow to proceed up the river, and foresee no difficulty in completing the arrangements for opening the Yang-tse, detailed in my letter of the 2nd inst."

THE MAILS TO CHINA.—(14). Mr. BAILLIE wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to withdraw the fortnightly Post-office communication with China before the British troops were withdrawn from Tien-tsin.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER recommended the hon. gentleman to move for the correspondence that had taken place. The question put to the Government was as to the matter of a subsidy, and whether the fortnightly communication was to be withdrawn or not he could not say. The Government never had adopted the view that it would be necessary or desirable to prolong the double mouthly subsidy upon the ground of the continued occupation of Tien-tsin.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort held a Levée by desire of the Queen on the 15th May in St. James' Palace. Among others the following gentlemen were presented to the Prince Consort:—

Captain Henry Grattan, on his return from China, by General Viscount Gough.

Thomas George Knox, interpreter, British Consulate, Bangkok, by the Earl of Erne.

Mr. John Markham, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, Shanghai, China, by the Earl of Malmesbury.

Colonel Reeves, on return from China, by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieut. C. E. Servanté, on return from foreign service in China, by Major-General Wesley.

Lieut. G. C. Sinclair, R.N., on return from China, by his father Vice-Admiral Sir J. Gordon Sinclair.

Captain Grant Suttie, on his promotion and return from China, by Sir George Grant Suttie.

Colonel F. C. A. Stephenson, on promotion, on return from China, and on being nominated a C.B., by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Major H. T. Wilmot, V.C., on return from India and China, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Browne, on return from China, and being appointed a C.B., by the Deputy-Adjutant-General.

Commander John Byng, on return from China, by the Hon. Frederick Byng.

Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Barry, C.B., on return from China, by Col. Charles Bingham.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—May 25 at London, from Penang, Clara. 21, off Cape Clear, from Rangoon, Neptune; 25, at Deal, from Singapore, Balaklava; at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Louise; from Akyab, Fanny Mitcheson; at Liverpool, from Maulmain, Free Trade; 22, at Hamburg, from Macao, Mathilde; Cat uxhaven, from Singapore, Caroline; 23, at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Dionysia Catharina; from Batavia, Acadia: 23, at Brouweishaven, from Banjoewangie, West Capelle; at Flushing, from Banjoewangie, Walcheren; April 30, at Havana, from Macao, Francis P. Sage; May 27, in Downs, from China, Monica; from Akyab, Empress; 26, at Cork, from Akyab, Haddassah; at London from Foo-chow-Foo, Spray of the Ocean; from Manila, Fanny Mc Henry.

DEPARTURES.—May 18, from off St. Alban's, for Sourabaya, Koninklyke Nederlandsche Yacht Club; 19, from off South Foreland, for Batavia, Madeira; 23, from Sunderland, for Singapore, Blondel; 25, from Deal, for Hong Kong.

SPOKEN.—Julie, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 11, 48 N., 7 W.; Broedertrouw, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 28, off Cape of Good Hope Celebes, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, March 24, 2 N., 23 W.; Quatre Bras, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 22, 4 N., 22 W.: Olbers, Java to Amsterdam, May 9, 34 N., 36 W.; Johann Christian, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 14, 43 N., 26 W.

At ST. HELENA.—April 1, Encarnacion, Manse, from Macao, sailed 2 for Havana 9, Cornelia Witt, from Sourabaya; Kate Hooper, Johnson, from Macao. Sailed April 2, West, Hawkins, from Batavia for London.

Monetary and Commercial.

THE NEW STEAM COMPANIES FOR CHINA.

We noticed in our last the completion of the "China and Japan Steam Navigation Company." On the 11th inst. the undertaking was formally announced, and on the 30th the allotment of shares will take place. The particulars of this undertaking will be found in our advertising columns.

The organisation of the "China River Steam Navigation Company," noticed in the London journals of last month, is nearly completed.

The prospectus states:—

This Company is formed for the purpose of exercising the rights acquired by the Treaty of Tien-tsin and the Convention of Peking, and for developing without delay the most extensive and profitable field in the world for steam navigation.

All the principal Chinese ports are now open for trade, and British steam vessels are permitted to traverse the inner waters of China. The inmost parts of China to which Europeans have never yet had access, may be approached by the Yang-tse-Keang River.

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Some idea of the vastness of the Chinese native or home traffic on the Yang-tse may be formed, by considering that the grain trade with Peking alone affords employment for more than three thousand junks, manned by one hundred thousand sailors, the capital invested being upwards of seven millions sterling. (*Vide* Report from Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Bruce).

It is confidently anticipated that the receipts for freight of British manufactures from Shanghai to the populous inland cities on the shores of the Yang-tse, and for the conveyance of return cargoes of teas and silks to depots on the coast or alongside of merchant ships loading for Europe, cannot fail to be large, and to rapidly augment, irrespective of the passenger traffic.

The towage of Chinese trading and passenger vessels will also form a fertile source of constant and remunerative employment to the tug steamers of this Company, about to be established for the occasional use of sailing ships on those parts of the Yang-tse where the current is so strong that no native boats can ascend the stream except by tracking—a rude, dilatory, and expensive system, which will now be superseded.

Lord Elgin has remarked, in one of his latest speeches, that between two nations so industrious and so commercial as Great Britain and China, "It is impossible to set limits to the amount of trade that is likely "to grow up;" and referring to the triumphant close of his own labours, this eminent diplomatist stated, on the same occasion, "that the great task of construction—the task of bringing China, with its extensive territory, its fertile soil, and its industrious population, as an active and useful member into the community of nations, and making it a fellow labourer with ourselves, in diffusing over the world happiness and well-being, is one that yet remains to be accomplished."

Whilst sedulously endeavouring to act up to the spirit of Lord Elgin's well-timed address, it will be the object of this Company to bring the privilege of free intercourse with every part of the Chinese empire into immediate operation, and to put in practice all our treaty rights, for it has been well observed by *The Times*, that "The prospects of future peace with China are very much in proportion to the activity now displayed in gathering the fruits of war."

The Bank of England rate was raised on the 16th to six per cent., and but for timely intelligence of the advance in the rate of exchange at New York from 104 to 106½, the rate would probably have been again raised. The public funds have been fully maintained, and Consols have continued to range at 91⅛ to 92. The demand for money has been rather pressing, but during the past few days it has subsided, and good bills at long dates have been done at six per cent.

The privateers now equipping in the Southern States of America, are likely to place in jeopardy the vessels bound from India and China to the Northern ports of New York and Boston. Ha Great Britain earlier consented to the doctrine that "neutral flags make free cargoes, vessels under the English flag would now reap the benefit of the carrying trade between these countries. As it is, English shipowners must be content to see it borne off by continental vessels. It was not until the Crimean war broke out that this policy was admitted, but no steps were taken to bind the United States to its provisions and decisions in all such cases, when brought to a legal tribunal, have always been based on the law and practice of English courts. The vessels now on the way from China comprise the Starr King, Snow Squall, Samuel Russell, Haze, Flying Scud, Sportsman, Onward, Comet, Lord Clarendon, Eliza and Ella. From Manila: Horizon, Sultan, Kit Carson, Storm King. From Singapore: Game Cock, Ferdinand and Louis. From Penang: Humboldt.

The *Economist* on this subject has the following:—

"There can be no doubt that under the present law of America, both in the North and in the South, our ships may be at any moment stopped by a vessel of war of either of the now hostile Republics. America has on various occasions contended in diplomacy for the principle that neutral ships should make neutral goods; but her courts of law have always recognised the reverse principle. America derived her jurisprudence from England, and in England until lately it was considered a matter of national dignity, an inherent element in our sovereignty of the seas, to enforce the right of taking enemies' goods in neutral ships. We fancied that we should generally be the belligerent power and also the stronger belligerent power. We imagined that we should have the command of the seas, and tried to augment the recognised powers of that command both by the influence of our diplomacy and the decisions of our judges. It happens, moreover, that we shall be exposed to these privateers, and that other nations will not. America has made express conventions with various States—with Russia, with Peru, and with others—to admit, as respects them, the principle that the 'neutral flag' shall make 'neutral goods."

In a trial lately made of the comparative strength of Russian and Manila rope, it was proved that the former could only bear a strain of one ton per pound per fathom, while the latter stood two tons per pound per fathom. The use and manufacture of Manila rope is rapidly increasing, and Messrs. Garnock, Bibby, and Co., have special machinery which will produce 1,000 tons per annum.

According to a meeting held lately of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern*, it appears that the vessel must be put up for sale and realised, to pay off Mr. Scott Russell's and other claims. By the latest advices from New York, however, it appears that there is a probability of her being chartered by the Northern Government.

The following notice of the growth of tea in India is from the *Money Market Review*:—

"The rise and progress of the Assam Tea Company illustrate in a remarkable manner the benefits that would accrue to India if the Indian Government would encourage rather than impede investments in land. Tea has become to us as much a necessary as cotton. It is a proverb in China, that without tea the outer barbarians would die. Years ago, when the fear arose that through some squabble with China our supply of tea would be cut off, it was discovered by the East India Company that some portions of India were quite as capable of producing good tea as China, if they were but cultivated. This discovery led the East India Company to establish a tea garden at Assam. Their efforts ended as is usual in such cases. In the year 1840 they made over their tea gardens to the Assam Company, and the result has been that, whereas in 1841, the first year after the Assam Company took possession, they sent 80,000 lb. of tea to London, in the year 1860 their crop yielded no less than 880,000 lb.; and the crop of 1861 is estimated to produce but little under 1,000,000 lb. Instead, therefore, of tea-growing in Assam resulting in a miserable failure as it did under the paternal management of the East India Company, it has now become a great success under the judicious management of a private company. The success will be still greater should the Company succeed in purchasing the fee simple of the land which they clear and cultivate. It is capital that is wanted, and this is the best way to attract it, not from the home market, which is already sufficiently pressed upon, but from the hoards of the natives themselves. They will buy land eagerly, if the opportunity be given them of obtaining it for their own, whilst the most florid assurances from the financial department will fail to induce them to touch Government securities."

The shareholders of the Isthmus of Suez Canal held their annual meeting a few days back at Paris. From the report presented by the Directors, it appeared that the sum disbursed in the year from the 30th April, 1860, to 30th April, 1861, was 13,336,643 f., of which 10,830,671 f. were for works, the rest for interest on shares, expenses of management, &c. What has been done under the head of works was represented to be this:—

"The completion of the preparatory operations indispensable for assuring the occupation of the lands conceded and the organisation of works; the digging of a canal about seventeen miles long for carrying the water of the Nile to the centre of the Isthmus; the construction of storehouses, sheds, and houses covering a superficies of 6,000 square metres; the purchasing of a large *materiel* for earthworks, &c.; the opening of the quarries of Mex, near Alexandria, for the extraction of materials destined for the construction of Port Said; the purchase of wood, iron, coal, lime, cement, provisions, &c., required in the works; the conveyance to the central point of the Isthmus of 13,800 wheelbarrows, of machinery for sawing, and of more than 20,000 planks a the preparations for the works from Lake Timsah to the Mediterranean,; length of 47 miles; and finally, the assembling of 8,000 workmen and the concentration of all that is necessary for executing the earthworks at the rate of 25,000 cubic metres per day."

The dollars by the Mexican steamer have been disposed of at 59¼d. per ounce, being the same price as that obtained for the previous large arrival at the beginning of last month.

It appears that the irregularities in the service of the Galway American Steam Company have resulted in the withdrawal by the Government of the contract granted by Lord Derby's Cabinet to Mr. Lever, under which a subsidy of between £70,000 and £80,000 per annum was payable to that undertaking After the warnings already given to the Company the Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to take this step.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has been held, Sir Minto Farquhar, M.P., in the chair, when the report, announcing a distribution at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, was adopted unanimously.

A Parliamentary return shows the quantity of tea annually consumed in the United Kingdom. In 1801, when the average price per lb., inclusive of duty, was 4s. 2½d., the quantity of tea consumed in the United Kingdom was 23,730,150 lbs., and the amount of duty received thereon was £1,423,660. In 1860 as much as 76,816,394 lbs. was consumed, the average price per lb., including duty, being 2s. 10¾d. The average quantity consumed by each individual of the population was 2lb. 10 oz. in 1860, and 1lb. 8 oz. in 1801. The average rate of duty per lb. paid by the consumer was 1s. 2½d. in 1801, and 1s. 5d. in 1860.

The annual meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of Imdia, London, and China, took place on 21st inst., when the report announcing dividends for the past year at the rate of 10 per cent., free of Income-tax, was unanimously agreed to. With reference to the comparatively unsatisfactory result of the operations of the last twelve months—the total profit of 1860 having been £51,274 against £74,560 in 1859—it was explained that the diminution is attributable to the low

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rates of interest in India and China, and a falling off in the exchange business. The Bank has also experienced serious disappointments, the principal being the large loss by bad debts, more than £21,000 having been written off on this account against about £3,000 in the previous year. Extra charges have also been increased, including the cost of starting two new establishments at the Mauritius and Penang, to the amount of £8,000, and the business in China has suffered from the sickness of some of the principal officers. It was also mentioned that the cause of the bank not having subscribed to the Indian Famine Relief Fund here arises from their having already contributed in India. A proprietor having made some observations on the character of the management, it was replied that the Directors exercise a close supervision over the whole of the affairs of the establishment, and encourage the zeal of the officers in every way. It is not intended to declare a bonus until the present reserve of £50,000 shall have been raised to £100,000.

The steamer *Malacca*, with the first portion of the Electric Cable, to connect Malta with Alexandria, has arrived at Malta, but owing to the damaged state of the *Malacca*, the laying of the cable would be delayed until her repairs were completed. The *Rangoon*, it is expected, will be ready to leave the Thames with the second portion about the 5th proximo.

The amount of bullion by the *Ceylon*, from Southampton, in gold, is to Alexandria, £4,000; Ceylon, £2,000; Madras, £3,987. In silver, to Calcutta, £179,728 (£100,282 on Government account); Hong Kong, £17,619; Foo-chow-Foo, £5,600; Shanghai, £33,647; Sydney, £500.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	83 to 84	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20¼ to 20¾	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	...	...
100	London and Westminster	20	65 to 66	66
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	46 to 48	...
50	Union of London	12	25 to 26	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	½ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	70 to 72	...
50	Do. new	30	12 to 13 pm.	42½
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 to 18	17
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	3 to 3½	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight our market has been very quiet, the principal transactions having been at the public sales, of which there have been four, but prices of all kinds, except the low and common descriptions of Congou, have been fairly maintained. The advices from China have been such as should have made a favourable impression on the market; but the general stagnation of business with the rise in the Bank rate to 6 per cent., and the large public sales, have prevented any improvement in the demand. Low and common broken leaf kinds have sold as low as 7d. to 8d. per lb., being in over supply; the flavory kinds under 1s. 3d. per lb. continue very difficult of sale. Common to fair Ho Hows and Ning Chows under 1s. 5d. per lb. have been heavy at rather lower prices. All grades of Congou above 1s. 6d. per lb. maintain full prices. Tayshans are without change. In Oolongs, Souchongs, and Flowery Pekoes there is no new feature. Common Scented Capers have been in improved demand, and a few thousand boxes sold at 9½d. per lb. [Scented Orange Pekoes remain much as before, with a rather better inquiry for good kinds. In Green Teas business has been moderate, full prices are paid for all descriptions, those offered at public sale yesterday selling with spirit. The supply is now very limited. The public sales comprised 54,114 packages, of which 18,179 packages were sold, including 1,300 packages Assam, and 11,700 without reserve.

SILK.—The market has been very weak since the departure of last mail, but a slightly increased demand has sprung up during the last few days. Prices are about the same as last quoted.

SUGAR.—Sales of about 3,000 bags Clayed Manilla, at 34s. to 35s. A general dullness prevails over the colonial and foreign sorts.

COFFEE.—In fair demand, and sales at full rates. Plantation 68s. to 72s. for fine ordinary to low mid. One lot of fine middling at 79s. A sale of 577 bags Java has been made at 60s.

RICE.—Small sales at reduced rates. The sales of 4,000 bags of damaged Rangoon realised 6s. to 10s. Sales of Java are reported at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Of 2,600 bags of Penang, black, at auction, about one half sold at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. for fair, and 117 bags Singapore at 4d. Of White 600 bags of Singapore fetched 6¾d. to 7¼d. for good to very fine, and 5½d. to 6d. for middling mixed.

SAGO.—845 boxes of small pearl at public sale realised 17s. to 18s. 6d. for good to fine bright.

SPICES.—Cinnamon. The last ruling rates at the quarterly sales are current; of 74 bales at auction a portion sold on these terms. Cassia Lignea: A lot at auction retired at 89s. Casssia Buds: Scarce, and wanted. Cloves: No transactions. Mace: 19 cases Penang, and 3 Singapore, chiefly sold at 11d. to 1s. 8d. Nutmeg: Nearly 100 cases Penang and Singapore sold at auction at 2s. 9d. for fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 9d. for ordinary small to good medium.

HEMP.—Of 300 bales at auction the greater part was realised at £21 to £22. 12s. 6d.

COTTON.—Fair to good Tinnevelli has fetched 5⅝d. to 6 3-16d.; Broach, 6¼d.; fair Dhollera, 5¼d. to 5⅝d.

JAPAN WAX.—No transactions reported. Quotations about as last.

TOBACCO.—No transactions in Manila or other sorts.

TIN.—Market dull. Quotations for Banca 126s. to 127s., and Straits 122s. to 123s.

GAMBIER.—Of 1,300 bales at auction sold at 16s. 3d. for fair, and 15s. 9d. to 16s. for heated.

CUTCH.—Of 3,500 begs at auction one-third sold at 22s. 6d. to 23s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: Small business done at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. Camphor: Sales of a few chests at 240s. Sapanwood: 50 tons of Siam sold at £9 to £9 2s. 6d., and 9 tons of Manila at £6 5s. Soy: Large sales at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; at auction part of 180 hogsheads sold at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d., and 40 tons of Japan at 10d. Mother-o'-pearl Shells: No sales of Manila and no Singapore in the market. Star Anniseed: 200 boxes at auction all retired. Sticklac: Sales of a portion of 132 chests at 85s. to 90s. Gum Benjamin: Of 59 cases of Siam nearly all sold at £35 per cwt. for very superior. Damar: No sales. Gamboge: Sales at auction retired. Rattans: Sales of about 20,000 bundles of Singapore at Penang at 2s. 3d. to 3s. 5d. Elephants' teeth: No sales. Vermillion: Buyers are offering 2s. 4d. Galangal Roots: 50 bags at auction, all retired. Cubebs: Sales at £8 10s. for a parcel at auction, and subsequently at £7 to £7 5s. Dragon's Blood: No sales. Galls: China and Japan are now worth 45s. to 60s. Of 500 packages at auction a few sold at 48s. 6d. Rum: Sales of East India at 1s. 8d.

UNITED STATES.

TEA.—No speculative sales have taken have taken place, and transactions are confined to immediate wants at previous rates.

SUGAR.—Market more firm. Sales of 11,600 bags of Manila at 3⅛ cents.

TIN.—Market dull. Quotations nominally, 24⅛ cents. to 25¼ cents.

RICE.—Moderate sales at reduced rates. 3,000 bags of Siam were placed on private terms.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 2s. 6d. to £6. 10s; nail rods, £7. 5s. to £7 17s. 6d.; hoops, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, £5. to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—125s. for block; 126s. for bar. The plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20. 15s. to £22; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22; spelter, £17. 10s. to £18; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£245,743
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	22,992
Hong Kong	—	161,409
Manila	—	—
Singapore	12,219	71,392
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	39,190
Hong Kong	—	23,704
Singapore	2096	4,596
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 2d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 2d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 18 3
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 0⅞
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

This has been almost a blank week in Manchester business, the races and other amusements occurring in the towd, and most buyers and sellers being, accordingly, absent. Where prices have been tested, they have been rather against spinners and manufacturers both for home and export; but as extremely little production is going on this week throughout the district, sales have been inconsiderable, and no attempt made to induce them. The state of the cotton market prevents many sellers from coming down in price, but has no effect whatever in stimulating the excessively inert demand.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price May 28, 1861.	Price May, 1860.	Price May, 1859.	Price May, 1858.
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, 2nd quality	1 0	1 0½	1 0	0 11½
No. 30 Water Twist do.	0 11½	1 0⅝	0 11	0 11
26-in., 66-reed, Printer, 29 yds., 4 lbs. 2 oz.	5 6	6 0	5 3	5 1½
27-in., 72 reed do. do. 5 lbs. 2 oz.	6 0	6 9	6 1½	6 0
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds. 8 lbs. 4 oz.	8 7½	9 10½	9 1½	8 10½
40-in., 66 reed do. do. 8 lbs. 12 oz.	9 10½	11 4½	10 1½	9 10½
40-in., 72 reed do. do. 9 lbs. 4 oz.	11 1½	12 6	11 3	10 10½
39-in., 42 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yds. 9 lbs.	8 4½	8 10½	8 9	7 4½

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
—	Off the Wight ...	Tjilatjap	Ida Maria	De Boer.
May	Falmouth	Akyab	Leopold Cateaux	Meyer.
Apr. 9	Boston	Manila and Batavia ...	Eloisa	
— 25	Do.	Manila	Revere	
May 11	Deal.....	Canton	Standard	Walshaw.
— 28	Cadiz	Manila.....	America	
— 11	Penzance.....	Maulmain	Wm. Brown	Hemsworth.
— 11	Queenstown	Macao	Folly (?)	
— 11	Demerara	Canton	Red Riding Hood	Nicolson.
— 11	Do.	Hong Kong.....	Claramont	Burgoyne.
— 10	Off Dungeness ...	Shanghai (?)	Titania	
— 10	Do	Batavia	Susanna	Vonek.
— 13	Plymouth	Sourabaya	Sarah Huntley	Luxton.
— 13	Falmouth	Rangoon	Birch Grove	Durant.
— 14	Do.	Singapore	Virginia	Prehn.
— 13	Off Falmouth ...	Sourabaya	Exact	Moulin.
— 11	Crookhaven	Manila.....	Mercia	Campbell.
— 14	Deal.....	Java.....	Henrietta	Mellin.
— 14	Falmouth	Maulmain	Colombia.....	Roer.
— 14	Off Queenstown .	Akyab	Mooltan	Evans.
— 14	Bremen	Rangoon	South Sea	Long.
— 15	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Alfred	Pope.
— 15	Do.	China	York	Redpath.
— 15	Off Falmouth	Rangoon	Hadee.....	Jones.
— 15	Cowes	Maulmain	Pallas	Wickander.
— 13	Off the Start	Banjoewangie	Jan Van Brake	Roever.
— 14	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Jedo.....	Van Bosse.
— 14	Channel	Singapore	Xephias	Morris.
— 15	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Caroline	Rode.
— 16	Portsmouth	Hong Kong.....	Khersonese (ss).....	Hurst.
— 14	Off Portland	Banjoewangie	Billiton	Ganswyk.
— 16	Liverpool	Manila.....	Graham	
— 16	Do.	Rangoon	Expounder	Knowles.
— 15	Clyde	Sourabaya	Britannia	Krause.
— 17	Deal.....	Batavia	Eerstelling	Mann.
— 13	Bordeaux	Singapore	D'Artagnan	Dubedat.
— 15	Gironde	Do.	Bankok	Denval.
— 15	Do.	Macassar.....	Gil Blas	Morin.
— 3	New York	Foo-Chow Foo	Florence	Wadswor .
— 17	London	Maulmain	Gothenborg.....	Bjorck.
— 2	Boston.....	Samarang	Philomela	Ellms.
— 18	Deal.....	Canton.....	Othona	Holmes.
— 7	Svealorg.....	Batavia	Maria Charlotta.....	Schmidt.
— 16	Brouwershaven ...	Akyab	Auguste Hillmann.....	Niejahr.
— 20	London	Sourabaya	Mary	Silpersparre.
— 19	Deal	Batavia	Eva Johanna	Bockhaven.
— 18	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	Powerful (ss)	Richards.
— 18	Off Dartmouth ...	Batavia	Argo.....	
— 18	Plymouth	Akyab	Bengalen.....	Planten.
— 19	Off Penzance	Batavia	Thusnelda	Meyer.
— 16	Off Scilly.....	Do.	Sumatra	Grisel.
— 19	Channel	Banjoewangie	Walcheren	
— 21	London	Hong Kong	Lootse.....	Kross.
— 21	Deal.....	Macao	James Paton	Allison.
— 17	Off Dungeness ...	Batavia	Laura and Adele	Noel.
— 17	Off the Wight ...	Do.	Herman	Velthoven.
— 19	Off Salcombe	Banjoewangie.....	Stad Gouda.....	Des Ruelle .
— 18	Off Plymouth	Batavia	Amazone.....	Abbink.
— 18	Off the Eddystone	Banjoewangie	West Kappelle	Crucq.
— 20	Off Falmouth	Penang	Clara	Lizzy.
— 18	Brouwershaven ...	Panjoewangie.....	Agidia en Paulina	Itz.
— 22	Portsmouth.....	Hong Kong	Adelaide (ss).....	Bird.
— 22	Off the Start	Batavia	Dionysia Catharina ...	v. d. Sprenkel.
— 20	Brouwershaven ...	Banjoewangie	Ionia	Zeeman.
— 21	Queenstown	Maulmain	Free Trade	Anderson.
— 22	Off Falmouth.....	Singapore	Balaklava	Cayzer.
— 23	Liverpool	Shanghai	Sir Isaac Newton	Pironet.
— 9	New York	Bankok, &c.....	Mary Goodall.....	McGilvery.
— 23	Off the Land's E.	Rangoon.....	Steadfast.....	Beal.
— 23	Off Queenstown ..	Batavia	Isabella	Miller.
— 24	London	Canton	Pruth	Hutton.
— 24	Deal.....	Singapore	Patriotess	
— 21	Texel	Banjoewangie.....	Ortelius	Groote.
— 21	Brouwershaven ...	Do.	Willem, K.P. der Nedrn.	Zetteler.
— 21	Do.	Do.	General de Steurs.....	Vieroma.
— 25	Downs.....	Canton	Heroes of Alma.....	
— 25	Do.	Shanghai.....	Tung-yu	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May 6	Off So. Foreland.....	Batavia	Doctrina en Amicitia	
— 8	Deal	Do.	Wilhelmina and Clara	
— 7	Do.	Macassar	Gustav and Ernst	
— 7	Off the Start	Batavia	Jacob Anna	
— 7	Off Dungeness	China	Breden Eek	
— 11	London	Singapore & Penang	Hulla	Black.
— 8	Off the Lizard.....	Sourabaya	Holland	
— 11	Liverpool.....	Hong Kong	Valdivia	Halliday.
— 13	Do.	Singapore	Electric	Sprott.
— 7	Santa Cruz	Manila.....	Margarita	Mateo.
— 14	Liverpool	Singapore	Ralston	
— 16	London	Hong Kong, &c. ...	John Scott	Harrison.
— 13	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Wm. K. P. d. Nederlandn	Bourgheller.
— 14	Cardiff.....	Manila.....	President Plate	Harten.
— 16	Deal.....	Java.....	Euterpe	Kuiper.
— 13	Off Beachy Head ...	Batavia	Heilige Liduina.....	Van Briuk.
— 17	Deal.....	Padang	Pantaloon	
— 17	London	Singapore	Richard Thornton	Sinclair.
— 15	Cardiff.....	Do.	Noordstem.....	Lulen.
— 16	Liverpool	Shanghai...	Tartar	Belcher.
— 20	London	Do.	Anglo Saxon	Laira.
— 19	Clyde	Singapore & Penang	Aboul Medjid.....	
— 21	London	Hong Kong, &c. ...	Lauderdale.....	Bowers.
— 21	Do.	Singapore via Cardiff	Mercury	Hubbard.
— 23	Sunderland.....	Singapore	Albert Borsig.....	
Apr. 23	New York	Hong Kong.....	Hotspur	Johnson.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Maury.....	Paul.
May 6	Cuxhaven	Macassar.....	Citadelle	Horman.
— 6	Do.	San Francisco	Forest Queen	Crosby.
— 6	Do.	Whampoa	Marie Wilhelmina.....	Nieman.
— 6	Do.	Macassar	Gustav and Ernst	Hansen.
— 6	Do.	Honolulu	Schwinge	Kockemuller.
— 9	Do.	Singapore	Candace	Schow

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Albuera. For Hong Kong and Canton: Millbrook, Patna. For Shanghai: Merse, Harkaway, Heury Miller, Cambalu. For Manila: Prudencia. For Kanagawa and Nagasaki: Ocean Gem. For Batavia: Eliza Thornton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Martha Jacoba. For Singapore: Ocean Bride. For Singapore and Bankok: Avondhu. For Penang: Ecliptic.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Perla, Matilde, Arizona, Burdeos of Habana. No. 1. For Shanghai: Mansfield, Celestial, Aerolite. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Koh-i-Noor, Queensberry. For Batavia and Samarang: Schlosser. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Vrede, O'Thyen. For Batavia and Singapore: Eleonora. For Singapore: Johanna Stoll, Amathea.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Eagle. For Singapore: Congo.

Current rates of freights and insurance as last quoted.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and Shanghai: Rhein. For Hong Kong and Canton: Susannah. For Batavia: Elbe, Loopuyt. For Manila: Maria Louisa, Voladora.

At BORDEAUX.—For Batavia and Singapore: Vellore. For Singapore and Siam: Bangkok. For Shanghai: Jeanne et Joseph. For China: Ste. Luce.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Vertrouwen, Tyelingsie, Jacob Roggesen. For Kanagawa: Christian Louis. For Sourabaya: Baron van Hardenbroek. For Singapore and Decima: Willem Eggers.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Kortenaar, Marie Anna, Tollens, Zwerver, Whampoa. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Antonia Petronella, Helvoetsluys, Scheveningen. For Batavia and Samarang: Gerhardus Jacobus, Anthony van Hoboken. For Java: Salatiga. For Macassar: Wilhelmina. For Nagasaki: Ceres. For Samarang: Jeannette and Cornelia. For Singapore and Hong Kong, Valparaiso, Jan van Galen. For Sourabaya: Eugenie.

SPOKEN.

ALFRED, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 13, 30 S., lon. 25.
RALSTON, Singapore to Liverpool, March 27, 2 N., 23 W.
ROCKET, Boston to Batavia, Jan. 12, 5 N., 22 W.
TITANIA, Liverpool to Singapore, Jan. 17, 4 S., 21 W.
GOTTINGEN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Feb. 23, 35 S., 18 E.
LIZZIE AISBETT, Liverpool to Batavia, April 25, 38 N., 16 W.
ACADIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 11, 23 N., 35 W.
OLBERS, Java to Amsterdam, May 2, 28 N., 34 W.
VALPARAISO (Dutch barque), Batavia to Ams., May 13, 41 N., 17 W.
N. B. PALMER, New York to Canton, April 14, 29 N., 27 W.
MANDARIN, New York to Shanghai, April 1, 11 S., 35 W.
EVE (?) Singapore to London, Feb. 19.
ACADIA (Dch. ship), Ningpo to Amdm., 12 days out, May 8, 49 N., 12 W.
CELEBES, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, March 24, 2 N., 23 W.
NAPOLEON III., London to Hong Kong, March 21, 33 S., 26 W.
CANTON, China to Bordeaux, March 30.
FRIESLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 19, 3 N., 22 W.
MARIA, Banjoewangie to Middelburg, May 2, 51 N., 15 W.
CORNELIUS HOUTMAN, Batavia to Amsterdam, April 16, 8 N., 28 W.
CEBES, Hambro' to Singapore, March 20, 38 S., 72 E.
MATANZAS, Japan to London, Feb. 17, 35 S., 25 E.
BLANCHE, Singapore to Queenstown, April 19, 17 N., 39 W.
ENCARNACION, Macao to Havana, Feb. 3, 8 S., 103 E.
MATHILDE, Hong Kong to Hamborough, May 9, 47 N., 17 W.
HEROES OF ALMA, Whampoa to London, April 30, near Flores.
MARCHIONESS OF ANGLESA, for Hong Kong, Feb. 25, 24 S., 39 E.
SARAH AND CAROLINE, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 7, 49 N., 14 W.
ASSYRIAN, for Shanghai, April 22, 14 N., 26 W.
GEBOEDERS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 17, 49 N., 7 W.
VELOCIDADE, Liverpool to Hong Kong, March 26, 11 S., 33 W.
LOUISA, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, March 29, 35 S., 23 E.
SARAH AND CAROLINE, (?) Batavia to Amsterdam, May 7, 49 N., 14 W.
PILGRIM, London to Singapore, March 14, 31 S., 29 W.

CASUALTIES.

The Leopold Catcaux, which arrived at Falmouth, May 9, from Akyab for Antwerp, was leaky.

The Eloisa, which arrived at Boston, April 23, from Manila and Batavia, had damaged rudder, &c.

At TABLE BAY.—March 28, Crouch Brothers, Crouch, from Sourabaya. 31, Neckar, Brolin, from Samarang. April 2, Cæsarewitch, Jorgan, from Shanghai. March 26, Zodiac, Jarvis, sailed for Batavia.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Freighting business is quiet, and merchants in general show little disposition for large transactions. American ships thrown out of their regular trades obtain employment with difficulty, and, where fixed, accept in most instances considerably below the market rates.

The Admiralty received tenders on the 24th inst. for about 400 tons of stores for Hong Kong and Canton. Coal ships are a little more in request for the Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

Current freights to Shanghae, 40s. to 50s. per ton weight and meast; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meast; to Japan, 65s. weight, and 60s. meast.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Japan, 50s. to. 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

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WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES, 37, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £100,000 (with power to increase to £1,000,000).

TRUSTEES.

THOMAS BRASSEY, Esq., Great George-street, Westminster. | BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., 8, Upper Hyde Park-st.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HORATIO HARRIS, Esq., Soap Works, Curtain-road, Finsbury, Chairman.
HENRY P. BURT, Esq., Saw Mills and Timber Works, Rotherhithe, and 54, Rue Caumartcn, Paris, Deputy Chairman.
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J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Esq., 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS BY THE "WHITTINGTON."

FOREIGN RESIDENCE.—Travelling to, and residence in, any part of Europe allowed without any additional charge, and the extra Premium charge for voyage to, and residence in, any other Foreign Country, or for active Naval and Military Service, or any other Special Risk, are fixed on a moderate basis.

Four-Fifths (or Eighty per Cent.) of the Profits appropriated to Policies in the Participating Branch.

A Declaration of Bonus was made to 30th April, 1860, on Policie effected for the whole term of Life on the Participating Scale, which ha been appropriated, at the option of the Assurer, either by adding the amount of Bonus to the sum Assured by the Policy; or, by altering the term of the Policy, so that it may become payable during the lifetime of the Assured.

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO INSURE £100.

WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	With Bonus.	Without Bonus.	Age.	With Bonus.	Without Bonus.	Age.	With Bonus.	Without Bonus.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 15 6	1 11 8	35	2 14 8	2 8 6	50	4 10 8	4 0 10
25	2 1 0	1 16 6	40	3 4 2	2 17 0	55	5 12 0	5 3 0
30	2 7 4	2 2 2	45	3 15 0	3 6 8	60	6 19 6	6 13 2

TERM ASSURANCES.

Age.	One year only.	Seven Years only.	Age.	One year only.	Seven Years only.	Age.	One year only.	Seven years only.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 19 5	1 0 1	35	1 4 6	1 6 0	50	2 1 3	2 9 2
25	1 0 7	1 1 7	40	1 7 2	1 9 8	55	2 15 8	3 7 5
30	1 2 3	1 3 6	45	1 11 10	1 17 0	60	3 17 7	4 15 10

The Extra Rate for residence in India and China (unless under exceptional circumstances) will be with Bonus from £2 to £2 10s. per cent.; without Bonus, from £1 10s. to £2 per cent.

Detailed Prospectusses, with Forms of Proposal and every additional information, may be obtained on application at the Chief Offices, or at any of the Agencies of the Company.

FRANK L. H. COLLINS, Secretary.

PAYNE'S CELEBRATED CURRY POWDER, unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities.

1 lb. Bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lbs., 2s. 3d.; ¼ lbs., 1s. 6d.; 7 lbs. for 21s.

Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, 1 lb. jars, 3s. 6d.; ½ lbs., 2s. 3d.

Payne's New Curry Sauce and Oriental Relish, Bottles 1s. 6d.

Tap Sauce, Bengal Club Chutnee, Green Mango, Pindaree, and Lucknow, Bottles 1s. 6d. and 3s. each. Bombay Pickled Mangoes.

Nepaul Pepper, Tamarind Fish, Preserved Ginger, Guava Jelly.

Genuine Arrow-Root, and all Indian Delicacies imported direct.

Depot for the celebrated Calcutta Condiments, prepared by PAYNE and Co., at the Belatee, Bungalow.

PAYNE and CO.,
FOREIGN WAREHOUSEMEN AND WINE MERCHANTS, 328, REGENT-STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Chater. Paid-up capital £500,000. Reserve Fund, £50,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1860-61.
WILLIAM HOWARD, Esq., Chairman.
Donald Larnach, Esq. | George Palmer Robinson, Esq.
William Sollory Grey, Esq. | George Garden Nicol, Esq. | George May, Esq.
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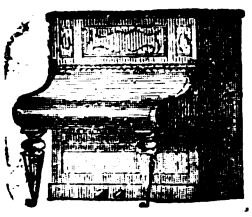

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	Do. Forks, do. ,,	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	54 0	
	Dessert Spoons, do. ... ,,	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... ,,	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Tea Spoons, do. ... ,,	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 62. | LONDON. FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 4 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 5 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Agril 10
Nagasaki			„ 18
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 26
Tien-tsin			„ 10
Shanghai	Mar. 11	April 26	„ 27
Ningpo			„ 24
Foo-Chow-Foo	Feb. 26	„ 19	„ 25
Amoy			„ 26
Swatow			„ 27
Hong Kong	Mar. 11	„ 22	May 1
Canton			April 30
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Feb. 26	„ 16	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 30
SIAM—			
Bankok	„ „		„ 26
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 13
Sarawak			„ 20
JAVA—			
Batavia			May 3
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Mar. 26	„ 29	„ 9
Penang	„ „	„ 27	„ 11

The arrangement previously existing for despatching the steamers six days earlier from China during the S.W., or adverse monsoon, has been discontinued.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong, for Alexandria.—The Right Rev. Bishop Mouly, Messrs. E. Whittall, W. Ormiston, and H. G. Hollingworth. For Gibraltar.—D. Cavita y Moral. For Malta.—Major Swaffield. For Mauritius via Aden.—Assist. Com. Gen. Porter, Staff-Surgeon Greenwood. For Bombay.—Messrs. Sheriff Curim, R. D. Park, Goolamhousein. For Point de Galle.—Rev. Mr. Molesworth. For Marseilles.—Staff-Surgeon Galbraith, Navarro, John Gray, R. R. Tyers. For Southampton.—Surgeon Elliot, R.N., Com. Broad, R.N., Staff-Surgeon Cross, Major Miller, Ensign Gurlich, 5th B. N. I.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 4th June, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. John Mackillop, Mr. E. C. Essex. To Hong Kong: Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Hayward. From Marseilles, 12th June, to Hong Kong: Dr. W. Lockhart, Mrs. Percival, Capt. Engle, Capt. McKinstry. To Singapore: Mr. T. Scott.

Per P. and O. str., 20th June, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Maintz. To Shanghai: Mr. A. J. Whalley, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Findlay and two children. From Marseilles, 28th June, to Singapore: Mr. P. W. Casalette.

Per P. and O. str. Ellora, 27th June, from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children. To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Davidson.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan, 4th July, from Southampton to Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Hilliard. To Singapore: Mr. J. Sutherland. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Shanghai: Mr. Markham.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Per P. and O. str., 12th September, from Marseilles to Shanghai: Mrs. Parkes.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per. P. and O. str., 4th July, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Redsdale.

Per P. and O. str., 20th July, from Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. John Gavin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Nautilus, from Boston: Messrs. Shelless, Parker and Boyden. Per Columbian, mail str., from England, &c.; Capt. Johns, Messrs. Beard, Gundry, and Medlin; Lieut. Yeatman, and Harrison, Mr. Proctor, Mr. McCrindle, Mr. Harvey; Mr. Mrs., and Miss Smale, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Hawkshaw, and Mr. Requero: for Shanghai: Messrs. Handy, Watson and Weston. Per Marion, from London: 45 European troops, Lieut. Greyke, and Assist.-Surgeon McKay. Per Nizam, from Rio Janerio: Mons. Eugene Boullo.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SUPPLEMENT.

With the present number we publish in a supplement the usual statement of exports to China, Japan, and other parts of the Far East, and also the exports from those parts to Europe and America, mostly brought down to the period ending 31st March, but in some cases later. This statement will in future be continued quarterly. Subscriptions, 12s. per annum; Single copies, 9d.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS INTO PEKING.

On the 26th of March the English and French flags were hoisted at Peking, and the Ambassadors of the two greatest European nations took up their residence in the capital of the Celestial Empire. It will not be uninteresting to mark the progress of the Embassy towards the Imperial city. On the 22nd of March, their Excellencies the Hon. F. Bruce and Monsieur de Bourboulon, accompanied by Mr. Wade and Staff-Surgeon Dr. Rennie, left Tien-tsin, and arrived the same evening at Yang-lung. The following day they went on to Ho-see-woo, and slept there, reaching Tung-chow on the afternoon of the 24th. At Tung-chow, the other members of the Legations were waiting the arrival of the Ministers, having preceded them one day. They were—Lieut.-Colonel Neale, secretary, and Messrs. St. Clair and Wyndham, attachés, of her Majesty's Legation; Count Klecskowsky and Baron de Meritans, secretaries of His Imperial Majesty's Legation. The progress of the Embassy to Peking was the following:—M. de Bourboulon made his entry into the capital on the 25th, accompanied by his Secretaries of Legation. On the 26th Mr. Bruce entered, attended by an escort of Sikh Cavalry, and accompanied by his secretary and attachés. The citizens looked on in silence, and evinced no surprise or annoyance at this act of the barbarians, perhaps the most significant one which has as yet taken place in our connection with China. The present is the first occasion of M. de Bourboulon having visited Peking, and his official introduction to Prince Kung took place on the day after his arrival. In Mr. Bruce's case the same formal recognition was unnecessary, as he was previously introduced to the Prince by the Earl of Elgin during his brief visit to Peking. On the 2nd April, however, Mr. Bruce visited Prince Kung at the office for Foreign Affairs, and introduced to His Imperial Highness the officers attached to the Legation. The interview is described as having passed off satisfactorily, and conversation was confined to non-political topics. On the 4th April the Prince returned Mr. Bruce's visit at the Leang Koon-foo, a yamun in the Tartar city, where Her Majesty's Legation is established. Meanwhile the Emperor remains at a distance from the city to which he is, or feigns to be, too ill to return until the warm weather is over; but it is rumoured that the Court will be removed to Shensi, and this is not at all improbable, as His Celestial Majesty may well feel some repugnance at dwelling in a city in which his dignity has been so compromised by the Europeans. We sincerely trust now that we have gained our object in having an Ambassador at Peking that the conduct of Englishmen will be regulated by courtesy and moderation. Unfor-

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tunately, news of an opposite nature has already reached us. The *China Mail* states that a commissariat officer of the name of De Fontblanc, who had the charge of provisions for the Legation escort, has "proceeded so much in the spirit of a Cockney tourist, as to have afforded ground to the local authorities for making an official complaint." Mr. Bruce has, in consequence, directed the Brigadier commanding at Tien-tsin, not to grant leave for the present to any officer to visit Peking. This is unpleasant, doubtless, to non-offending officers, but the lesson may prove a useful one, and it is absolutely necessary, at the outset of our diplomatic relations with Peking, to show the Chinese that it is the intention of our Ambassador to act with justice and impartiality, and to attend to any reasonable complaint that may be brought before him by the Imperial authorities.

JAPAN.

Dates from Japan are to the 18th April, from Nagasaki, and 10th April, from Kanagawa. Mr. Alcock has left for Hong Kong. The French Minister is about leaving for Europe. Trade is said to be dull, but political tranquility prevails.

CHINA.

THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

The insurgents have, it is said, threatened to capture Hankow, Kiukiang, and Chinkiang, because they have been opened to foreign trade. It is reported that Hankow is already in their hands, and that half of the city has been burnt, but no direct communications have been received. "There can be no question," says the *Overland Trade Report*, "about these reports being true in the main, for the trade on the Yang-tsze has become completely paralysed." The same journal affirms that in consequence of the movements of the rebels near Hankow, trade is stagnated at all the Southern ports, as well as in the neighbourhood of the Yang-tsze.

Several steamers have commenced running on the river, including the *Yang-tsze* and *Governor-General*, for Messrs. Dent and Co., and the *Fire Dart* (Am.) for Messrs. Augustine, Heard and Co.

PEKING.

Sangkolinsin, the well-known commander of the Imperial forces, has addressed a memorial to the Emperor, advising him to go to a hunting palace far away in Tartary. He states that it will be difficult to make the barbarians submit; that if fighting should take place near Tungchow, the minds of the inhabitants of Peking will be agitated, and that should a reverse take place the effect might be momentous—that is to say, the Celestial Monarch would very likely be taken prisoner. Sangkolinsin considers that in conjunction with the princes and others of the six leagues, he could act more vigorously and fearlessly in the absence of the Emperor. "Without any doubt," he says, "he would then sweep the wild brood from off the earth." On the other hand, Kia Ching, a Principal Secretary of State, has addressed a counter-memorial, signed by twenty-five others, denouncing Sangkolinsin's proposition respecting the hunting tour. "If the capital," say these memorialists, "which is encompassed with a strong and uninterrupted line of fortifications, is not secure, what shelter is to be looked for in open and unfenced hunting-grounds?" And they add that His Majesty's departure would excite the wildest agitation in the people's minds.

It has been resolved by the Chinese Government to open schools in Peking for instruction in the English tongue, and it is proposed to send a few Chinese youths to England to acquire our language. It appears that only a very few of the fine collection of books in the Imperial Library of the Summer Palace, have been saved by Mr. Wade. Fortunately, the Chinese have three or four duplicates of this collection.

TIEN-TSIN.

It is said that the Northern rebellion is gaining ground in the province of Shantung, the insurgents, according to the last accounts, having turned Sankolinsin's left flank and reached the Poo-tai district in the north-east of the province, about one hundred and eighty miles from Tien-tsin, the people of which city do not exhibit any alarm.

The intelligence from Tien-tsin, in a commercial point of view, is satisfactory, and a large proportion of the business of the fortnight in imports has been transacted in that quarter, including Chefoo and New-chwang. A notice of prices will be found under our Commercial Report.

The forces stationed at this port are said to be in good health and enjoying the return of spring.

The *Hong Kong Register* has the following:—

"Two officers lately visited that part of the Great Wall forty-five miles north-west of Peking, which is called the Chu-jung-kwan. They were received everywhere with the utmost civility by the Chinese, and found every convenience for travelling at the inns, which in every town and village in this part of the country offer good refreshment for man and beast. The road from Peking to the small city of Nan-k'ou is broad, and in dry weather good, but from Nan-k'ou where the Kwankou pass begins, the road for fifteen miles runs along the bottom of a ravine, full of rocks and stones, impassable excepting to the ponies of the place, or to pedestrians. The scenery is wild and barren. Between Fan-k'ou and Pa-ta-ling, the highest peak and that over which the Great Wall runs, there are no less than three curtains of the wall, but the whole fortifications add little to the natural difficulties opposed to the passage of an army through the ravine. The dimensions of the wall differ at many places. At the Chu-jung barrier it is nearly twenty-three feet high by sixteen broad, and though broken down in some places, is in wonderfully good order, considering its age. A considerable traffic is carried on through the pass by means of camels, park mules, and ponies. The inhabitants of the three or four small walled cities depend upon this traffic, as also the small garrison of the cities, for their livelihood. Previous to this visit the passport system had not been brought into operation, and officers and others had repeatedly travelled from Tien-tsin to Peking and from Tien-tsin to Choofoo without passports. Prince Kung has, however, complained about the excursion to the Great Wall."

It is stated that there are nearly a dozen English firms opened at this port already.

SHANGHAI.

H.M.'s gunboat *Bouncer*, has brought down thirty runaway sailors as prisoners. They were demanded by Captain Aplin, H.M.'s senior naval officer at Nanking, and delivered up by the Taiping insurgents. The *Attalante* is expected in a few days with seven more. Captain Hire, H.M.'s senior officer at this port, and a strong party, proceeded up the river this morning in H.M.'s gunboat *Janus*, in search of several other deserters who are known to be in the Imperialist camp. He had an interview yesterday with the Chinese authorities and obtained an order for them to be surrendered without hesitation.

By the last advices from the gulf of Petchelee, it is reported that Admiral Hope and Mr. Parkes arrived at Chefoo on the 13th April and left on the 15th for Tien-tsin. It appears that business at Tien-tsin has already commenced with every prospect of becoming a large mart.

The annual races have just been celebrated; the meeting was a very good one.

The following notifications have been issued by H.M.'s Consul, Mr. T. T. Meadows:—

"The nomination of C. Treasure Jones, Esq., as Acting Vice-Consul, having been confirmed by M.M.'s Envoy and Chief Superintendent of Trade, he is now charged with all the usual duties of the Vice-Consul."

In consequence of the removal of H.M.'s Legation to Peking, the Consular buildings have reverted to their original uses, and the Consul's Office, the Court-room, and the Judicial Office are now again in the chief building, in front of which stands the Consulate flagstaff.

The circular of the 8th February last is, in so far as it placed certain function of this Consulate in abeyance, is hereby cancelled.

The *North China Herald* says:—H.M.S. *Sphinx* has arrived from Hong Kong, having on board a detachment of troops for Tien-tsin, to fill up vacancies caused by casualties. She will leave for the Gulf of Pecheli in a few days, and then proceed to the Gulf of Liau-tong with H.B.M. Consul for Newchwang.

The *Actæon* and *Dove* arrived from the river Yang-tsze on the 25th, having surveyed the Lang-shang crossing, where so many vessels have lately grounded. In a few days the gunboat will return to that spot to lay down some buoys, which are being made for the purpose. The *Actæon*, with two or three gunboats, will shortly afterwards proceed to survey the coast of Japan.

H.M.'s Transport *Urgent* has left for Hong Kong with the Loodianah Regiment on board consisting of Col. Walsh, Captains Glasse, Maxwell, Ruggles, and Cavanagh; Lieutenants Skinner, Ripley, Christian, and Kitson; Drs. Reid and Banbugy, and 560 rank and file. The garrison remaining now consists of the 11th Punjaub Native Infantry, about 650 strong, and

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80 men and officers of the Royal Artillery. The Sin-ta-kee barracks will be given up in June.

Chapoo is said to be in the hands of the Rebels.

The London mails of March 11 reached this, per *Ly-ee-moon*, in the shortest time yet, being only forty-five days en route.

H.M.'s ship *Couper* was put up at auction and bought in at Taels 47,000. She left for Hong Kong yesterday, and is intended to run between Canton and that colony, in Her Majesty's service. The *Waterman* was also put up at auction, and bought in at the limit, namely, Mex. $25,000.

The American Commodore, it is rumoured, will very soon proceed with his squadron, the *Hartford*, the *Dacotah*, and the *Saginaw*, up the Yang-tsze. This will be a move in the right direction; and it is to be hoped that he will not return till he has ascertained how far up, in the interior, the Great River will admit vessels of light draught. If it be true, as some affirm, that the river is navigable, by steam-boats, a distance of 2,000 and more miles, and this whole course is opened up, it will be one of the most valuable openings ever made in the East for foreign commerce.

The shortest passage on record from Hong Kong to Shanghai was made by the steamer *Ly-ee-moon*, Captain Norman Hill, on her last trip—the distance having been run in 66½ hours from the time of weighing her anchor in Hong Kong harbour until she dropped it in this river.

AMOY.

A correspondent of the *Friend of China*, writes, under date the 5th April:—The Native authorities are greatly afraid that the Rebels intend to pay Amoy a visit, and have consequently enrolled an extraordinary force of militia men, who parade the streets at night, with gong and bamboo.

Mr. Pedder, our new Consul, has arrived, and we hope will prove as good and just a man as Mr. Gingell, who has just left us to assume the duties of Consul at "Hankow." Mr. Swinhoe is also here, though appointed vice-Consul for "Tai-wan-foo," Formosa, and expects shortly to leave for that port—port I can hardly call it, for I hear no vessel even of ordinary draught can enter there; and the roadstead is unsafe at all seasons of the year. I cannot divine the reason for placing a Consul there, unless he is to pry into Chinese "pidgin," for there are no European residents, and what European goods are imported are mostly conveyed overland from Takow, Tamsui, or Keilung.

The wreck of the French transport *Isere* has baffled all the attempts that have been made hitherto to raise her from her position on the rocks off Ku-lan-soo; and I am sorry to say that she is likely to prove a dead loss to those who thought they had a rare bargain when she was sold at auction.

Bellamy and Co. are building a dry dock between Amoy and the village of Amung Kong. Some people think it will be a failure, on account of the approaches thereto being strewn with sunken rocks, which it would be extremely dangerous for a vessel to attempt to pass through.

SWATOW.

The *China Mail* states, that the gunboat *Cockchafer* has been out on a raid of a questionable character, under the direction of A-Hok, the noted Coolie broker. A-Hok, it seems, a short time since, had a junk plundered by some people from a village near Namoa, and has been endeavouring to obtain indemnity from the villiage to which the robbers belonged. They were at first disposed to treat with him, fearing his threats to bring down upon them the British Consul and the gunboat. They would not, however, pay all he demanded, and an application was made for the gunboat to come to the assistance of the mandarins, who were to compel the villagers to submit to A-Hok's terms. The gunboat, it would appear, was to aid only by her presence, and in capturing the junks that might attempt an escape from the village; but the brave Imperialists expected her to do all the fighting, or bear, at least, the brunt of the battle. The villagers, however, were not to be thus coerced. The attack failed; the boats sent out by the *Cockchafer* to lead the mandarin junks into action were fired upon; they returned the fire, killing, it is said, one old woman; but not being permitted to fire upon the town, the gunboat has returned to Double Island to await further instructions from the Admiral.

HONG KONG.

Mr. Alcock has arrived at Hong Kong, the Supreme Court of the colony having issued a writ against His Excellency at the suit of Mr. Moss. This confirms the statements made in another portion of this paper.

A report is given of an expedition after pirates by the gunboat *Firm* in the vicinity of Hong Kong, in which she captured several junks said to be piratical.

The decision in the case of Mr. D. R. Caldwell, the Registrar-General, does not appear to have been given yet. An advertisement appears from this gentleman, as follows:—"The undersigned has opened an office at No. 442, Stanley Street (at the back of the former Central Police Station), as General Chinese Agent in communication with foreigners, Interpreter and Translator of the Chinese language, and Interpreter in the Malayan and Hindoostani languages. (Signed) D. R. CALDWELL."

A notification has been issued from the Post-office to the effect that the postage of 3d. on newspapers and circulars to Europe will be payable in advance on the 1st of January next.

The want of gas is noticed by the *China Mail*. A reference to our commercial article will show that a company is about to be formed for supplying Hong Kong with gas.

The south-west monsoon is now prevailing at Hong Kong, and the change of weather has rendered sickness rather prevalent. A regatta club has been instituted in the colony.

The best part of the Kow-loong cession, about which there has been much said in behalf of three contending claimants, has been granted to the naval authorities in preference to the civil and military. The navy had made their application much earlier than the others.

The Chief Justice is still at Shanghai recruiting his health.

Mr. Consul Meadows has informed the Postmaster at Hong Kong that he will not, after the current month, undertake to deliver postal matter from the British Consulate at Shanghai; and that as the Hong Kong Government has taken over all business of this kind, it must make arrangements complete by the appointment of sufficiently paid agents.

We are sorry to learn that the disruption of the United States has caused a stoppage in the supplies to the missionary efforts in China.

CANTON.

Mr. D. B. Robertson, the Consul at Canton, in consequence of his appointment as Allied Commissioner, vice Parkes, has taken up his residence in the yamun in the city.

Mr. W. H. Fittock, who was officially appointed Vice-Consul at Whampoa, has assumed the duties of Vice-Consul at Canton.

It appears that the native merchants and brokers look with considerable anxiety on the opening of Hankow and other ports on the Yang-tsze, and it appears that the days of the powerful and troublesome Canton are numbered. The European residents enjoy free ingress to the interior, but it is considered doubtful if such journeys would be safe after the withdrawal of the British troops, of which, however, there is no prospect at present.

Building at Shameen proceeds but slowly, and some owners would be glad to realise their investments even at a loss, which is, however, scarcely possible.

We mentioned in our last issue that four gentlemen proposed to start from Canton to Hankow on the 14th April. It now appears that they commenced their expedition three days previously.

We take the following interesting account of the country they have travelled, from the *Daily Press*, to which it was forwarded:—

"We left Canton on Thursday night, the 11th inst., about twelve o'clock, and reached Fatshan at six next morning, landed, and had a walk. The country all round is covered with mulberries and paddy; saw a good many brick-works and tanneries. Got to Sei-nan on Saturday morning; here, the river divides into three branches fully half-a-mile broad, but rather shallow—small islands and banks seem to be forming everywhere. Passed a great many rafts of wood floating down; got to Sam-Shuy in the afternoon, where there is a fine pagoda. Banks of the river twenty to forty feet high, much carried away by force of the water. Hills all covered with flowers—mulberries and paddy on all sides. Some of the villages very prettily situated, being built in the midst of magnificent trees, and almost entirely surrounded by water. On Sunday reached Sei-kong; the country now becomes more hilly and barren-looking; bamboo plantations and paddy. Monday—blowing hard from the North, which obliged us to anchor nearly all day. Walked to some odd-looking hills in the distance; found one to be a solid mass of rock 300 or 400 feet high. and 2,500 to 3,000 feet round the base. Arrived at Shek-Lock on Sunday; maize, paddy, and buckwheat, with sugar-cane patches—the river in July and August rises three feet all over the country. Got to Tsing yuen on Wednesday, large town about half-a-mile long, on banks of the river; considerable trade carried on; river eight to ten feet deep. Leaving this place, we gradually approach the regular hill-country; passed through Tsing-Yuen-hap, a pass about six miles long and 300 yards broad, with hills 1,400 to 2,000 feet high on each side, covered with fine trees and brilliant flowers; river about 160 feet deep, current running four to five miles. Very fine temple about the middle of this pass surrounded by

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trees and water falls. Next came to Tai-Ming-hap, a similar pass through another range of hills, and finally through Wong-Shing-hap, a third pass with very high hills covered with wild flowers; one called the Swallow's Hill is exactly like a bird flying. Passed many boats laden with limestone, which is got from this neighbourhood. Last evening walked to the quarries, and found the hills nearly composed of limestone. Seven large masses of rock stand here by themselves fully 300 feet high. We next reached Ying-tuck, a walled town very neat and clean, but not large. The walls are the best we have seen, and all the gates have handsome ornamental buildings over them; the streets are well paved and clean. Some ten miles further on we come to the celebrated rock Quun Yune San, fully 600 feet high with a large natural cave in it, which has been converted into a restaurant and Joss-house. Ascending about 60 steps we reach the first room, some 30 feet square with the rough rock for walls and roof, where some ten or twelve fellows were chow chowing and drinking, playing at the Chinese game with their fingers, shouting and yelling like demons. The cave lighted up with dingy lamps; the damp walls, &c., gave it a strong resemblance to the scene in "Der Freischutz," where Caspar makes the magic bullets. The country all around is very wild and mountainous, with immense cone-shaped masses of rock scattered about in all directions; the Chinamen say there are tigers about here, but we have not seen any. One Saturday we passed another fine rock, San Tsze Kan, or, the rock which stands by itself, where some old philosopher is said to have lived 300 years ago. Plenty of partridges about here, as large as grouse. On Sunday we got amongst smooth green hills, much like those in Cumberland at the Lakes, with pretty clumps of trees and masses of wild flowers at the foot. The river continues a fine stream, but occasionally shallow and full of sandbanks. About twelve miles from Sewquan the coal districts commence; but, so far as we saw, they only work the surface coal, which is more like slate.

"We have had no adventures of any kind, the people all civil and well-behaved, and the Mandarins, who had been informed of our coming up, always send men to receive us. The Rebels were all about here five years ago, and have, as usual, done all the damage they could to the villages, all of which are more or less destroyed, and the suburbs of this place (Sewquan or Shaou Chaou) bear evidence of their having been here. We hear nothing of Rebels being at Ping Suck now, so suppose there was no truth in the previous reports we had of their presence."

A frightful tragedy has occurred on board the *Mee-Lee* (Am.) while on her way from Canton with a cargo of tea. The following is another account taken from the *Friend of China*:

"The American steamer *Me-Lee*, Captain Ricaby, which left her anchorage off the Custom-house at three P.M. on the 23rd of April, bound to Hong Kong, returned a little after six A.M. on the 24th. The steersman, engineer, comprador, steward, and passengers (all Chinese), reporting the following catastrophe:—

"Four Chinese came on board at Canton, one at Sha-tow (off the Allied Landing Place), and three at Whampoa, all of whom prove to have been in league. Off second bar, about half-past eight, the purser, Mr. Coit, was leaning on the rail outside the cabin door, when he was struck across the nape of the neck with a sharp chopper, producing a huge effusion of blood, bestrewn on the rail and on the side of the companion ladder-case, up which the unfortunate young man appears to have run to tell the captain, whom he would have passed on the way from the wheel-house, which he left, telling the Chinese steersman that he should go below to see what the noise was about.

"The steersman says that he believes the captain, on meeting the armed pirates, jumped overboard from the port quarter; and that if he could swim the half a-mile which they then were from the shore, it would be possible for him to reach it. And of Mr. Coit he thinks the same; the mark of his fingers, stamped in blood, being visible on the deck-beam as he would have dropped on the deck abaft the windlass, from which it is presumed he sprang overboard.

"Masters of the vessel, the desperadoes then told the steersman to proceed in shore towards Min-fa-shan, which he did, until they struck the mud. They then rang the bell until a square-sterned mat-sail boat came along side, manned (by their dialect apparently), with Nam-tow men. The engineer, comprador, steward, and non-piratical passengers (half a-dozen) were in the meantime driven into the forehold, and kept down with baskets of cargo on the hatch, and then the pirates commenced breaking up the trunks and places where money was likely to be (amongst other stow holes being the lining under the upper deck in the comprador's cabin, from which they took upwards of $200.)

"The Engineer says they perfectly understood how to stop the machinery and set it a-going without his aid. The rest has only to be told of by what is seen. The purser's boxes were closely overhauled, and the same with trunks in the captain's cabin. As we write, but little is known of what has been taken of the cargo. It is supposed that about sixty are gone out of 339 packages of a Chowchow parcel shipped principally, by one Toong-foong-le, for trans-shipment at Hong Kong, to be thence sent to Pecheli—among these being some cases of silk ribbon, vermilion, grass-cloth, &c. But the value of the whole that has been taken is not great; including money from passengers and ship, not over two thousand dollars perhaps,—a most inconsiderable sum when the risk to get it is borne in mind.

"About two hours were expended in ransack, and then the boat left; the steersman on that returning towards Canton, and obtaining a boat from the American ship *Matilda*, with which five men went to search for the missing Americans. The steamer *Sir J. Jejeebhoy* passing up at a little before twelve, stopped alongside the *Mee-Lee*, and brought up the Comprador to report the matter to Akye (joint owner with the missing, and it is feared deceased, Captain Ricaby), by whom information was given to the United States Consul, who instantly waited on the Governor-General, and received the promised aid of two Mandarins to go in the Customs steamer *Cumfa* and search for the culprits.

"Mr. Coit was the son of a respected clergyman in the United States—Captain Ricaby was a native of Ohio, and much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

"The boat lent by the *Matilda* to search for Capt. Ricaby and Mr. Coit, was unsuccessful, although enquiries were made along both banks of the river about the place where they went overboard. On an examination of the men and boy that went in the *Matilda's* boat, the latter, who is very intelligent for his age, gave the following additional particulars—Capt. Ricaby had told him about half-past eight to get a cup of tea made, and bring to him where he was sitting before the wheel-house on the upper deck. That he was in the act of taking the tea from the galley, when he was almost knocked down by the rush forward of the honest passengers, Chinese engineer and firemen, who were pursued by four men, three with blackened faces; though he thinks he should know them all again. That he jumped back into the galley and was in there when he heard Mr. Coit's screams in the water alongside, and that, as he looked out of the galley window, he saw a spear thrust into him from the deck before the galley.

"The pirates on discovering the boy at first put him down in the hold with the others, but had him up afterwards (as well as the engineer, to keep water in the boiler), and made him point out where the captain and purser kept anything of value. Having got all they thought (including a nice stand of arms) worth taking, spiked two six-pounder guns in the gangways, and drove a hole through the bottom of the captain's gig hanging to a davit on the port quarter; they then left.

"The presumption appears to be that the captain was going down the port staircase as Mr. Coit, cut and bleeding, as before described, was getting up the starboard; and, being unarmed, he acted on the most likely first impulse, to jump overboard directly he was assailed. Indeed, one of the passengers says he saw the captain at the port gangway as they were being driven forward.

"The *Cumfa's* search was unavailing also; and on overhauling the cargo, only fifteen cases are short, namely—one case of refined camphor, shipped by Akie, the Canton agent (and, as we always understood from Captain Ricaby, largely interested in the vessel), ten cases of white lead and four of red lead This three or four hundred dollars from passengers, and $200 from steward, make the amount of robbery to be, as before stated, about $2,000."

We take the following items of news from the *Friend of China*:—

The Chinese Customs steam cruiser *Cum-fa*, Captain Graves, has made several captures of native boats in inner waters during the past month, one of three met coming from Hong Kong being found to have a good deal of opium stowed away in secret places.

Mr. J. G. Veitch, the well-known botanist, has just left Hong Kong for Sumatra, but will return to China before the year is over. Mr. Veitch sent home by the *Weymouth*, on the 6th of April, in charge of a gardener who came out from England for the purpose, no less than twenty-three cases of collections made in the Phillippine and Japan isles, and we are told that he has secured from the Hong Kong hills, in a state fit to be introduced to the gardens of England, specimens of the Woodwardia Harlandi, Dissoehacta Barther, Lysimachia Alpestris, and Ainsliaca Fragans; the first-named by Sir W. Hooker, the second by Dr. Hance, and the two last by Captain Champion.

The departure of Dr. Bridges, the late Colonial Secretary, calls forth a biographical narrative from the editor of the *Friend of China*, by no means favourable to the Doctor of Civil Law.

The best map of China we know of, was prepared by Major Sherwill, Surveyor-General, Calcutta, and is entitled, "A Map of the Coast of China, and Rough Sketch of the Provinces between Canton and Peking."—The little steamer *Bo-Peep* has been sold for $16,000, and, deeply laden with coals, has proceeded towards the Yang-tse-Kiang for traffic on which she is well adapted.

MACAO.

The plan for a school, to which we referred in a recent issue, bids fair to be successfully carried out. The Baron do Cercal, in founding his "New School Macaense," has conferred a vast benefit on the colony. Those of our readers who feel a special interest in this scholastic establishment will find a translation of the statutes in the *Friend of China*, of April 27th.

Macao was recently, it is affirmed, the scene of a "meeting" between two Frenchmen. The reporters state that "they measured distance at thirty-five paces, and the locality selected was the rear of the Chruch of Santa Clara. The gentleman challenged, after delivering his shot, was grazed by his antagonist's ball in the lower region of the abdomen, but the wound did not prove serious, as he was able to walk out on the following evening."

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

Sickness is somewhat prevalent. The Archbishop H. E. Fray Jose Aranquron has died of dysentery. He is said to have been a man of unbounded charity, and, in spite of his large income, has died poor. There have been several devastating conflagrations in the provinces.

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COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The following particulars with reference to Saigon and the operations of the French in Cochin China, will be read with interest. We abstract them from a long account in the *Singapore Free Press*. The condition of the troops is on the whole satisfactory, but among those who formed part in the expedition to Mitho several were attacked with fever and cholera. An expedition to Hué is talked of, and it is said that General Montauban will take the chief command. General Vassoigne has recovered from his wound received in the battle of the 24th Feb, The lines of Ki-oia which were then attacked, show that the art of fortification is thoroughly understood by the Cochin Chinese. The gaining the interior of the works cost the French two hours and a-half of hard fighting, and upwards of 400 killed and wounded. Tranquility prevails at present, and the people are returning to their usual pursuits. The province of Saigon which the French intend to occupy, is said to combine every possible advantage. Rice, tobacco, coffee, and the sugar cane, will all yield plentiful crops. The far interior has not yet been explored; the only French station being at Teignhin, about one hundred miles north of Saigon. It is said to abound in minerals, tin, copper, zinc, &c.

JAVA.

The Java papers inform us that the results of the inundations are not so serious as was anticipated, and that there is reason to expect that the people will ere long recover from the disasters they have undergone. The Government has freed rice this year from the import duty, and the Government Commissioner has adopted various measures for giving work to those who have been thrown out of employment.

At Banjerwassing the Rebels remain unsubdued, and troops are scattered over the country trying to keep them in check.

Several violent earthquakes have taken place in Sumatra.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

H.M.'s steam corvette *Charybdis* arrived from England in the roads on the 6th May, and will remain on the station. Her commander is now the senior naval officer in the Straits.

On the charge made against Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson, the late Consul at Hakodadi, in the *China Mail* and the *Straits Times*, the latter journal has the following:—

"We were considerably astonished to learn that one of the British Consuls in Japan, a Mr. C. Pemberton Hodgson, now in London, has instituted legal proceedings against us for an alleged libel published in the *Straits Times* of the 29th of December last. This information reached us only through the London journals (no legal notice having as yet been served upon us), and we were scarcely disposed to credit the extraordinary intelligence, inasmuch as we did not remember ever having alluded to Mr. Hodgson, in any way, in our columns. But, on turning up our files, we find that on the 29th December last, we copied into our paper an article from the *China Mail*, in the course of which a very abominable charge is made against Mr. Hodgson. But so cautious were we in receiving the singular story of our Hong Kong contemporary, that we stated in some editorial remarks at the time, that we hoped 'there was some mistake,' and that 'we could scarcely credit the truth' of his statements. It seems we are now subjected to a prosecution for libel, because we copied into our journal a matter of public news, from a highly respectable public journal, without any way endorsing it. While we exceedingly regret any injury which may have resulted to Mr. Hodgson from such publication, and while we disclaim all malice in the matter, we must add that it would have been more seemly had that gentleman looked for redress to the *China Mail*, who led us into the error, and who was the only real offender. If a public journalist is to be held responsible for every item of public news and gossip which he publishes, and of the truth of which he can form no opinion, then the liberty of the press is at an end, and all newspapers might as well be discontinued at once. But we believe that there are many cases in the books, in which the most learned English jurists have not so laid down the law; and as we have been guiltless of any premeditated libel on Mr. Hodgson, we shall accept the responsibility which he would throw upon us, without fear of the result.

"A conscientious public journalist, however, is always willing to admit a mistake when pointed out to him, and to render every reasonable apology to any man whom he has unwittingly injured. With this spirit, and with the desire to do justice in the premises, we give the letter from Mr. Hodgson, which was published in the *London and China Express* of the 10th of February, and which, we suppose, is intended as a denial of the charges against him. Should Mr. Hodgson at any time wish to publish a more intelligible disclaimer of the truth of those charges, we shall cheerfully give him space in our paper for that purpose."

The races, which had been postponed in consequence of the weather, came off on the 9th April, and appear to have given general satisfaction.

Messrs. Buyers and Riach, of Teluk Ayer, are engaged on the construction of a steamer to run between Penang, Singapore, and Malacca. She will have a commodious saloon for passengers, and will, it is said, make the passage between here and Malacca in twelve hours.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BARCHAM.—On the 27th May, at Hill House, Mundesley, the wife of Capt. Robert Barcham, of China, of a daughter.

BRANDT—On the 11th inst., at Woodford, the wife of Robert Brandt, Esq., of a daughter.

CARGILL.—On the 26th ult., at 14, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, Mrs. Francis A. Cargill, of a son.

CRAWFORD.—On the 2nd inst., at No. 1, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. R. F. Crawford, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DENNIS.—On the 5th inst., at Cairnbrock Villa, Upper Norwood, the wife of John Dennis, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

GILBERT—At Northam-road, Penang, on the 2nd May, the wife of Mr. H. O. Gilbert, of the Public Works Department, of a daughter.

LONGDEN.—On the 4th inst., at her father's residence, Lamport Rectory, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Longden, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

LAWRENCE—On the 9th inst., at 18, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, the wife of Major R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Military Secretary to the Punjaub Government, of a daughter.

LEVESON.—At Singapore, on the 5th of May, the wife of Edward Leveson, Esq., of a son.

LOVELL—On the 9th inst., at No. 6, Granville-park villas, Lewisham, the wife of Capt Hy. P. Lovell, P. and O. Company's Service, of a son.

MACKENZIE.—At Shanghai, on the 10th of April, Mrs. James Mackenzie, of twin sons.

MEEKING.—On the 2nd inst., at Rock-park, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, the wife of Mr. Thos. Meeking, of a daughter.

MILDMAY.—On the 5th inst., at Lapworth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, of a daughter.

PROBST.—On the 4th inst., at 2, Victoria-road, Clapham-common, the wife of Peter E. Probst, Esq., of a son.

PUSTAU.—On the 1st inst., at 19, Palmaille S. S. Altona, the wife of W. Pustau, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a daughter.

TOOMER.—On the 28th inst., prematurely, the wife of W. H. Toomer, Esq., of Grove Lodge, Twyford, Berks, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOSANQUET—CRAWFORD.—On the 16th April, at Ahmedabad, India, by the Rev. R. Easum, Arthur Bosanquet, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Isabella Matilda, eldest daughter of Major A. Crawford, Assistant-Adjutant-General, N.D. of the Bombay Army.

FAUCHEY—TURING.—On the 29th May, at Rotterdam, by the Rev. T. K. Charter, Pierre Charles Jean, second son of P. T. M. Fauchey, Esq., of Rotterdam, to Ellen Young, daughter of the late Sir T. H. Turing, Bart.

MILDMAY—CLIVE. On the 4th inst., at How Caple, Herefordshire, by the Rev. Archer Clive, Humphrey Francis Mildmay, Esq., M.P., to Sybella Harriet, daughter of George Clive, Esq., M.P.

PECHELL—DERBY.—On the 6th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Henry Fludyer, Mark Robert Pechell, Commander, R.N., to Ellen Maria, youngest daughter of C. Derby, Esq.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On the 1st inst., at 18, Bon Accord-square, Aberdeen, aged 76, Harriet Lane wife of Charles Anderson, Esq., late Chief Justice at the Mauritius.

CLEVERLY.—On the 1st inst., at 15, Cunningham-place, St. John's-wood-road, London, after protracted suffering, caused by a wound received in China, on board the steamer Queen, Osmund Cleverly, Esq., aged 47.

DELRIDGE.—At Hong Kong, on board H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, on the 13th of April, Noel Delridge.

DOUGLAS.—On the 1st inst., at Clifton, Marianne, wife of General Sir James Douglas G.C.B.

JOHNSON.—At the Victoria Gaol, on the 20th of April, William Johnson, police constable.

MACLEAN.—On the 29th May, at Southampton, Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, K.C.B., in the 67th year of his age.

RYRIE—On the 10th inst., Catherine, widow of Capt. Phineas Ryrie, of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, aged 73.

STACE—On the 8th inst., at Manchester, Howard, the beloved and youngest son of Joseph Stace, Esq., Southampton, aged 29.

WULFF.—On the 30th May, at Woodford, Essex, Sarah, widow of G. H. Wulff, Esq., in her 60th year.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.—The import market is almost at a stand, and quotations are too nominal to quote. In Tea a good business has been done. In Silk the prices are lower, and settlements have been made at Ida, $500 to $525; Mybach Nos. 1 and 2, $510 to $525; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $490 to $505; inferior, $470 to $480; Sodai, Nos. 1 and 2, $480 to $500; Nos. 2 and 3, $450 to $479; Re-reeled, No. 1 and 2, none; No. 2 and 3, $430 to $460; inferior, $360 to $420; other kinds, $380 to $440. The total export of silk from 1st July, 1860, to 2nd April, 1861, is as follows:—England, 1,676 bales; Shanghai, 7,330 bales; Hong Kong, 191 bales. Total, 9,197 bales.

NAGASAKI.—There is no alteration to notice in the report given in our last.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—The stock of Black Tea at all the ports being reduced to the lowest possible ebb, the amount of business done has been small. The teamen are firm holders, owing to the high cost of their Teas and to the uncertainty attending the coming crop—whilst foreigners in the face of a large comparative export and of unfavourable advices from London, are chary buyers. Prices meanwhile maintain their former standard. Green Teas continue to arrive in very small driblets, and as they incur heavy expenses in the transit, the prices demanded and paid continue excessive.

SHANGHAI.—Black: There has again to be reported a fortnight of almost complete stagnation. Settlements of Congou are represented by one purchase of 470 chests Ningchow at 26½ tls.; some enquiry has again existed for Flowery Pekoes, and 1,828 chests have been settled at from 22 tls. to 34 tls.; very few of these parcels have any quality, while most of them are out of condition. The stock is now 3,500 chests Congou, chiefly common and Hoochow kinds, and 1,100 chests of Flowery Pekoe. Settlements to date, 72,600 chests; same time last season 269,201 chests. Stocks of all kinds 4,600 chests, same time last season 4,700 chests. Greens: Business for the American market still continues to take place on about the previous scale, and at about previous rates. Settlements amount to 4,160 half-chests China, and 4,575 half-chests Japan Teas, making to date 104,549 half-chests of the former and 47, 170 half-chests of the latter, against 437,567 half-chests at corresponding period last season. Stocks, 4,300 half-chests China, and 4,000 half-chests Japan, also an estimated stock of 20,000 half-chests of the former at Ningpo.

CANTON.—The business of the fortnight has necessarily been restricted, owing to the paucity of stock and the firmness of the teamen. Latterly, owing probably to the absence of desirable Teas, the tendency

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of prices has been downwards, but no settlements are reported at any reduction. The business of the fortnight is comprised in the following:—Congous, 7 chops at 21½ taels for common Oonams to 32 taels for fine Oopacks. 2,500 half chests Canton, packed, at 17 to 20 taels. Souchong, 1 chop in small lots, at 43 tls. Scented Teas, 4,000 boxes Or. Pekoe, at 19 to 25 taels, and 1,700 boxes Caper, at 16 to 16½ taels. Canton Greens, 200 half-chests and 1.200 boxes. Young Hyson at 17 to 24 taels, 1,400 boxes. Gunpowder at 19 to 23 taels. Some contracts in New Tayshan Congous are reported at 22½ to 23 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: The firmness of the dealers spoken of in last report continued till the arrival of the gloomy accounts of 26th February reached, and a very active business has been transacted in the fortnight at fully last quotations. The hope of a settlement of the American difficulties causing a favourable change in the home market, combined with reports current amongst the dealers of an expected deficiency in the next crop, and the very low rate of exchange inducing some to prefer silk as remittances, led to a brisk demand, and the settlements of the fortnight are estimated at 1,330 bales, including the arrival of 215 bales Japan silk. The prices paid for the late settlements have been, Tsatlees, No. 1 and 2, none; No. 3, 400 to 410 taels; No. 4, 370 to 395 taels; No. 5, 340 to 360 taels; Yuenfa, 320 to 370 taels; Hainings, 260 to 325 taels; Taysaams, Nos. 1 and 2, none; No. 2, 320 to 330 taels, nominal; No. 3, 275 to 300 taels; Nos. 4 and 5, 250 to 270 taels; Sewhings. 290 to 335 taels; Laeyongs, 250 to 265 taels; Throwns, 350 to 400 taels.

CANTON.—The following are the current rates at which some 50 piculs in all have been place during the fortnight:—Cumchook, re-reeled, $440 to $450; Loonkong, $410 to $420 for the best; Kowkong, $375 to $385 for No. 1. The new crop is expected in a month, and is reported large. At Macao 60 piculs Cumchook are on the market at $400.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS. Cassia Lignea: at Canton there is no stock, and no settlements are reported; at Macao the settlements of the month are stated at 2 000 piculs, at $17.75 to $18.25, and the unsold stock at 700 piculs. Cassia Buds: no supplies nor sales either at Macao or at Canton. Casssa Oil: there is a little at Canton, but there have been no settlements; at Macao there is a stock on the market of 60 piculs, but there are no settlements reported—the quotation is $260. Star Anniseed: the trade in this article is confined to Macao, where settlements during the month have been made to the extent of 200 piculs at $14 50; the stock on the market is stated at 400 piculs. Anniseed Oil: at Canton, no settlements; at Macao, 40 piculs have been placed during the month at $162, leaving 50 piculs for sale upon the market. Galls are scarce and wanted; 100 piculs are reported as settled at Canton at $17. Galangal Root: at Macao, 300 piculs have been placed at $3.75 to $4. Rhubarb: 100 piculs new have arrived at Canton, for which $60 is asked.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

TIEN-TSIN.—Shirtings: Grey, 5½ to 7 catty, Tls. 2.1.0. to 2.4.5.; 9 catty, Tls. 2.9. White, 60 reed, Tls. 2.4.0. Blue, dyed, Tls. 4. Teacloths, Tls. 2.5. to 2.6. Sheetings. 40 yards, 11 and 12 catty, Tls. 3.1 to 3.3. Drills, Tls. 9. Jeans, 30 yards, Tls. 2.7. Brocades, white, Tls. 2.1.5. to 2.3.0; assorted, taels, 1.4 to 1.5. Damasks, Tls. 5 to 6. Chintzes, Tls., 1.4 to 1.5. Handkerchiefs, blue and bronze, mace 6 per dozen. Long ells, scarlet, Tls. 6. Camlets, Tls. 22 to 28. Lastings, Tls. 12 to 14. Woollens in no demand. Tin plates, Tls. 6, and Glass, Tls. 4 per box. Spelter, Tls. 8. Steel, Tls. 17 per picul. Rice, Tls. 1.7 to 1.8 per picul. Sugar, white, Tls. 6.5; brown, tls. 3.1. Wool Tls. 5 to 10 per picul. Oil, Tls. 5 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—The *Ziba*, from London, and the *T. G. Bunker*, from New York, have been the only arrivals during the fortnight with manufactures. The local demand is very dull indeed; the shipments up the Yang-tsze have been insignificant, owing to the menacing position of the rebels. Most of the business done has been for the North on foreign account, the advices thence being favourable. The following are the clearances of the fortnight:—Grey longcloths, 29,700 pieces; white ditto, 4,000 pieces; T-cloths, 18,000 pieces; Spanish stripes, 108 pieces; long ells, 300 pieces; camlets, 200 pieces; lastings, 80 pieces. American goods:—Drills, 7.500 pieces; stock, 270,000 pieces; sheetings, 5,000 pices; stock, 30,000 pieces; jeans, 1,000 pieces; stock. 18,000 pieces; spotted shir ings, 4,000 pieces at 1.8.4 to 1.8.8 for white, and 2.5.0 to 2.6.5 for assorted; brocades, 200 pieces, at 1.8.4 to 1.8.8 for white, and 2.5.0 to 2.6.5 for assorted; damasks, 330 pieces, at 4 4.0 to 4.6.0; handkerchiefs, 1,200 dozen, at 0.5.0 to 0.6.2; chintzes, 4,200 pieces, at 1.3.0 to 1.8.0; lead is quiet; iron very dull; tin plates, ditto; window glass in excessive stock, and dull.

CANTON. The sales have been quite insignificant during the fortnight, being reported as under:—Yarn, 150 bales; grey shirtings, 5,600 pieces; White ditto, 1,000 pieces; white brocades, 500 pieces, at $2.20 to $2.30. Spanish stripes, 48 pieces; sapanwood, 100 piculs; lead, 400 piculs; quicksilver, 60 flasks; nail-rod iron, 840 piculs.

HONG KONG.—The business of the fortnight has been most insignificant—in fact trade has been all but stagnated. The probability is that the Canton dealers have become alarmed at the unfavourable intelligence from Hankow, and are forcing their stocks upon the dealers of the adjacent places, which usually draw their supplies hence. The following are the only sales reported for the fortnight. except sales of damaged goods at auction:—Cotton yarn, 250 bales; shirtings, grey, 1,000 pieces; white, 2,500 pieces. Provisions, &c.; flour, Gallego and Harall are worth about $9 to $9 50 per barrel; American beef is quoted $9 to $10 per barrel; American pork, $15 per barrel. The market is glutted with articles under this denomination. Coals have arrived freely, and last quotations are hardly obtainable.

MANILA.—In the absence of fresh arrivals, the import market has been excessively dull, and few transactions have taken place. The *Soberano* and *Nueva Engracia*, from England, have not arrived. In Exports the rates for hemp have not recovered the fall of 25 cents. per picul, owing to the stoppage of orders for United States, and about 26,000 piculs from the country had been stored. Sugar could be had for $4.75 for current quality.

SINGAPORE.—In imports a small business has been done, but little or no fall has taken place in rates generally, and most of the junks loading have already sailed on their homeward voyage, and the season may be said to be over. A large quantity of sea-damaged piece-goods have been thrown on the market lately, which has also contributed to lessen the amount of wholesale transactions. In exports a moderate amount of business has been done in some of the staple articles of produce. Gambier, black pepper, pearl sago, sago flour, hides, and horns, are in good demand, and purchases to a fair extent have been made. Tin, sugar, coffee, rice, and tea, are not much inquired for.

BATAVIA.—Business has taken a decided change for the worse, owing to the native new year having passed over and with it the stimulus that it always gives to trade, and large quantities of damaged goods ex Britannia and F. Brumm being sold off at auction.

BANGKOK.—The business of the last fortnight has been on a moderate scale. Buffalo horns, rice, silk, and black pepper, being the principal articles that any trade has been done in. The other articles of produce are extremely dull of sale.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 1¾d. to 6s 2d.	6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 3d
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5⅛	4 5⅛ to 4 6
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 6⅛	4 6⅛ to 4 7
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 1	4 1⅛ to 4 1⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	11.70

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 294 to 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 215 to 216 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17⅛ dwts. B.; 11 to 11⅛ taels, and at Hong Kong 10 to 10½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 5c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26 per cent. di count.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	8 910,563	29,001,700	35,903,142	74,065,095	69,543
Comparative period last season	27,920 837	13,708,166	25,079,080	72,708,785	54,167
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	24,683,866	Piculs. 1,813
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	30,046,257	1,686
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	Bales 7,286
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,391,331	4,444
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 23,091	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	31,661	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1860, to Mar. 31, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 12,332,910	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,531,661	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334 200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77 327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990 255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789.792	88,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,168

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Mary and Louisa, from Shanghai, April 13, to New York. Tea, 453,300 lbs. Sarsnets, 100 pieces. Raw silk, 85 piculs.

Per Oriental, from Foo-chow-Foo, April 17, to Melbourne. Tea, 600,800 lbs.

Per Behar (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, April 15, to London. Silk, 661 bales. To the Continent, 212.

Per Pechelee, from Canton, April 20, to London. Tea, 386,600 lbs. Canes, 60 mil. Sundries, 36 packages.

Per White Swallow, from Hong Kong, April 21, to San Francisco. Sugar, 350 piculs; rice, 4,730; tea, 1,500 packages; oil, 150 piculs; fire-crackers, 3,950 boxes; China goods, 3,610 packages.

Per Challenge, from Hong Kong, April 23, to San Francisco. Tea, 47 packages; sugar, 100 piculs; China goods, 32 packages; coals, 100 tons.

Per Marion Moore, from Hong Kong, April 26, to Sydney and Melbourne. Tea, 15,000 lbs.; sugar, 900 piculs; oil, 350; China goods, 10,931 packages; prepared opium, 9,600 taels.

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EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Joshua Bates, to Melbourne, April 13. Sugar, 10,500 piculs; cigars, 35 mil.

Per Jumna, to Boston, April 13. Hemp, 9,600 piculs; sugar, 3,200; sapanwood, 200; hides, 231; cigars, 365 mil.

Per Sherwood, to New York, April 15. Hemp, 5,600 piculs; sapanwood, 100; hide cuttings, 590; cigars, 585 mil.; indigo, 660 ggls.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per America to London, April 28. Tin, 3,129 piculs; sugar, 1,883; cutch, 1,356; tapioca, 1,217; rattans, 203; india-rubber, 813; gutta percha, 71; black pepper, 2,990; buffalo hides, 187; cow hides, 165; buffalo horns, 60; nutmegs, 150; mace, 44; cloves, 2; fish maws, 19; gum Benjamin, 18; rum, 2,454 gallons; essential oil, 90 bottles.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Commerce to Falmouth, May 1. Gambier, 2,523 piculs; cutch, 326; sago flour, 1,683; buffalo horns, 82; tin, 41; white pepper, 105; tapioca, 169; black pepper, 1,260; buffalo hides, 15; rattans, 211.

Per Kamehameha IV. to Liverpool, May 2. Gambier, 5,911 piculs; sago flour, 5,071; tin, 239; coffee, 242; india-rubber, 52; raw sago, 107; rattans, 280; black pepper, 299; gutta percha, 50.

Per Sirocco to London, May 2. Gambier, 2,002 piculs; buffalo hides, 107; sapanwood, 100; rattans, 100.

Per Arracan to Falmouth, April 25. Tapioca, 72 piculs; tea, 145; sapanwood, 200; rattans, 249; buffalo horns, 26.

Per Elizabeth to Cowes, May 7. Gambier, 4,007 piculs; pearl sago, 318; white pepper, 79; gutta percha, 33; black pepper, 1,429.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: April 9, Ziba; From Liverpool: 9, Str. Nieman. From Cardiff: 12, William Darley; 22, Imperial. From Newcastle: 7, Louisa; 9, Adriatic; 12, Malabar; 30, Harriet Armitage. From New York: 11, Thomas G. Bunker.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: April 15, Marion; 25, Chrysolite; 30, Veronica. From Cardiff: 13, Pioneer; 23, Zanzibar; 27, Laughing Water. From Toulon: 16, Virginie. From Newcastle: 17, Golden Eagle. From Boston: 21, Nautilus. From Cronstadt: 18, H.R.M.S. Calevada.

At MANILA.—From Cardiff: April 9, Jan Daniel. From Cadiz: 9, H.C.M.S. General Laborde.

At SINGAPORE.—From Hamburg: May 6, Ceres. From Marseilles: 8, St. Anne. From Rotterdam: 5, Boni.

SAILED.

From KANAGAWA.—For London: April 5, Canton. For San Francisco, Kingfisher.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York: April 18, Mary and Louisa.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For Melbourne: April 18, Oriental.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: April 19, Podesta; 21, Petchelee. For Sydney: 26, Marian Moore. For San Francisco: 21, White Swallow; 23, Challenge.

From MANILA.—For Boston: April 13, Jumna. For New York: 15, Sherwood. For Melbourne: 13, Joshua Bates.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: May 2, Sirocco. For Liverpool: Kamehameha IV. For Falmouth: April 25, Arracan; May 7, Elizabeth. For Cork: 1, Commerce.

From PENANG.—For London: April 28, America.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Egmont, Zeba. For San Francisco: Onward.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Europe.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Golden Eagle, Geelong, Strathallan. For New York: Saracen. For Bordeaux: St. Clair. For Australia: Astarte, Wild Gazelle, Veloz. For Sydney and Melbourne: Matilda, New Great Britain, Conflict. For San Francisco: Cimber, Dictator, Eureka, Harkaway, Moonlight.

At MANILA.—For London: Kate.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Australia, Procymætia, Peter Symons. For Liverpool: Christopher Newton. For Cowes: Elizabeth. For Hamburg: Titania. For Holland: B. van Reener.

At PENANG.—For London: Parsee.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At KANAGAWA.—To London: Tea, £5. Silk, £7. Copper, £3.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £2 10s. to £3. Silk, £4 10s. To New York: Tea, $15. Silk, $25. A good business has been done during the past fortnight, and nearly all tonnage is engaged, owing to the decline in the price of bean cake. The principal settlements reported are Amalia and Syrian at $1,500 per month; Argus, $1,200 per month. Anna Maria to Nagasaki and back, at $4 per ton. To Swatow and back: John Norman, $6,000, and 50 lay days; Elizabeth, $4,800, and 50 lay days.

At AMOY.—Rates are still maintained, but there is less demand for tonnage. The Henry and Oscar has been chartered at $1,800 per month for 6 months. Ellen Masters for 4 months, at $2,000.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London: £2 10s. to £3. To New York: $9 to $9 50c. The export season to the above places being almost at a close, little business has been done. Hired emigration to the West Indies is entirely closed, owing to the monsoon, and the prospects of a good business being done on the Yang tsze River as soon as the ports were opened has been entirely frustrated, and consequently the business of the past fortnight has been smaller than for many months past. The principal charters reported are, Golden Eagle to London, at £3. Independence to New York, at $9 to $9 50c.; Matilda to Melbourne, £2,450, and £150 extra, if to Sydney. Conflict, at £1,900 Cimber to San Francisco, $20,000; Moonlight, at $28 per passenger, and $6 per ton. Harkaway, $23 per passenger, and $6 per ton. Rajah of Sarawak to Ningpo and Shanghai, at $4,600.

At MANILA.—To England: £3 to £4 5s. To New York: $8 to $10. Tonnage has become more abundant, and there are a few ships in harbour disengaged. The Regina Moris has been chartered to London, and Saracen to New York, at above rates. Wild Gazelle, to Australia, at £3 10s., and Anna Dignea to Sydney, at £2,600.

At BANGKOK. There is good demand for tonnage, and vessels are wanted to carry rice to China, freights having advanced to 70c. and 80c. per picul. The Vater Gruner and Rapids have both been chartered to Hong Kong at these rates.

At BATAVIA. To England, £3 10s. to £4. Rates are still well maintained, although there is a scarcity of produce, which will continue for three or four months yet. The Princess Louise has been chartered to Hamburg at the above rate, and the Henrica and General Michiels to China, both at 53c. per picul.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3 15s. to £4 5s. The engagements of the past fortnight have been small, owing to the few disengaged ships in port. The charters reported are:—Britannia to London, at above rate; Titania to Hamburg, at £3 12s. 6d. to £4 2s. 6d. The Gottorp, to load from rice ports to Europe on private terms.

At PENANG.—The Sirocco has been chartered at Singapore to load from here to London, at £3 12s. 6d. to £4 5s., taking 2,000 piculs of gambier from there at £3 12s. 6d.

CASUALTIES.

The Magenta (late the Zephyr) has been totally lost at Cape St. James, near Saigon. All the crew were saved.

The Japan (Brit.) struck on Oriental Rock, while under charge of a Chinese pilot, on the 23rd of April, and bilged, but has since been got on shore by the European pilot, where she now lies full of water. Only two tons of tea have been saved dry, and it is feared she will become a total loss.

The steamer Viscount Canning fell in with the Malakoff in the Gulf of Siam on the 12th April, and found that the crew had mutinied, but they had no firearms or irons on board which the captain supplied them with, and left her.

The Shooting Star got on shore off Cape St. James, and remained there for four days, when she was got off, and great difficulty was experienced in keeping the increase of water in the well subdued.

The second engineer of the steamer Bo-Peep, got his head into some part of the machinery when off Dodd Island, and was killed instantly. Captain Dodd immediately put back to Amoy.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: April 7, Pacific; 22, Runnymede. To Singapore: 6, Boni. To Manila: 6, Joaquina Victoria. From China to New York: 25, Eliza and Ellen. To Melbourne: 21, Melbourne. From Manila to New York: 6, Sultan. From Batavia to Holland: 21, Maarten van Rossem; 25, Nieuw Holland. From Singapore to Liverpool: 23, Crisis. From New York to Shanghai: 25 Union.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Jura	Steamer	—
Actæon	Surveying	26	Kienchang	—	—
Attalante	Steamer	—	Le Forte	Gunboat	—
Beagle	Screw	4	Marne	Frigate	—
Cambrian	Frigate	44	Mitrialle	Steamer	6
Centaur	Pad. Frigate	6	Perseverante	" "	—
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	Shanghai	" "	—
Cooper	Desp. Str.	—	Vengeance	St. Sloop	—
Coromandel	" "	6			
Encounter	Screw	14	AT COCHIN CHINA—		
Hercules	Hospital	—	Alarme	Gunboat	—
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Alon Prah.	" "	6
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	51	Avalanche	" "	6
Melville	Ship	6	Didon	Frigate	40
Minden	Hulk	—	Dordogne	Steamer	—
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Echo	Steamer	—
Pearl	Screw	20	Formosa	" "	—
Pioneer	Do.	6	F. de Norzagaray	" "	—
Reynard	Do.	4	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Ringdove	Do.	6	Garonne	Steamer	—
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	Granada	" "	—
Scout	Screw	21	La Place	Corvette	—
Simoom	Sc. Transp.	8	L Europeau	—	—
Snake	Screw	4	Lilly	Steamer	—
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	Loire	—	—
Touze	.....	—	Meurthe	St. Smithy	—
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	8	Nievre	—	—
Vulcan	" "	6	Peiho	Steamer	—
Waterman	Steamer	—	Pregent	" "	—
FRENCH.			Primanguet	" "	8
Andromache	Ship	—	Renommee	Frigate	—
Calvados	—	—	Rhine	—	—
Dierouledes	Steamer	—	Rhone	—	—
Durance	" "	12	Saone	Steamer	—
Duperre	Ship	—			
Forbin	Steamer	—	AMERICAN.		
Hong Kong	" "	—	Dacota	Steamer	—
Imperatrice Eugenie	" "	60	Hartford	" "	—
			Saginaw	" "	—

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

57 Dove	78 Drake	85 Cockchafer	92 Weasel
69 Kestrel	79 Janus	86 Firm	93 Bouncer
70 Slaney	80 Havoc	87 Staunch	94 Grasshopper
71 Leven	81 Haughty	89 Watchful	95 Banterer
72 Algerine	82 Forester	90 Flamer.	96 Snap
75 Clown	83 Opossum	91 Bustard	Insole
76 Woodcock	84 Starling	Hardy	

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THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

WE are in receipt of the Returns of the Import and Export Trade carried on under foreign flags at the port of Shanghai for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1860, published by the Foreign Inspectors of Customs at that port, which, coming in continuation of the previous half-yearly returns, of which we gave a digest a few months ago, enable us to frame an estimate of the value of the trade of Shanghai for the past year; at least as far as carried on in foreign vessels. This abstract is the more interesting just now, as it may be many months before the Board of Trade issues any statistical return of the trade of the Chinese ports. The opening of the empire, more generally to foreign commerce, necessarily gives a greater degree of interest for our merchants, manufacturers, and shippers, to all tradal returns; and it is fortunate that the statistics of imports and exports are now so promptly made up and issued at the principal ports. There is but little doubt that a very large share of the carrying trade, coasting and river, will come into our hands, and the proportion of American tonnage employed in those waters, is more likely to decrease than increase, owing to the civil discord prevailing in the States, which will circumscribe mercantile enterprise in the East. British merchants and shipowners, on the contrary, are directing their energies to that quarter, both for steam and sailing vessels. Exploring expeditions by land and river are being made into China, and particularly towards the Western provinces and the borders of Thibet, in order to ascertain what probabilities of trade, or of the collection of trade products there may be.

The importance of the trade of the port of Shanghai is shown in the Returns for the past year, from which it appears that the import and export trade carried on in foreign vessels exceeds £29,000,000 per annum, exclusive of that conducted in Chinese vessels. The trade of the last half-year generally shows an increase, as will be seen by the following comparative statement:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO SHANGHAI IN FOREIGN VESSELS IN 1860.

General merchandise, first half	£3,476,242
,, second half	5,063,251
Opium, first half	2,115,114
,, second half	2,722,251
Treasure, first half	2,082,993
,, second half	2,866,580
	£18,326,431

VALUE OF EXPORTS.

General merchandise, first half	£4,172,363
,, second half	6,040,196
Treasure, first half	427,403
,, second half	139,357
	£10,779,319

The value of the goods re-exported in the last half-year was £3,234,272.

The duties paid in the last half-year for tonnage, and on imports and exports, amounted to £245,323, against £314,144 in the first half-year. The entries of foreign vessels in the six months ending December were 558, registering 175,158 tons. Excluding the Ningpo or native boats flying foreign flags, the tonnage was thus divided:—75,976 British, 57,120 American, and 30,522 Continental, &c. The clearances numbered 526 vessels, and 161,461 tons. Of the square-rigged vessels, &c., 162 were British, 92 American, and 82 other foreigners. 17 American vessels arrived in ballast, and 18 cleared out in ballast.

Glancing down the imports in the last six months of 1860, we find that cotton and linen goods reached the value of about £1,500,000, and woollens about £250,000. Nearly half of the general imports (in value) are of European or American manufacture. Taking the leading exports, there is a large decline in the tea shipments as compared with the previous half-year, but this results, in a great measure, from the crop season falling early. The exports in the six months were, 32,230 piculs of black, and 35,980 of green; or, reduced to pounds, 9,194,761 lbs., thus distributed:—

	Black.	Green.	Total.
Great Britain ...	3,752,916	2,271,916	6,024,832
United States ...	327,706	2,582,868	2,910,574
Hong Kong and Coast ports...	40,638	42,565	83,203
Australia	176,152	—	176,152
	4,297,412	4,897,349	9,194,761

The silk shipments in the half-year were 56,219 bales, of which 25,390 bales went to Great Britain direct; 29,867 to Hong Kong, for England, the Continent, and Bombay; and 735 to the United States. There were also shipped 182 bales of coarse silk, 50 of refuse ditto, and 506 bales of cocoons, all to Great Britain.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The papers announce that the Minister of Finances has recently entered into a convention with the Company des Services des Messageries Imperiales, by virtue of which a postal service will shortly be established between Suez and the Indo-Chinese establishment at Saigon, with the embranchment of Aden to Reunion and the Mauritius, from Point de Galle to Calcutta, touching at Madras and Pondicherry, from Singapore to Batavia, from Saigon to Manila, and, finally, from Saigon to Hong Kong. This postal service will be carried on by means of twelve steamers of 3,625-horse power, accomplishing annually twelve voyages. It is thought that this maritime service will be a means of developing French industry and commerce. It is said that there is in circulation in the countries bordering the Indian Ocean 500,000,000f. of French capital. The establishment of a telegraphic line is also in contemplation, which, passing through Persia and the southern coasts of Asia, will permit merchants in the most extreme points of Europe to know in a few hours the rises or depressions of the prices of silk, tea, cotton, &c., in the Indian or Chinese markets, and to make instantaneous orders according to the demands of industry and Western consumption, as well as gain several months which are lost by the ordinary means of communication in ordering the shipments of goods.

The 5th Regiment of Marines which is to be formed will have its head-quarters and depôt at Toulon, and will be employed to garrison the new French possessions in Cochin China. The effective force of the garrison is fixed at 2,500, under the command of Vice-Admiral Charner, exclusive of the sailors on board the squadron of the station. The force will consist of—Marine Infantry, 1,400; Marine Artillery, 200; Engineers, 150; Military workmen, 50; Gendarmes, 50; Native Infantry, 500; Native Cavalry, 150, with 200 horses. Opinions differ among military and naval men respecting the value of this new conquest, or, as it is termed, the French province of Saigon; but the more general belief is that under an intelligent, firm, and friendly administration it will become, in a few years, the most important of French colonies, Algeria, of course, excepted. No fear is entertained of resistance or revolt on the part of the natives. The country is remarkable for the rich and varied character of its products, no less than for the advantages of its topographical and geographical position. It is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, in which the tide flows and ebbs for a distance of 186 miles from the sea-board. Some have an average width of a mile, and are navigable for vessels of the heaviest tonnage for a distance of from 80 to 100 miles from the coast. Nowhere else on the Indo-China seas is there a place to be found that offers advantages equal to Saigon for the establishment of the centre and head-quarters of a naval station. It satisfies all the requirements of strategical science; will allow of the cheap construction of graving docks, while the uplands will supply abundance of shipbuilding timber, and St. James's Cape is accessible to sailing-vessels coming from north or south, no matter what wind may be blowing. Occupying Metho, the whole of the trade of Camboja, it is anticipated, will pass by French hands, who will thus possess the supply of salt fish to the great markets of India and China, without counting the other products of the country, such as rice, ivory, silk, &c.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.

That part of the new tariff relating to imports is finished, and the plan published to elicit public opinion. The second part, touching the export articles, is now being worked out, the main principle of which is the abolition of all export duties

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favours the national flag without breaking any treaty, or giving other States reason to complain. In order to favour the Danish flag and enliven the trade with distant countries, Denmark has reduced the import duty on produce direct from China and the East Indies to the extent of 25 per cent., but subject to the condition that such vessels sailed from a Danish port with cargo, one-half of which must have been shipped in such port. This measure has been tried in Finland, and a premium of 15 per cent. is now conceded on goods imported there direct from transatlantic ports. But the Finnish ship-owners find it more advantageous to ship their timber to Denmark, land half the cargo there and take in Danish produce, in order to enjoy the reduction of 25 per cent. on the goods imported into that country on the return voyage.

Letters from Kiachta state that satisfactory accounts have been received from the caravan that started from that place for Peking on the 11th of March. It has proceeded by the new route, which lies more to the eastward than that taken by the Russian Embassy. At the fourth station from Urga the road approaches the river Kerulen, winding for a considerable distance along its banks, and then turns to the south-east. On this road no scarcity of water or fodder is experienced, there being found plenty of lakes and rivulets, and the surrounding country is more densely populated than that on the western road. The caravan had proceeded through Sastave, Duschikau, and Tschado, at which latter place it joined the other high road to the capital. By taking this route the Russians can in future pass through Dolonnor, which is celebrated throughout all Mongolia for its Fair. It is situated not far from Schehe where the Bogdochan at present resides. The caravan consisted of two hunded camels laden with sundry merchandise, and fifteen two-wheeled vehicles for the passengers, drawn by camels. With this caravan the Russian-America Company sent 30,000 roubles in coin, and goods to the value of 130,000 roubles. Mongolians have contracted to carry the convoy to Peking, but only after throwing great difficulties in the way. The price demanded, however, was very moderate, viz., for each camel-load, 30 lans (one lan being 2 roubles and 15 copecks); for silver, 100 gins (each gin 3½ poods, or 140 lbs.), 6 lans, 5 for furs and 4 for other articles. The agent Iwan Alexowitch Nerpin is to remain at Peking as resident representative of the merchants of Kiachta, and, in the absence of a Consular Agent at Urga, the former Burate Kowrigin, who has been converted to Christianity and been baptised, and served for some time as a Cossack officer, is to reside at that place in a similar capacity. It is expected that the Russian Government will shortly appoint a Consul there, as it is already beginning to become a place of some commercial importance.

With reference to the late act of emancipation of the serfs, the Senate of the Empire has voted an address of thanks to the Czar. It is stated on good authority that the Senate has also passed a vote unanimously conferring on his Majesty the present Emperor the title of "the Emancipator," by which style he will be known and remembered in future ages.

Rear-Admiral Kosakewitsch I. is confirmed in his appointment as Military Governor of the newly acquired coastern provinces in Eastern Asia, and Commander-in-chief of the Russian ports on the Pacific Ocean. At the same time the distinction has been conferred on him of Aide-de-Camp in the Emperor's suite, which gives him the privilege of sending in his reports direct to the Autocrat.

From official documents we learn that the quantity of precious metals obtained from the Imperial mines in the Altai Mountains in 1859 was 958 poods, 11 lbs., 20 zolotniks of pure silver, and 40 poods, 30 lbs., 72 zolotniks of gold, together with 31,000 poods of copper.

Vice-Admirals Iwanoff, Balk, and Count Heiden (who commanded the Russian squadron at Navarino, and assisted Sir Edward Codrington in destroying the Turkish and Egyptian fleets in that port in 1826 during the war of Greek independence), are promoted to the rank of full Admirals; Rear-Admirals Struchoff, Istomin, Zavoyka, and von Glasenap to be Vice-Admirals, and seven Captains of the Imperial Navy to be Rear-Admirals. Such a large promotion is exceedingly rare in the naval annals of Russia, especially in a time of profound peace like the present.

A letter from Irkutzk of the 11th of April has been received in this city, giving another practical proof of the prospective advantages to be derived from the treaty with China. Native commercial agents from that country were expected to arrive very shortly for the purpose of examining what articles of trade were to be had at Irkutzk, with the prices, quality, and stocks, and to study the system of payments now in use. They proposed making a considerable stay there, and then intended to proceed to the great annual fair at Nischny-Nowgorod.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, June 10.

In the First Chamber of the States-General the Colonial Budget passed after some discussion but without a division. On the other hand the new postal law to which the whole country was looking forward with such evident satisfaction and with no doubts as to its coming into operation on the 1st of September next, since it passed the Second Chamber by a triumphant majority of 54 to 6, was thrown overboard by the Upper House by 20 votes against 12. The Finance Minister warned the members that a rejection of the Bill would create a profound sensation throughout the country, and he was perfectly right in his premises. Great indignation is everywhere openly expressed at the conduct of the First Chamber in thus opposing the general wishes of the people, as the Bill contained the principle of a uniform rate of postage for all distances, and was justly very popular. The Dutch are by no means an excitable nation, and are generally disposed to take things coolly, but on this subject they feel very strongly, and in many towns "indignation meetings" are being organised, to give vent to an expression of public feeling and draw up petitions to the Chamber to revoke their decision. If the question should again be brought under discussion it will in all probability be passed, as many of the members, favourable to this measure, not anticipating this defeat, were absent from the House when the division took place.

In the great antagonistic question of free cultivation and free labour in Netherlands India, a deputation consisting of Messrs. Reynst, J. O. Hemert, and J. R. Couperus, arrived in this country some months since from Java. The first of these gentlemen was formerly the Vice-President of the Court of Netherlands India, the second is Director of Revenues and Domains, and the third a member of the Supreme Council. All three are connected with each other by marriage. The Colonial Minister, being able to offer much assistance to men of such experience and influence, was obliged to look seriously about him for support, and obtain the countenance even of protectionists, *quand meme*, and has found a certain Mr. Bartolo, who has published a pamphlet entitled "Free Cultivation and Free Labour," in opposition to that of Mr. Couperus, called "A Word in Reply to the Statements of the Ex-Governor-Generals Rochussen and A. J. Duymaer Van Twist concerning Free Labour."

An unfortunate accident has happened at Rotterdam to the barque *Zwerver*, Capt. B. F. Franzen, one of the vessels lately chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company. After discharging her homeward cargo, and whilst taking in ballast for Samarang, to which port she is bound, she had the misfortune to caut over, when she filled with water and sunk. Fortunately no lives were lost on board, as the crew were enabled to escape by the jib-boom of the brig *Tonia*, that was moored astern of her, but a landsman that was employed to carry out an anchor into the stream, capsized his boat and was drowned. It happened very providentially that a gang of twenty hired hands, who were engaged in ballasting the barque, had gone to dinner a few minutes before the accident happened, or else the loss of life might have been serious. The vessel has since been got up and pumped dry. She does not appear to have received any damage, but her owners have thought it prudent to have her hauled up on a slip for close examination.

A detachment of twenty-five men, most of them non-commissioned officers, under the command of Major P. G. Anemaet, returning from leave of absence, and accompanied by Lieutenants J. Boelsums and H. W. Genger, embarked last week, at Rotterdam, on board the Dutch chartered barque *Tollens*, Capt. B. Verhagen for Java, calling at St. George d'Elmina, to take on board a further detachment to complete the reinforcement. In reply to a question put by Mr. Rickevorsel in the First Chamber a few days ago, the Minister of the Marine stated that a squadron was fitting out and would be sent with as little delay as possible to the coast of North America, for the protection of the Dutch interests in those waters. This confirms what I wrote in my last. In addition to the *Djambi*, Captain-Lieutenant Hansen, which is under orders to sail on the 16th inst., the steam-corvette *Apeldoorn*, Lieut.-Commander J.

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on native produce with the exception of rags, timber, leeches, and bones. A semi-official article in the *Morsky Sbornik* contains some excellent proposals as to the means of evading the difficulties in which Russia is placed by her reciprocity treaties with other nations, and instances the case of Denmark, which Hugenholtz, is getting ready for sea with the utmost dispatch, and will sail on the 10th inst. Both these fine ships of war will proceed in the first instance to Curaçoa, which is the point of rendezvous for the whole squadron.

The king has confirmed the appointment made by the Governor-General of Netherlands India, of Mr. D. C. Noordzieck, as resident of Madoioen.

In addition to the late increase in the number of salaried Protestant clergymen in India, the king has ordered by Royal Decree of the 28th ult., that two military chaplains be appointed to the European troops serving out there, at a salary of 400 florins per month, and 40 florins for forage, with a rise of 100 florins per month after each period of five years' service, and the right to claim a pension at any time on retiring after ten years' service, at the rate of 120 florins for each year of service, but not exceeding 2,400 florins.

The number of cadets entered at the military academy for the East India Army this spring, in conformity with the announcement of the Colonial Minister, as mentioned in a former letter, is far more numerous than was anticipated, being twenty-four for the Infantry, two for the Cavalry, twenty-four for the Artillery, and twenty-six for the Engineers.

Subjoined is the list of passengers to and from India :—

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Holland, Capt. Aufmorth, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya.—Mr. J. F. Hagedoorn.

Per Willemina Clara, Capt. Abrahams, from Amsterdam to Batavia.—Mrs. Morbotter and three daughters, Miss de Ruyter, Miss Willems, Miss Eymers, Mrs. Braams and daughter, Mrs. van Mulken, Mr. Mulder, and Mr. van Borst.

Per Cornelia, Capt. Jaski, from Amsterdam to Batavia.—Messrs. J. A. Ameln and A. Ricordo.

Per Gebroders, Capt. de Groot, from Amsterdam to Batavia.—Mr. H. J. van Munster.

Per Kosmopoliet, Capt. Bouten, from Rotterdam to Batavia.—Mrs. van Gennep, child, and servant, Miss de Vos, Miss E. Epp, Miss A. Rudolph, Miss E. Indewey, Miss A. H. Indewey, Mr. J. C. Casembroot and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. van Beers de Sonnaville and two children ; Messrs. H. E. van der Hout, D. Bowyer, C. A. Halverhout (Lieutenants, R.N.), A. L. Thierens (Purser, R.N.), B. Perk, H. de Val, A. Bastian, P. J. van der Heyde (Rittmeester E. I. Cavalry), F. C. Burgers and F. de Steenhuyzen (Second Lieutenants of E. I. Infantry), J. Jongblood (Military Apothecary); a Java female, several servants and one hundred and fifty soldiers.

Per Diligence, Capt. Smit, from Amsterdam to Batavia.—Mrs. M. J. Deutz van Reen.

Per Sophie Amalie, Capt. Lourens, from Amsterdam to Samarang.—M. J. L. Schnitzler.

Per Tylingsie, Capt. Auwehand, from Amsterdam to Batavia.—Mr. K. Dei.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Doelwyk, Capt. van der Putte, at Rotterdam, from Banjoewangie.—Mr. and Mrs. Doormar and family.

Per Amazone, Capt. Abbink, at Nieuwe Deep, from Batavia.—Capt. A. van der Windt.

Per Dyonisia Catharina, Capt. Berkelbach, at Nieuwe Deep, from Java.—Messrs. H. J. van Spanje and J. Lambregt.

Per Eva Johanna, Capt. van Bochove, at Brouwershaven from Batavia.—Mr. Kamerling, two sailors of the shipwrecked bark Twee Jeannes, and twenty-seven invalided soldiers.

Per Johanna Christina, Capt. Obelt, at Amsterdam, from Batavia.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Spukerman van Wezelenburg, two children, and attendants, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Havenga, Mr. and Mrs. P. Diepenbrink, Mr. de Bruyn, Mr. G. P. Binder, Mr. H. van der Watering, Mr. T. Blumentrit, Mr. J. Brudersen, Mrs. A. Klusmann, and Miss W. de Guay-Fortmans.

Per Jan van Brakel, Capt. de Bawer, at Nieuwe Deep, from Banjoewangie.—Messrs. C. C. and J. G. Schot.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE is remarkably firm, and if the transactions have been somewhat limited, it is not owing to want of orders from purchasers, but rather in consequence of the more popular qualities beginning to get scarce, and not keeping equal to the demand. Some parcels of Java and Pedang, ex *Noach* and *Joseph and Louise*, that were still in first hands, have been sold at higher prices. Ordinary and good ordinary may be quoted 1 to 1⅛ cents. above sale prices. To execute orders on hand common greenish Java of doubtful taste has been taken at 38 and 38½ cents. Fine coloured blue and green Java have been sold freely, and the market is cleared of these descriptions.

In RAW SUGARS the transactions in East India were large, but the prices paid were ½fl. to ¼fl. below the figures of the March sale. The result of the company's sale of 63,461 kranjangs Java sugar at Rotterdam, on the 28th of May, was as follows :—

Standard sample.		Kranjangs.	Valuation.	Sold at
No. 9	Yellow ...	1,298 ...	31¾ fl. ...	31¼ fl.
10	„ ...	1,585 ...	33 ...	32¾
11	„ ...	2,225 ...	34 ...	35
12	Grey	2,796 ...	34¾ ...	35
13	„ ...	2,507 ...	35¼ ...	35½
14	Half white ...	2,903 ...	36¼ ...	36¾
15	„ ...	4,818 ...	37 ...	37½
16	White	15,478 ...	37¾ ...	38¼
17	„ ...	17,573 ...	38½ ...	37½
18	„ ...	7,272 ...	39 ...	38¾
19	„ ...	550 ...	39½ ...	39¼

All sold; the inferior qualities and the highest numbers went rather below the valuation, whilst the middle descriptions fetched better prices, establishing a rise of from ½ to 1 florin, but still not equal to those of the March sale.

TEA in good request, but without alteration in prices. At a sale of 2,495 quarter-chests. 714 eighths, and 36 sixteenths, ex *Catharina* from Foo-Chow Foo held at Rotterdam this week, the whole quantity sold with spirit at following prices:—Congou, common, 75—81, fine, 85—93; Souchong, superfine, 116—118. Oolong, extra fine, 128; Gunpowder, 151 -154; Hysant, extra fine, 192. At another sale 800 packages of Congou ex *Thetis*, from Hong Kong, were offered, but only a part sold, 92 being paid for finest new seasons.

In DRUGS no alteration to report.

About 1,000 blocks of BANCA TIN have changed hands at rather easier rates than in my last report, the highest price obtained being 74 fl. The company have advertised 138,553 blocks for sale on the 26th inst., after which about 7,700 of Billeton tin will be submitted to public competition. The following figures will show the fluctuations in the prices of Banca tin in this market for the last twenty years:

1842	44 fl.	1847	55 fl.	1852	51 fl.	1857	86½ fl.
1843	36½	1848	45½	1853	68	1858	67
1844	41	1849	55	1854	72	1859	77
1845	55	1850	41¼	1855	67	1860	80
1846	53	1851	46½	1856	82	1861	74

SALE OF SHIPS AT AMSTERDAM.

Dutch barque Anna and Helena	6,800 florins.	
„ ship Philip van Marnix	26,200	„
„ schooner Zwalow	4,850	„
„ barque Sooloo	14,100	„
„ ship Johanna Maria Christina (1-32) ...	500	„
„ ship Wilhelmina (1-20)	2,900	„
„ ship Zaanstroom (4-40)	not sold	
„ ship Estaffette (2-38)	ditto	
„ barque Jan Schouten (at Dordrecht) .	54,000	„

THE EARL OF ELGIN AND THE GROCERS' COMPANY.

On the 5th of June the Earl of Elgin was admitted "a brother Grocer," and entertained at a magnificent banquet in the hall of the Grocers' Company. About one hundred and twenty gentlemen sat down to dinner, among whom were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Hardwicke, General Peel, Colonel M'Murdo, Mr. Thomas Bowring, &c. In reply to the Master's toast proposing his health, Lord Elgin spoke as follows :—"About this day last year was that on which the vessel which was carrying out to China the whole special Embassy met with the disaster which very nearly resulted in bringing the mission to a premature close. However, I think I may now say that we have succeeded in bringing the war with China to a termination—a result which was, in the first place, due to the gallant army, and in the next to the gallant navy, which accompanied the Embassy; for I must here repeat what I have said several times before, that though the services of the army were more conspicuous, those of the navy were not a whit less important. I believe that this country regards the Treaty with China as of sufficient consequence to have justified the risk of shipwreck to twenty embassies. As showing what would have been the feeling if the war with China had been protracted, I may mention that at a most critical moment of my proceedings I received a letter written by a friend of mine, a most eminent statesman, who stated to me that the war was most unpopular in this country; that there had been a discussion on it in a place for which I have a most profound respect, though I dare not mention it, and that in that place not one single individual said a word in favour of the war, though many said a great deal against it. That was a most agreeable communication for a public servant to receive in reference to an affair with which he had to deal at a distance of ten thousand miles from his own country. The letter went on to say that the universal opinion was that what we wanted in this country was, not political relations, which led to war, but trade, which did not. I confess for myself that I entirely adopt that sentiment; but after my experience in China I must be permitted to doubt that you can have trade with that country without political relations. You may have trade with a civilised country without political relations, but in China, if there was no convention, the authorities might at any moment refuse to allow merchants to trade at all, or impose regulations that virtually would amount to a prohibition. Some years ago a vessel was anchored in Canton, and an anniversary—the King's birthday, perhaps occurring, the men fired a salute. A woman was killed by a wadding from one of the guns, and the Mandarin at that port said, "We will have no more trade with you till the man who fired the shot which caused the woman's death is given up." If I am correctly informed the man was given up. I should like to know what master of an English ship would in the present day give up a man for having discharged his duty, to be disembowelled, or consigned to perhaps a still more cruel fate? I repeat that I agree with those who think that it is not political relations, but trade that we want with China; but we adopt political relations as indispensable to trade. We may congratulate ourselves in having secured these; and I am happy to say that all the news which I have received from China since my return home induces me to believe that our relations are established on such a footing as that they are not liely to be disturbed in future.

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Correspondence.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Trusting that they will not be unacceptable to your readers, I enclose you a few notes anent the immigration of Chinese coolies to British Guiana.

It may be remembered that, some six or seven years since, the *Lady Elgin* and several other ships were despatched from Amoy or Hong Kong with coolies for Demerara. These were private adventures, and considered to be failures; for, as the vessels left late in the season, they made long passages, and met in consequence with a very serious amount of mortality. The present season is the second during which this emigration has been revived and carried on under the auspices of the Demerara Government. During the year 1859-60, there were despatched from Canton and Hong Kong six vessels, conveying to George Town 1,974 emigrants; of these 299 were women, and 108 male and female children; for it should be known that the promoters of this emigration insist upon its being, as far as possible, a *family* one. The casualties among the emigrants were less than would have occurred, on an average, among an equal number of persons on shore; a fact speaking volumes in favour of the agent, the inspectors, captains, surgeons, and all concerned in the transit. The first ship dispatched this season was the *Sebastopol*, which left Canton late in December, with 330 coolie passengers in medical charge of the writer. We arrived at George Town on March 28, 1861, a passage of 95 days, which includes a detention of five days at the Cape. We lost on the passage, one man and two women. During my stay at Demerara (about a month) two other ships, the *Claremont* and *Red Riding Hood*, also with coolies, arrived from China. The three vessels augmented the population of British Guiana by at least 900 male and female adults and children, their aggregate mortality having been *less than one per cent.!*

British Guiana, as your readers may be aware, is a rich and fertile portion of South America, watered by the Oronico, the Essequibo, the Demerary, the Berbice, and other fine rivers, and extending from 6 deg. or 7 deg. north; southward, how far no one seems to know. Rich, I have said, but not rich in labour; fertile, I have said, yet nine-tenths of it is bush. Even now it exports 70,000 tons of sugar yearly, but has the potentiality of producing ten times as much; and had it the supply of muscle, could add another cypher to the figures used. The aboriginal Indians are few and averse to active industry; the freed negroes are lazy and averse to industry, either active or passive. Subsisting sumptuously on salted fish, with a few plantains, the negro can earn by two or three days' toil, enough to keep himself for a week. The planters of British Guiana fighting this, their battle of life, competing on the one hand with Little Barbadoes possessing a population large as their own; on the other with Cuba with its slave labour, prudently put their shoulders to the wheel, and procuring from Europe the best machinery, look towards India and China for their supplies of free labour. The Chinese immigrant's history may be considered in three stages, his engagement in China, his passage out, and his condition and prospects on arrival at his new home. Into the latter I made it my business to inquire, so far at least as the short period of a month's stay afforded opportunity. The operations of the Demerara Government by their agent, Mr. Austin, are so well known at Canton and Hong Kong, that it is almost superfluous for me to refer to them here; his depots at those places are open, and the machinery by which they are conducted, patent to all. Many in their simplicity believe that in carrying on this work, Mr. Austin has the co-operation and active assistance of the Allied Commissioners at Canton, as well as of the Hong Kong Government officials. Such, however, is by no means the case; unless, indeed, a change has of late come o'er the spirit of their dream. Sir John Bowring declared that female emigration from China was a chimera, and Sir John having prophesied, was loth to be found a false prophet, and has apparently inoculated his successor with his ideas. The Allied Commissioners, who ought to have known better, made no distinction between this free emigration, under the British flag, to one of our own colonies, and that to Cuba or to Callao; and appeared to proceed on a uniform principle of throwing as many impediments in the way of emigration in general, as they could. It is to be hoped that Lord Elgin, on his return to the South of China, may have improved matters somewhat, if only for the sake of many hundreds of starving Chinese who may be removed from a sphere where their labour is superabundant and earnings precarious, to one where men are needed and labour is remunerated.

A starving Coolie seeks admission to, say, the depot at Canton; he is received and fed, and if he has a family in the country, may also get a loan of the dollars necessary to bring them to Canton. After an interval of some days, for consideration, he is called upon to enter into articles of agreement; this is done, both in Chinese and English, in the presence of the emigration officer attached to the British Consulate, whose duty it is to see that all its provisions are fully understood by the intending emigrant. By these Fokei engages himself to work and serve as an agricultural labourer in British Guiana for five years from the date of his reaching that country. Seven and a-half hours is the time specified for labour during six days in each week; with a reservation of not less than five days to be set apart as holidays at the Chinese new year. In return for this he is to receive a free passage, a supply of clothing, and wages at the rate of four dollars per month, with food, house, garden-ground, medical attendance, and the means of corresponding monthly, free of expense, with his relatives in China, and of remitting money to them. Thus far the arrangements are proper enough; but when the ship is ready for sea, with all her passengers on board, the Custom-house authorities step in and cause needless detention, by inspecting and re-examining all the emigrants who have already been thoroughly sifted by the consular officer. This work of supererogation is avoided when ships take in their passengers at Hong Kong. During the voyage Fokei is an object of unceasing attention. The authorities have taken care to have his ship well found and ventilated; water, chow-chow, fuel, oil, medicines, are in abundance; and the surgeon is instructed to take in at the Cape such quantities of fresh vegetables, &c., as he may think advisabie. Few of those on board the *Sebastopol* ever lived so well in their lives before, and some who embarked half-starved were landed at Demerara, fat as pigs. The principal sickness was from want of hard work. Arrived at their destination, the immigrants are visited and inspected by the harbour-master, the health officer, and the immigration agent-general; the name, age, birth-place, previous occupation, &c., of each one is carefully recorded; and they are allowed to form themselves into groups of twenties, thirties, &c., for distribution to such estates as they may be allotted, and in the course of a few days are conveyed in small schooners, or steamers, or by railway, to their new homes. Families, of course, are never separated; and on some of the larger estates there are schools for the children.

The Demerara Government having passed what it calls a "Heathen Marriage Act," insists upon re-marrying each newly-arrived husband and wife, and the registrar having performed the ceremony, presents each party with their "marriage lines!" a part of the story rather puzzling to my celestial friends. This functionary, however, is a veritable Cresswell, and as readily unties the knot, should either party plead "incompatibility of temper;" the only stipulation being that the man and woman must go to the same estate.

It is at the option of the coolie at any time within a year of his arrival, to elec *to be paid for his services by the task*, and thus be placed on the same footing as any of the non-indentured labourers of the colony; in such a case he still gets house, garden, &c., but waives his claim to food. The industrious ones soon find it their interest to avail themselves of this option, for by it they can earn 75c. per day. Their chow-chow, &c., will at first cost them as much as $10 a month, but as soon as they get their gardens under cultivation, and with the assistance of their yams, plantains, and sweet potatoes, raise a pig or two; their expenses will be much reduced. At the end of his first year's apprenticeship the coolie can release himself from his indenture by a payment to the colony of $75—the cost of his passage from China. The women are not indentured, but can always find remunerative employment.

British Guiana is by no means so unhealthy a *locale* as is sometimes believed, although a stranger might imagine the reverse on inspecting the numerous well-arranged hospitals on the various estates, and the ample provision of medical attendance insisted upon by the authorities. To the Chinese, especially, the climate seems well adapted. Periodical visits are made by Government inspectors to the estates; it being the duty of these gentlemen to see that the provisions of the law are carried out, and to ascertain from the labourers if they have causes of complaint. Riding one Sunday afternoon on the railway, extending now from George Town some twenty miles towards Berbice, I was pleased at meeting with three Chinese, who got in at the Beterverwagling station: they had been out for a holiday, and had each got a piece of fresh sugar cane, five or six feet long. These men had been a year in Demerara, and pronounced it a "No. 1 fine country." On other occasions I met with those who complained that their money did not go so far as in China. Possibly the selection of emigrants made in China has not always been judicious. Generally speaking, the Hakas make better immigrants than the Puntis; as a Norfolk or Dorsetshire labourer would be preferred in the Far West to a Spitalfields weaver or Manchester spinner. One planter complaining to me of the batch allotted him ex *Sebastopol*, said he had got nine pedlars, eight barbers, one umbrella maker, one soldier, one professional gambler, but not one agricultural labourer! Surely the district between Swatow and Amoy would afford better men than can be got out of a large city like Canton; but, wherever obtained, equal care should be taken in the selection of the female as the male emigrants; small-footed women do not make the best sailors; and low as the mortality has hitherto been on board Mr. Austin's ships, it has been chiefly among the women: this should not be lost sight of.

There is, and has for some time, been a large immigration of Indians from Madras and Calcutta, but in British Guiana there is room for all. Soon after the emancipation the planters introduced Portuguese from Madeira, but the supply of these is limited. The latter have prospered remarkably, and the majority are in independent circumstances, and having accumulated money, have by degrees got much of the internal trade of the colony into their hands. I am credibly informed of one Portuguese gentleman, who now owns two or three estates and much house-property ir George Town. He was originally an indentured agricultural labourer. Walking up and down Water-street, the Queen's-road of George Town, we see numerous small stores owned by Portuguese, and is it too much to expect that the industrious dollar-worshiping Chinaman will, in due time, get his share of the loaves and fishes? He must not, however, expect every thing to be *couleur de rose*, or to obtain the advantages I have pictured without a fair amount of toil and labour.

May, 1861. W. J. P.

THE EARL OF ELGIN AND SIR HOPE GRANT.

The members of the Special Embassy to China and of the China staff entertained the Earl of Elgin, K.T., G.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., at a banquet on Thursday evening, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street. Among the company were Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, C.B., the Hon. J. F. Stuart Wortley, the Hon. T. J. Havell Thurlow, Lieut.-Colonel Crealock, Major H. B. Loch, C.B., Dr. Home, V.C., Mr. John Loch, Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., Colonel Stevenson, C.B., Major the Hon. J. Dormer, Major Biddulph, Major the Hon. Augustus Anson, V.C., Major Wilmot, V.C., Major Greathead, C.B., Captain Frank Grant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, C.B.

MACADAMISED STREETS IN CHINA.

A French periodical, *Le Journal pour Tous*, states that the system of road-making introduced into England by Mr. MacAdam, has been in common use for centuries in China. The journal pretends to account for our becoming acquainted with the system in the following plausible manner:—When Lord Macartney went on his celebrated mission to Peking in 1792, his secretary was Sir George Staunton, whose father was a wealthy landed proprietor residing at Bristol, and employed Mr. MacAdam as his architect and engineer. Sir George returned to England in 1799, and communicated many things to the Royal Society of London, and, amongst others, this Chinese mode of making roads, which was first executed by Mr. MacAdam at Bristol, in 1801, from the descriptions given him by Sir George Staunton. The experiment proved so successful, that it has since been everywhere adopted.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

THE TAEPINGS *VERSUS* THE IMPERIALISTS.

MR. DUNLOP, the Member for Greenock, and learned in the law, called the attention of the House, on the 31st ult., to the position of the REBELS in China, and our neutrality towards them. In substance he moved "An Address to HER MAJESTY "to instruct the British Ambassador in China to afford equal "facilities for trading with the IMPERIALISTS and REBELS, and "to preserve a strict neutrality between them." After the explanations furnished by Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. DUNLOP appears to have derived his information from the official correspondence which has been recently published. Had he been guided more by the narrative of events which have been published in connection with Admiral HOPE'S expedition up the Yang-tze-Kiang, through the heart of the Rebel districts, we think he would have found more satisfactory proof that our policy in China has been distinguished by a desire to treat the REBELS as the *de facto* rulers of the provinces of which they have gained possession, the only stipulation being, "Do not oppose our pro-"gress through your dominions." This was placing them on the same footing as the IMPERIALISTS, our course towards them having been precisely similar. A reference to the notification issued by Commander APLIN, of H.M.S. *Centaur*, published in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 13th May, very clearly illustrates this. The notification of Mr. PARKES also says, "that all intercourse held with any place in their (REBEL) pos-"session will be conducted under such conditions as the in-"surgent authorities, with the approval of the senior naval "officer, shall think proper to prescribe."

That we should lay ourselves out to trade with both powers is undoubtedly the only correct course open to us, but in a case similar to the threatened attack on Shanghai where the lives and property of British subjects were at stake, we could not have acted otherwise than to warn them off. We may venture to say that no resident at that port, at the time, thought otherwise, excepting a small number who had an interest in the spoliation which would have followed a REBEL occupation of the city. Had the Insurgents shown more fitness to govern when in possession of Shanghai in 1854 it might have been otherwise, but, unfortunately, all our experience proves that the main object which incites them to action is far indeed from being a patriotic one, and that a desire to plunder and grow wealthy on their spoils, is the ruling motive by which they are actuated. The discussion which has taken place in the House will probably give a more decisive character to the instructions issued to our Ambassador in China, on the necessity of maintaining a neutral policy; it will certainly do good, by giving greater ventilation to a subject on which so much misconception exists at present in this country. It is only gross ignorance, or the indulgence of a delusive dream, which can lead any Englishman to vindicate the part now being enacted by the Insurgents. It will not do to say that the Tartar Government being evidently rotten, any other Government will prove a boon to the Empire. The Devil, in "Paradise Lost," speaks of finding in the lowest deep, a lower deep, and certes that lower deep is at present occupied by the Taepings. If by any happy chance a change should, in the future, come over the REBELS, it may be expedient for us to alter our policy towards them; as it is, it would be injurious to the commercial interests of England to swerve in the slightest degree from the strictly neutral attitude we have assumed.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

THE correspondence arising out of the recent disturbances in Japan has just been printed and presented to Parliament. It will serve to refresh the memory of those who have been already made acquainted with the facts to which it refers, but these documents will afford but a partial view to readers who bring no previous knowledge to bear upon the subject. If, as we have all along maintained, Mr. ALCOCK and his colleagues committed a blunder in leaving Yedo and taking up their quarters at Yokuhama, they have the rare advantage to boast of that that blunder has apparently resulted in success. The man who makes a foolish venture and gains in spite of his folly is certain to proclaim to all the world how wise he has been, and Mr. ALCOCK'S official correspondence betrays a somewhat undignified exultation when he relates how, in spite of the American Minister's predictions, he has been able to return to Yedo with flying colours. We give our British Envoy credit for being a very clever man,—

> "He knows what's what, and that's as high
> As metaphysic wit can fly."

He has a considerable command of language, great facility in detecting any flaw in the arguments of an opponent, and a happy art of giving a plausible colouring to his own. In a long letter to Mr. HARRIS, he seizes with rare dexterity upon the weak points of that gentleman's arguments in favour of remaining at Yedo, and throws into the background the really strong reasons which induced him to stay at the capital: and this is done so ably that while under the fire of his adversary Mr. HARRIS is made to appear rather foolish. The small bickerings of small men, the jealousies and contentions which so often disturb the equanimity of private life, seem strangely out of place in an official correspondence. Yet it is absurd enough to be amusing, to see how the Ministers of the two greatest countries in the world can engage in the same kind of foolish sparring in which Smith and Jones, and their respective wives, are apt to indulge across the street. Do not let us be misunderstood. We are perfectly aware that the expression is altogether different in the one case to what it is in the other, but the spirit is the same, and there is more than one touch of personal feeling in Mr. ALCOCK'S correspondence with our Foreign Secretary which shows how nettled he is with Mr. HARRIS, and how pleased he is to disappoint his predictions by returning to Yedo in triumph. We do not see anything in Mr. HARRIS'S reply to make us doubt but that he would have acted in the same way if the tables had been turned. The impression left on our minds by the perusal of this correspondence is, therefore, not a pleasant one. From one of the despatches from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Mr. ALCOCK, it would appear that there is some doubt as to the entry of British subjects into Yedo on the 1st of January next as stipulated by treaty. The following is the extract alluded to:—

"I should wish to have your opinion, whether it is desirable to insist upon the provision of the treaty which admits of the residence of British subjects generally in the capital of Yedo after the 1st of January, 1862. In forming an opinion upon this point, the somewhat analogous case of Canton will naturally occur to your mind; and, whatever course should be decided on, the expediency of guarding in Japan against similar irritating discussions on such a point as those which have prevailed in China must constantly be kept in view."

The details of trade at Yokohama are thus given:—

"The exports of 1860 were of the declared value of £824,000, more than half of which left in British vessels; the imports in British vessels were of the value of £133,000; and those in American, Dutch, and French vessels, £65,000; 103 merchant-vessels, of 40,905 tons, entered the port, 52 of them British vessels, of 21,724 tons. British vessels paid import and export duties and shipping dues to the amount of £30,000; American, Dutch, and French vessels, to the amount of £24,000. With the exception of spelter, dyewoods, and a few medicines, the Japanese have not been in the habit of buying our imports to any considerable extent, until, through the stoppage of business at Shanghai last year, cottons and woollens were forced into the market."

With the exception of these statements, there is nothing in the papers which requires any further remark, nothing which throws fresh light upon a subject with which all our readers are familiar. We believe that every important point referred to has been already fully considered in our Journal, and the main value of this correspondence is, that it comes to us with the authority of a Parliamentary document.

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MR. MOSS'S CASE.

We are now in a position to state that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has instructed Mr. ALCOCK to invite Mr. Moss back to Japan, and also to remit the fine imposed upon him. We also believe that instructions will be sent to compromise the claims of Mr. Moss, which have been entered in the shape of an action in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong. Our readers will remember the earnest manner in which we condemned the proceedings of Mr. ALCOCK as illegal and arbitrary, and it is satisfactory to find we are now confirmed in our opinion by the law officers of the Crown.

THE NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

The directors of the "China and Japan Steam Navigation Company," after the allotment of the shares on the 30th ult., invited tenders for building six steamers. The preliminary arrangements of the "China River Steam Navigation Company" are progressing. Two new vessels have been ordered here, and two in America by private firms in the China trade. The paddle steamer building by Messrs Mare and Co., of Blackwall, for Messrs. Dadaboy, Nourojée, and Co., will be ready for launching next month, as also the one building for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., at Birkenhead. The tow boat for the Shanghai river, building under the superintendence of Captain Macfarlane, by Mr. Laird, will be shortly ready, and by the size of her paddle-wheel and suitable model, she bids fair to prove an efficient tug. The launch of the screw steamer building on the Clyde for Messrs. Apcar and Co., will take place about the 28th inst., and we understand that a paddle steamer has been ordered by the same firm to be built on the Thames, for the Coast of China. The screw boat for Messrs. Lapraik and others; building by Messrs. Wingate and Co., Clyde, is in a forward state, as also the one for Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co., but the builders in this country try the patience of superintendents, who have been in China, by their slow progress.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

We refer our readers to a valuable letter in another portion of our columns on the subject of Chinese Immigration. It is written by an eye-witness on board the *Sebastopol*, who has carefully investigated the subject, and we are glad to find that his independent examination of the question leads him to adopt the same views which have been always maintained in this journal. It was well that the West India Committee in Demarara selected such a man as Mr. Austin for their agent in this important undertaking. His admirable arrangements have hitherto been attended with the most marked success; and nothing can be more striking than the difference between the forced and odious system of the "trade" from China to Cuba, and the free system which is now being carried out under the auspices of the Demerara Government. From the statements in the letter, we find that the immigration of Chinese to Guiana has been accomplished with a mortality of less than one per cent., a proof that with proper management the system may be adopted on a large scale without any evil consequences. Indeed, the constitution of JOHN CHINAMAN is far more adapted for such a change than that of the Indian coolies; and we observe that in the two last arrivals at Trinidad from Calcutta, the mortality on the voyage has been at the rate of 15 and 20 per cent. Part of this may, of course, be owing to the bad accomodation on board the vessels; but the greater part is, we believe, to be attributed to the Indian constitution.

THE CHINA MAILS.—In reference to the letter which appeared in *The Times* of the 12th, on the subject of the proposed stoppage of the bi-monthly mail to China, it is necessary to repeat what has been already noticed in this journal, viz., that measures are in progress for inducing Government to continue the mail, the result of which will in due time be announced.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS have been published containing the despatches of Mr. Parkes and Admiral Hope on the condition of the rebels up the Yang-tze-Keang, which fully confirm the opinions expressed in our leading article of this date as well well as in previous numbers of the journal.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHINA.

(31st.) Mr. DUNLOP moved that an address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to instruct her representative in China, in the exercise of an impartial neutrality between the two contending parties in that empire, to afford to British subjects equal facilities for commercial intercourse with both, and to seek to maintain a friendly understanding, for the purposes of trade, not only with the Imperial Government, but also with the *de facto* rulers of provinces which Her Majesty's subjects have occasion to trade in, or to pass through, for commercial objects, so as to avoid all unnecessary risk of interruption of traffic or hostile collision. The hon. gentleman said that in two instances British ships had fired upon forts in the hands of the insurgents. One was in 1858, under the very eye of Lord Elgin, and the other was at the ports near Shanghai. That would not be considered as neutrality. We were now hiring our troops at Shanghai to the Imperial Government. This put it in the power of the Emperor of China to boast to the insurgents that the Queen of England was one of his sovereign vassals, giving him our troops and receiving pay for them. So much with regard to military neutrality. In reference to neutrality as to matters of ttrade, he might state that on the 8th August, 1860, a notice was issued by che British Consul at Shanghai, warning British subjects not to hold interciourse with the insurgents, as it would be a violation of international printhples to do so until they were recognised by Her Majesty. How could saat be considered neutrality? What would our merchants at Liverpool wy, if this principle of international law had been applied to the States hich had seceded from the Union in America? The insurgents had always been anxious to be on good terms with us, and to them no such atrocities as those committed by Commissioner Yeh could be charged. The hon. gentleman concluded by expressing a hope that the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would give the House some satisfactory explanation on the subject.—Mr. BAXTER, who seconded the motion, said that on a careful consideration of the papers on this subject he was convinced we were not pursuing a system of perfect neutrality. He contended that the character of the Taepings had been misrepresented.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that what happened two years ago had nothing to do with the present state of affairs, which was quite different. The case at present was, that Lord Elgin, having given directions that that part of the treaty which said that the river Yang-tze-Kiang should be open for trade, made a provisional arrangement with Prince Kung for that purpose, and Sir James Hope went up the river, and at Nanking he made an agreement with the chief of the Taepings, and engaged to observe neutrality between them and the Imperialists. Our object was to promote our trade as much as possible, and to endeavour both to act a neutral part and as far as we could to preserve peace. The accounts which the Government received from China certainly betokened an improvement in our relations with both parties. He had that morning read a letter from Canton, which stated that the Customs duties were regularly paid, and that in every difficulty that arose the Chinese authorities showed a disposition to remove all obstructions to our intercourse with the natives. Mr. Bruce had arrived at Peking. He had desired that there should be no sort of ostentation in his reception; for he said that he was merely going back to a place where he had been before, and his entry had been quite private, but every civility had been shown him by the authorities. He (the noble lord) submitted that when neither the Tartar dynasty was strong enough to put down the rebels, nor the rebels to overcome the Tartar dynasty, it was no part of our duty to take the one side or the other.—Mr. BUCHANAN saw no reason to think that the indemnity would be withheld; but he would be a sanguine man that should venture to think the balance of payments would be in favour of this country. We must keep up a large force in China, and it was more probable that we should have to send out money than that we should have to receive it. The question was, therefore, a very serious one—how far our policy had tended to increase our difficulties? It appeared to him that we had entered into a Treaty with a Power which was utterly powerless. The Imperialists, with whom we had made a Treaty, were the weakest of the parties in China; and the Taepings were certainly not chargeable with that apathy and contempt of all foreigners which marked the adherents of the Tartar dynasty. One most obvious breach of neutrality was the undertaking into which we had entered to collect the dues for the Tartar dynasty; for what would the Imperialists have thought if we had made the same kind of treaty with the Tien-Wang at Nanking which we had made with Prince Kung, and had appointed Supervisors of Customs for him? The English merchants were chargeable with the opium traffic, but in other matters they were as fair and honourable a class of men as any in the world. There was one point in which the new Customs system would injuriously affect the British trader. The assessors were joint—namely, English, American and French—and the two latter would have ample means of obtaining an insight into all the secrets of our trades. He thought it was the height of simplicity in our Government to consent to such an arrangement. Another defect was that the British merchant was to be deprived at all the Chinese ports of his natural protector, the Consul. Mr. Bruce had declared that the Consul was not to interfere with trade questions, which were all to be referred to himself.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD found fault with the regulation that an English vessel proceeding to one of the open ports in the possession of the Rebels was bound to go into one of the ports in the possession of the Imperial Government, and pay dues to them. He also thought our position at Shanghai was a very peculiar and dangerous one. It appeared that British troops were kept at Shanghai for the protection of the place against any attack by the Rebels.—Lord PALMERSTON thought the objections against the collection of the Customs duties in China by British agents were not well founded. In the first place, those British subjects were not acting under the authority of the British Government, but were lent to the Chinese Government, and were responsible to the Chinese authorities for their conduct. It had been complained that they were not placed under the authority of our Consuls, but he did not see there was great fault to find in that respect. It was thought best to place them immediately under

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the authority of Mr. Bruce. Generally speaking, no doubt it was an unusual course that British subjects should be chosen to collect the Customs of the Chinese Government, but the fact was that not only could no dependence be placed on native officials, but we had a direct interest in seeing these Customs duties properly levied, because out of them was to be paid the indemnity stipulated to be handed over to England by the Chinese Government. The circumstance mentioned by Mr. Fitzgerald was not known to the Government, but it was one worthy of consideration and inquiry.—Mr. WHITE thought that the regulation with regard to English vessels, if persisted in, must lead us into some contest with one of the contending parties. For his own part he believed the sympathy which had been called forth in this country for the Taepings would never have existed if people only knew, as he did, what a desperate set of low ruffians and scroundels the Taepings were.—Colonel SYKES said the speech of the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had failed to satisfy him that the English Government had observed a policy of perfect neutrality. With regard to the Taepings, the hon. and gallant gentleman observed that under them trade and commerce had sprung up, while in several instances where Imperial rule prevailed the reverse had been the case. He wished to know how long Shanghai was to be occupied by British troops, because if they remained there for any length of time the cost to this country would be greater than the money it would receive in the shape of indemnity from China. Our object ought to be to conciliate the Taepings, who were a vast body of people, consisting of one hundred millions, with five millions of armed men.—Mr. DUNLOP then withdrew his motion.

OPENING OF THE YANG TZE-KIANG RIVER.

(June 10th.) Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the report from Mr. Parkes of his four interviews with the Taeping authorities at Nanking, to which reference is made in Commander Aplin's letter, dated the 2nd of April, 1861, in the China correspondence, respecting the opening of the Yang-tze-Kiang River, would be laid upon the table of the House.—Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that the report had been received, and the substance of it given in the papers already produced.

THE CASE OF MR. MOSS.

(10th.) Mr. Ald. SALOMONS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if any decision had been come to in the case of Mr. Moss, sentenced by Mr. Alcock to fine, deportation from Japan, and imprisonment at Hong Kong; and if he was prepared to lay any papers on that subject upon the table of the House. Lord John RUSSELL was again inaudible, but it might be gathered from two or three unconnected words that he did not deem it proper to lay the papers on the table, as the question had given rise to legal proceedings at Hong Kong.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House, Lord ASHBURTON, the president, in the chair, a paper was read from Mr. ALCOCK, H.M.'s Minister in Japan, giving an account of a journey from Jedo to Fusi-yama, the sacred mountain of Japan Previous notice had been given, and from the interest which attaches at the present time to everything connected with Japan, a very large and distinguished company assembled to hear this paper read. The difficulties which Mr. Alcock had to overcome before he could remove the prejudices from the minds of the native authorities to foreigners making this journey, were first related. After these had been cleared away, everything connected with the expedition went on smoothly. The Japanese fears of unlucky days, and their other susperstitious notions vanished in a moment, and proper preparations were made for a suitable reception being given to the Consul-General and his company. Mr. Alcock goes on to describe the formalities which attended his career through the different principalities *en route*, and interesperses in his narrative many interesting details relating to the internal arrangements and economy of the natives. Then, again, he gives us the whole story of Japanese bathing over again; he describes how he saw the population, male and female, luxuriating in the public baths together, joking and gossipping, probably, over the scandal of the place.

After this paper was read the Earl of ELGIN, at the President's request, addressed the meeting. His lordship commenced by saying that although but just returned from those parts, he felt that he had not much to say in addition to that which had already been said in Mr. ALCOCK's paper; but after a compliment to Captain Sherard Osborn, who had safely conveyed him both to Jedo, in Japan, and to Han-kow, on the Yang-tsze, his lordship proceeded to give his opinion on the Japanese diplomats, which was very amusing. He found them not only very shrewd in argument, but also very ready to give up a point when they were overcome, and especially quick to appreciate a joke. His lordship said that when on his voyage to Jedo, the vessel was to anchor at Kanagawa; on finding plenty of water there, Captain Osborn and himself agreed to try the lead further, and steam up to Jedo itself. But the Japanese here encountered them with various pleas and excuses to get them to "go back"—that, said Lord Elgin, is not the way the English do. Then there was no anchorage—he pointed to their own vessels riding securely at anchor in the bay. But provisions could not be found—the answer was, we did not come here to eat and drink; so, after these frequent repulses, the Commissioners smiled and said no more of their returning.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The forty-first half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company was held on the 4th inst., when a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year, free of Income-tax was voted. The Directors' Report is as follows:—

No material change has taken place in the distribution of the fleet during the last six months; it will be observed, however, that the *Mooltan* has been placed on the active list, and that the *Ripon* is under repair.

The *Mooltan* has not yet made a sea voyage; the directors, consequently, abstain from expressing an opinion as to the amount of success that may ultimately attend their endeavour to effect, by new appliances, an important saving in the consumption of fuel in this ship, as compared with other vessels of her class. The trip from the Thames to Southampton was quite satisfactory; and as every arrangement tending to enhance the comfort of passengers has been introduced in this vessel, it may be confidently expected that she will acquire a high character in the Company's fleet.

The *Ripon*, it will be remembered, was the first of the large class of iron vessels built by the Company eighteen years ago, when the comparative merits of wood and iron as materials for ship-building was a question that had to be solved by experience. The directors, after much anxious consideration, decided in favour of iron, and the *Ripon* has proved so sound a ship that it has been decided to lengthen her by the bow, to fit her with new boilers, and to apply to her machinery the recent improvements to secure economy of fuel.

Since the date of the last report, the *Chusan*, *Azof*, and *Granada*, then under charter to the English Government in China, have been paid off; but the *Shanghai* remains in the service of the French Government, and the French Admiral has also chartered the *Formosa* and *Granada*.

It was stated in the last annual report that the directors had submitted to the Government a proposal for the consolidation into one contract of the postal services between this country and India and China, leaving it terminable, on twelve months' notice from either party. This proposal was objected to, but alternative plans were submitted, and an arrangement was concluded, still terminable on twelve months' notice, under which the Company are to receive a moderate rate of subsidy for certain branches of the service, which, at a period when the cost of fuel was comparatively low, they had performed without aid from the Government.

The most important of these branches was a line between Bombay and China, which being made to alternate with the monthly or contract line, furnished a complete fortnightly communication between England, the intermediate places on the trunk line, and Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, &c.; and as the Government enjoyed all the privileges of the contract on this line, namely, the conveyance of the mails free, and of official passengers at reduced rates, the directors constantly kept a claim for some remuneration before the authorities.

This claim for past services has been adjusted by the payment of £12,000 in respect of the twelve round voyages performed in the year 1860.

Previous to the conclusion of the above arrangement, the directors had given notice to the Government that the Company would not have occasion to despatch the vessels on this branch regularly as theretofore, but only as their commercial traffic might require. It was eventually agreed, however, that the line should be carried on for six months certain, from the 1st January last, the Company receiving £2,000 for each round voyage, or at the rate of £24,000 per annum, subject to discontinuance on two months' notice.

That notice has been served on the Company, and the consequent reduction of the China Mail Service from a fortnightly to a monthly one has been officially announced by the Postmaster-General.

The directors had thought it unlikely that the Government would forego the advantage of a communication kept up at so small a cost, for it would appear, from the official reply to a question in the House of Commons, that the line has yielded £12,000 a-year in postages (or half the subsidy agreed upon); so that, without estimating collateral advantages or the probable increase of correspondence owing to the peace with China, its continuance would only cost the country £12,000 per annum, or £500 for each homeward and £500 for each outward mail.

The directors referred, in the last annual report, to the depressed condition of the trade with India and China; and it is unfortunate that at the very time they have succeeded in placing vessels of large carrying capacity on the China line the state of the market in Europe should have led to a very considerable diminution in the export of silk from that country, the steamers for the last three or four months having left Hong Kong with half cargoes only.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

	Tons, Customs' Measurement.	Horse power.	
Southampton and Alexandria Line.			
1. Mooltan	2257	400	Screw
2. Pera	2014	450	,,
3. Ceylon	2020	450	,,
4. Indus	1950	450	Pad.wheel
5. Delta	1618	400	,,
6. Ellora	1573	300	Screw
7. Sultan	1124	210	,,
Peninsular Line.			
8. Tagus	782	286	Pad.wheel
9. Alhambra	642	140	Screw
Marseilles and Alexandria Line.			
10. Vectis	751	260	Pad.wheel
11. Massilia	1640	400	,,
12. Euxine	1165	400	,,
13. Valetta	832	260	,,
Calcutta and Suez Line.			
14. Simla	2440	630	Screw
15. Colombo	2127	450	,,
16. Bengal	2185	465	,,
17. Nubia	2095	450	,,
18. Nemesis	2018	600	,,
19. Candia	1982	450	,,
20. Malta	1942	500	,,
21. Hindostan	2017	520	Pad.wheel
Suez and Bombay, and Bombay and China Lines.			
22. Singapore	1190	470	Pad.wheel
23. Ganges	1190	470	,,
24. Pottinger	1350	450	,,
25. Pekin	1182	400	,,
26. Oriental	1787	420	,,
27. China	2010	400	Screw
28. Emeu	1538	300	,,
29. Columbian	2112	500	,,
30. Salsette	1491	400	,,
31. Bombay	1186	275	,,
32. Madras	1185	275	,,
33. Orissa	1646	300	,,
34. Nepaul	796	200	,,
35. Behar	1603	300	,,
36. Union	340	60	,,
Brought forward	55,780	13,691	
Ceylon and Sydney Line			
37. Jeddo	1632	450	Screw
38. Benares	1491	400	,,
39. Northam	1380	400	,,
Hong Kong and Shanghai, and Hong Kong and Foochow Lines.			
40. Aden	812	210	Screw
41. Azof	700	180	,,
42. Cadiz	806	220	,,
43. Chusan	699	80	,,
44. Manila	646	60	,,
45. Rajah	537	80	,,
Aden and Mauritius Line.			
46. Norna	969	230	,,
47. Ottawa	1274	200	,,
Bombay Harbour Service.			
48. Mazagon	86	45	Pad.wheel
Under Charter with French Government.			
49. Formosa	675	155	Screw
50. Granada	561	160	,,
51. Shanghai	546	100	,,
Under Repairs.			
52. Ripon	1925	450	Pad.wheel
Transport, Store, and Coal Ships.—Hong Kong and London—Suez—ditto—Hong Kong Gibraltar—Alexandria—Melbourne—King George's Sound.			
53. Haddington	1160	—	Sail. ship
54. Precursor	1817	—	Store
55. Zen bia	900	—	,,
56. Fort William	1800	—	,,
57. Santa Anna	1500	—	Coal
58. Ariadne	900	—	,,
59. Clara Symes	900	—	,,
60. Larkins	1600	—	,,
Total	80,756	17,111	

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Spirit of the Press.

THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW TREATY.

We should be ungrateful if we did not call attention to the efforts which are now being made to obtain the full fruition of our Chinese treaties. We have been constantly urging the prompt opening of the new ports, and the exercise of our recently acquired right to go through the country upon commercial enterprise. We have been continually counselling expeditions up the Great River, in order to arrange for the safety of its transit, and to accustom the dwellers upon its banks to the sight of European ships of commerce and European traders. All this has now been done. Admiral Hope's expedition up to Hankow, 570 miles from the mouth of the river, has been as much, and perhaps rather more, a commercial than a naval enterprises. The object was not so much to force a passage through the heart of China as to conduct our traders up the country in a manner which should impress the Chinese with the belief that these merchants are the subjects of a great and powerful nation, under whose protection they trade, and whose good name they are bound to vindicate by fair dealing. With Admiral Hope went many companies of merchants from the commercial ports. Some are now working their way across the country, intending to pass through Thibet, and to organise as they go a complete chain of commercial communication between the interior of China and our possessions in India. Others confined their attention to the commercial capabilities of the provinces through which the Great River rolls. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai viewed with the eyes of practical commercial men the whole system of "business" as it is transacted in the heart of the empire, and the result of the examination is now before us in a report, signed by Messrs. Hamilton, Mitch e, and Ballance, and addressed to the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. In a commercial point of view this is the most interesting and the most important document that has appeared in our age. In plain and unattractive language, and in columns of dry figures, it reveals the whole mystery of the workings of industrial China. It is too technically commercial to yield its information to the general reader, and too long and statistical for the columns of a newspaper; but it is a document which our men of commerce and our men of statecraft ought to study. What we have hitherto seen only in its results we now see in its causes. We see now whence came and whither went those exports and imports which for so many years came out and went in at Canton. In the very centre of "the Flowery Land," high up in the great cities, these English merchants came upon the cotton goods which had been imported at the far-away southern port of Canton, and had been divided into smaller packages in order that they might be carried on men's shoulders over the mountains which divide Canton from the central waters. They are able to compare the prices which these goods commanded in the interior with their cost at the seaports, and they calculate upon these *data* the amount of burdens which they have undergone during their inland transit. This calculation is probably fallacious; in barter, we cannot tell whether in these transactions they have been fairly estimated. We know that Russian cloths are sold at a profit in China, though at a price lower than they are made for in Russia; but this is because they are bartered at a higher price against teas which are estimated at an unnaturally high price, so that the purchaser of the cloths can afford to sell them at a much lower real price than he nominally paid for them in tea. So it may have been with these cottons, and so we suspect it must have been. Again, these gentlemen found in this central part of China the emporium where the teas were collected for manipulating and packing for Canton. We have here come upon the hive itself whence we have for so long a time been through devious and dangerous paths getting our supplies of honey. All this tea is lying upon the tributary waters of a river which descends with a moderate current to our own ships lying at its mouth, which, as these gentlemen have shown, can be navigated without danger from flood or shoals for nine months of the year, and which during every month is ascended by the cumbrous native vessels. The valley of the Yang-tse is known to be one great coalfield. The Rebels were long ago found to be copiously supplied with this mineral at Nanking, and the members of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce found the distillers of Woochow burning great quantities in the production of the raw spirit which the Chinese use. What may not this coal be worth to us, with such opportunities of access, and such facilities for covering the river with our vessels? In the cautious and temperate language of the counting-house we do not expect to find great promises of future results, nor would it have been wise in these gentlemen to encourage our commercial community to make hasty and indiscriminate adventures in these untried provinces. But they have stated enough to show that we must prepare for an entire revolution in all our trade with China. They found that at Hankow the dealers were unanimous in saying that if Hankow were opened the teas hitherto grown and prepared in the neighbourhood of the Tangting Lake would be sent there instead of to Canton. Kewkiang and the Poyang Lake, which it commands, the deputation hold in great commercial value. Into this lake, they say, fall numerous navigable streams running through the rich black tea districts, and it is connected with canals which traverse the whole of the green tea districts. "It is, in short, the centre of a most extensive and important network of river and canal communication, brought to a very high state of perfec ion by the Chinese in more prosperous times." It scarcely requires a mind educated to commercial operations to appreciate the importance of all this commerce being taken from its old course, released from the necessity of traversing mountains on the backs of men, and placed at once on a broad waterway, whence it must descend without hindrance or extortion to the ships which are to bear it to Europe. It places us in a position to buy tea as cheap as the Chinese can grow it, and to sell them cotton goods as cheap as we can make them.—*The Times.*

ENGLAND'S POLICY WITH REGARD TO CHINA.

Our House of Commons, which claims to unite all power with all dexterity, and which is always ready to rend the oak or to pick up the pin, undertook on Friday last to settle the internal affairs of the Chinese Empire. It is a task for which its members are not, perhaps, eminently qualified, either by education or by position; for, with the exception of our professional statesmen, those who know anything about the matter have for the most part strong private interests involved, and those who are likely to be impartial are in danger of being altogther uninformed. The House, however, applied itself with a serious alacrity to the solution of all the great social problems of government and commerce which remain yet unsolved in China. As might be expected from the unequal resources of the different minds brought to act, the views were very various, and the facts much controverted; but the conclusion arrived at was most wise and most sound. There was universal agreement that, however clearly we all see our way to the regeneration of China, it is in every respect desirable that we should in no way meddle in the matter. Even those who regard in the rebels of the South a sect of Christians struggling towards the truth, and fighting for liberty, do not propose that we should join forces with them and help them to extirpate the Tartar race. Even those who see in the Imperial system a venerable Government, strong in moral force and capable of being regenerated, do not urge us to play Hercules to this Royal taskmaster, and to clear China of all robbers and monsters. Differing upon every fact, and avowing the most discordant sympathies, the speakers in this debate were yet happily and wisely unanimous in their advice to do nothing. No one, however, took the trouble to remind the House of Commons that China, with all her short comings and all her many intestine commotions, is at this time very much what she has always been, and what in the nature of things we must always expect her to be. She is as large as Europe. There is no period of her history when she has been at peace in all her provinces. Sometimes she has been divided into many kingdoms, sometimes split only into two, sometimes united by conquest into one; but there never was a time, if we look back even into the doubtful records of early Chinese history, when there was peace throughout this enormous district, when no rebel army was in the field, and no strong pirate afloat. We may say as much for Europe. Let the historical members of the House of Commons put their hands upon the year when there was no war raging, no insurrection smouldering throughout Europe. In this favoured quarter of the world, where Christianity and civilisation prevail, let us turn to that white page on which no drop of blood has left a stain. When we can do this we shall have more right to prescribe for the social disorders of the Chinese, and to speak dogmatically about the atrocities they commit. If we should hold ourselves responsible for all the doings of the great European family, the Chinese might find topics for retort which might temper the conceit of even such critics as Mr. Buchanan, hostile to the Imperial rule, or Mr. Baxter, credulous of Taiping Christianity. The fact is that no aggregate of 300,000,000 of human beings was ever yet without disease in some of its members. The form in which this inevitable evil now appears in China is that of a sanguinary and a predatory sect. It is our own fault if we cannot by this time appreciate this movement. The Taipings have been for ten years seated in the heart of the country. If they had been Christians they would long since have sought some fellowship with the Christian missionaries, from whom, in the first instance, their leader derived vague notions of the Christian system. If they had been politicians, they would have attempted to build up some political system within the large area they have for such a long time occupied. If they had been social reformers, they have had full opportunities of time and power to put their theories into practice. Nothing of all this, however, have they done. They have constructed nothing, and they have attempted to construct nothing. They have overspread the country like locusts, and when they have eaten the fields bare they have left them so. Their religion is a horrible parody, their patriotism consists only of giving no quarter even to children at the breast—such was their boast at Chekiang—and their early moral denunciations against opium-smoking and incontinence have given way to the practice of universal licentiousness. This Taiping rebellion is now nothing more than the natural outbreak of the humours of a vast political body. It is useless, therefore, to discuss its merits or demerits. In some form or other we must have it. Drive it in to-morrow, and it will re-appear in some other form. It is the same question which embarrasses us at home—it is crime. It has, indeed, manifested itself in the most inconvenient shape which, as regards our present interests, it could possibly have assumed. As birds and insects select the ripest and the richest fruit, so this predatory force has selected the richest portion of the Chinese Empire. Where the great cities are—where commerce has gathered together her hoards, and where the old traditional system of trade was in operation, there the robber naturally fixed himself. If this had happened in Szechuen, or Yunan, or in Shantung, it would have been nothing to us; but it affects us materially when these people fix themselves upon the great river up which we desire to pass to trade, and it embarrasses us greatly when they insist upon periodically plundering the large cities with which we are entering into commercial relations If they would conquer them, occupy them, and govern them, it would be no concern of ours to whom we pay the dues. But this is not their habit. Unless bought off by sufficient ransom, they plunder and destroy, and they produce the further inconvenience of calling forth Imperialist armies, who, being ill-paid and ill disciplined, only double the evils produced by the rebels. There is a point at which even a plunderer upon land may come to be reasonably considered as *hostis humani generis;* and many have thought that this point has been already reached by the Taipings. We, however, have always treated them with an unswerving neutrality. When we first met with them at Shanghai city our relations with them were almost cordial. At any rate, our intercourse with them was sufficiently close to enable our merchants to recognise in their leaders all the refuse of the Chinese population of the European settlements. Our sailors when off duty sometimes worked their guns for them; and, as the mandarins were then uncivil, we generally sympathised with the Rebels. Our policy, however, was what it now is—to keep both parties away from our settlements. The European settlement of Shanghai is a mile distant from the Chinese walled city. When the Imperialists directed their cannon so ill that their 32lb. shot knocked away the bales of silk from under the noses of the silk inspectors, the settlement turned out, attacked the Imperialist camp, and drove the besieging army in a horrible fright as far as Soochow. When the Rebels the other day desired to take the Chinese city, the English and French drove them in their turn back from the city. The French have an especial reason for objecting to the inroads of the

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Taipings in cities where they locate themselves, inasmuch as the Taipings are accustomed to kill Roman Catholic priests, affecting to take them for Buddhist Bonzes; and we fear that the Protestant missionaries have sometimes felt a grim satisfaction in testimony thus borne by an impartial pagan against a rival ritual. These religious matters have a little complicated the business, but, upon the whole, there has been a more complete neutrality observed than the conduct of the Taipings would seem to deserve. The only specific complaint which their admirers have been able to adduce is that goods going to the places held by them are made to pay duties to the Imperialist Government—a complaint which will deserve consideration when the Rebels are in possession of some town which can be reached without passing through an Imperialist port. It seems to us that the policy of this country with respect to these warring factions is quite plain. We cannot deny to the King of Nanking his belligerent rights so long as he respects our treaty rights. If we find him in possession of a port at which duties are due, we must pay the duties to the officer commissioned to receive them. But we have full right to demand that he shall not interfere with our commerce, and to compel him, if necessary, to respect it. Moreover, we have also full right to draw closer our friendship with the Imperial Government, who are now our friends. We have full right to strengthen their hands by giving our moral support to that system of European Customs collectors, which has been so misrepresented in the House of Commons. It is clearly to our interest as a nation that the foreign Customs of China should be fully and honestly collected, should pass direct into the Imperial Treasury, and should be used to pay and equip a force capable of keeping peace in China, and securing the great cities from plunder. Any individual interest which militates against this national interest must be evidently anti-English, and also dishonest. We may make what terms we can with the Taipings, and we ought to make terms with them, but our permanent interest lies in making our commercial intercourse a necessity to the Imperial Government. All depends upon these Customs dues, which are now collected, not by European officials lent to China, but by independent Europeans in the service of China. These Customs duties honestly paid, and not roguishly evaded, will soon be found available to eradicate his rebellion, and to give force to a Tartar Government which has already begun to recognise the impossibility of governing by the old traditions of China.—*The Times.*

OUR MINISTER IN JAPAN.

The correspondence just presented to Parliament respecting the recent diplomatic and political differences in Japan, is, in the present early stage of our intercourse with that empire, of peculiar interest and value. The recently acquired right of trading with the Japanese being formally guaranteed by a treaty, the development of our trade must depend to a great extent on the manner in which the provisions of the treaty are carried out. To secure from a jealous, exclusive, and semi-civilised Government like that of Japan the observance of treaty obligations, is, in effect, one of the most delicate and difficult tasks that could well be entrusted to a diplomatist. He must have a considerable amount of temper and forbearance, and be able to understand and make full allowance for the different characters and habits, the maxims and traditions, in a word the whole civilisation of Eastern nations as compared with those of the West. His skill and prudence, his temper and intelligence, will very much determine the serious question of success or failure, peace or war. Above all, he must distinguish between form and substance, and, while carefully maintaining the rights of the Government he represents, not be too exacting and punctilious on minor points of official observance and etiquette. Should he be a man of proud, overbearing temper, when a difficulty arises he will too probably resort to threats instead of conciliation, and thus involve the country in a needless, unjust, and inconclusive war, such as we have too frequently waged in China. On the other hand, if he lacks firmness and decision, he will almost inevitably be defeated by the craft or treachery of the Government officials with whom he has to deal. The British Minister at Yedo has avoided these opposite errors, and under circumstances of exceptional difficulty has acted with equal firmness and prudence. It is impossible to read this correspondence between Mr. Alcock and Lord John Russell without being struck with the just and sensible view that Mr. Alcock takes of his position and duties, as well as with the wisdom of the policy of conciliation he has so steadfastly and successfully pursued.—*Daily News.*

Literature.

Lectures on Colonization and Colonies, delivered before the University of Oxford in 1839, 1840, and 1841. By Herman Merivale. New Edition. Longmans.

There is scarcely any subject more interesting to an Englishman than that of which Mr. Merivale treats in the volume now before us. Never in ancient or in modern times did any nation send out its people to found new empires to the extent which Great Britain has done. This little island, "this gem set in the silver sea," is the parent of vast regions in every quarter of the globe which it has peopled and cultivated. Small colonies, founded for purposes of commerce, have gradually swollen into empires. Our object has seldom, if ever, at the first been conquest; but we have had our trade to protect, and then we have had insults to avenge, and thus we have been led to fight until our territory has widened, and we have come at length to rule over mighty continents and to possess the entire sea-board of magnificent islands.

How far the prosperity of England has been affected by her colonies, how far those colonies have been benefited by acknowledging her authority, the results of the policy which has been adopted in reference to them, the effects of the exportation of capital on the wealth of the mother country, the course we have pursued towards native tribes, the political relation of colonies to the parent land, and the moral and religious aspects of the question—are the main, but not the only, topics grasped by Mr. Merivale. The work, which has always been regarded as an authority, was published twenty years ago. At that time some of the principles of political economy which are now almost universally received were scarcely understood, and Mr. Merivale did battle for them gallantly. Some portion of his work may therefore be regarded as an historical record of opinions which are nearly obsolete, and when he denounces the prohibitive system and the series of restrictions which England endeavoured to establish by her navigation acts, and to some of which foreign countries are even now pledged, we are at once carried back into a region of opinion which is alike curious and perplexing. Mr. Merivale reminds us that Lord Chatham said once in Parliament that "the British colonists of North America had no right to manufacture even a nail or a horse-shoe," and this remark of the great earl is merely a simple illustration of the policy adopted under the so-called "colonial system." This system not only crippled our trade, but its maintenance involved us in serious wars in which, according to Lord Sheffield, we have spent a far larger sum in retaining our colonies than the value of all the merchandise we have ever sent them.

Although the body of this work is already familiar to all readers who are interested in the subject of which it treats, the additions which have been made to it in this edition, in the shape of notes and appendices, considerably enhance its value. The experience of twenty years has compelled Mr. Merivale to modify some of his opinions, and to renounce others; but he informs us at the same time that he sees no reason to dissent from the leading principles of administrative and commercial policy on which his lectures were based. Mr. Merivale shows that he has not much faith in schemes of wholesale emigration; he regards it as a temporary expedient which can only produce a very temporary advantage, and he illustrates his remarks by the statement that from the Isle of Skye, out of 11,000 inhabitants 8,000 were carried away by emigration in 1755 and a few following years; and yet before the end of the next generation the number had reached more than its first amount, and then he adds, "Ireland, on the supposition which I have just made, would only exhibit the phenomenon of Skye on a larger scale." And again he says, in reference to the belief entertained, that emigration may be carried to such an amount as to alter the existing proportions between capital and labour;—"It seems pretty well admitted by all who have reflected on the subject that to effect any such change by indiscriminate emigration in a kingdom of which the population increases nearly at the rate of 300,000 per annum is altogether out of the question." That a select emigration, that is to say an annual emigration of a number of young persons of both sexes just arriving at the marriageable age, would be of more permanent service, Mr. Merivale then endeavours to disprove. He now confesses, however, that some of his opinions on the emigration question have been to a certain extent changed by the emigration of 1847 and the following years in Ireland.

It would have been impossible for Mr. Merivale fully to discuss such a broad topic as that of colonisation without alluding at least, to the Chinese empire. Thus he writes:—

"China is one of the great colonising countries of the globe; for although colonisation with a view to dominion is not a part of its policy, yet its industrious people swarm into every part of the Eastern Ocean, where there appears to be an opening for their exertions, and settle there under foreign governments. It is a country in a great part of which the increase of capital appears to have reached almost its last point of retardation. The soil in some provinces is nearly all occupied, while the stationary condition of the people, in regard to the arts of life, presents no prospect of improvement in their condition by increased productiveness of labour. Population is, therefore, continually pressing on the means of subsistence; but such an amount of emigration as actually takes place, consisting also entirely of persons who are able to emigrate at their own expense, can have no more effect in regulating the increase of that vast multitude, whether of one hundred and fifty or three hundred millions of human beings, than the water which is let into or out of the London Docks on the tide of the ocean. Infanticide, famine, and early mortality, are, it is to be feared, the real checks which keep it down to the present level."

In parting with Mr. Merivale's volume we give it the highest praise when we say that it abounds in practical suggestions, in carefully collated statistics, as well as in broad principles of political economy, and in those precious seeds of thought which only a great writer can throw out, and which may spring up in other minds and produce abundant fruit.

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In the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, there is a lively article entitled "A Cruise up the Yang-tsze in 1858-9." At the present time it will doubtless be read with interest, although the freshness of the narrative is somewhat lost by the lapse of two years. The cruise will be continued in the next number of the journal.

From Mr. Bohn we have received the first volume of "Milton's Poetical Works," being the last volume issued in his Illustrated Library. It contains all the matter which gave value to James Montgomery's edition of the poet, together with a various selection of explanatory notes, by Mr. Bohn himself. The work will contain one hundred and twenty engravings, and, altogether, there can be no question that it will form the best popular edition of the poet which has yet appeared. In Mr. Bohn's Scientific Library we have "Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures," being the third edition of that standard work, continued in its details to the present time, by Mr. L. Simmonds—than whom no one could be found more qualified for the task. The volume bristles with statistics, and will prove invaluable to the statistician as well as to the manufacturer.

We have received Cassell's "Popular Natural History," Part 27, "The Illustrated History of England," Part 17, and the "Ladies Treasury" for June. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Beeton's monthly publications, namely—*The Boys' Own Magazine, The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, and *The Boys' Own Library*, Nos. 1 and 2. This last-mentioned periodical commences with the "Wild Sports of the World," and bids fair to prove exceedingly attractive. The illustrations are admirable.

Naval and Military.

Notice is given that the distribution of prize money for the capture of Canton on the 28th and 29th of December, 1857, to the land forces present at the said capture, will commence at the office of A. J. Moorhead, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., and will be continued daily (except on Mondays and Thursdays) between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

The screw steam-vessels *Powerful, Adelaide*, and *Khersonese*, chartered by the War Department for service during the period of the Chinese war, have discharged at the Woolich Royal Arsenal pier a large amount of captured weapons and other stores, many of which will be preserved for exhibition. They consist of rough, coarsely-made gun-carriages, platforms, wheels, stink pots, bows and arrows, and a very large number of brass and copper guns and gingalls, of peculiar construction. The battered condition of some of these guns, and the stains of blood with which they are now marked, prove the accuracy and unerring aim of the two batteries of Armstrong guns which were brought into exercise, the elongated shot from which, in more than one case completely destroyed the brass field pieces of the Chinese. One of the captured guns bears proof of having been damaged in seven places, and rendered useless; another has the trunnion completely carried away; whilst a third has the muzzle destroyed, and the barrel of the gun severely indented. The two batteries of Armstrong guns used during the war have been returned into store, and, notwithstanding their arduous service, are in perfect condition, the light gun carriages being also entirely uninjured.

The *Punjab* paddle steam frigate, Captain Alexander Foulerton, has arrived at Spithead from Bombay, with military invalids on board from troops stationed in the Presidency.

Colonel C. P. B. Walker, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, lately on the China Staff, is very likely to succeed to the office of Assistant-Adjutant-General at Shorncliff. Colonel Walker being Second Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bays, becomes liable to reduction on the new Indian establishment, and he will, of course, be placed on half-pay on being appointed to the Staff.

Orders have been received at Chatham Garrison, directing the following reinforcements to be despatched to the Cape of Good Hope to augment the British forces now serving at that station, viz.:—860 men of all ranks of the 2nd battalion 11th Regiment; 91 men of the 85th, King's Light Infantry; 78 men of the 2nd battalion of the 10th Regiment; 57 men of the 2nd battalion of the 13th, Prince Albert's Light Infantry, and 20 men of the Royal Artillery. The whole of the above troops, together with a proportionate number of officers from each of the regiments named, will embark at Portsmouth, the necessary amount of tonnage having been taken up on the 29th May by the War-office. The *Ghenghis Khan, Conflict*, and *Boanerges* are to convey the 2nd battalion of the 11th Regiment.

The Duke of Cambridge, having been appointed to the colonelcy of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers, will dine with General Sir Richard Dacres and the officers of the Royal Artillery at their mess, at Woolwich, this day. The Duke will be attended on the occasion by Lord Herbert and the Staff of the War Department, Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, Sir Robert Gardiner, and Sir John Burgoyne, and other distinguished officers, and the heads of Departments at Woolwich have received invitations to meet his Royal Highness at dinner.

The annual dinner of the 79th Cameron Highlanders took place at the London Tavern on the evening of the 30th ult., Lord Dalhousie in the chair. The annual dinners of the 71st Highlanders, the "Celer et audax" (60th Rifles), and the 1st Life Guards have also been held during the last few days. These dinners are getting more popular than ever, and serve to keep up the good feeling among those who are still serving in the army and their old comrades who have retired from the service.

The amalgamation of the Indian army is proceeding, but the details to be worked out are so voluminous that it will be some time before things are at all settled.

The junior lieut.-colonels of regiments whose names will be found in this month's "Army List," in italics, are intended to be absorbed as opportunity offers, so that in future there will be no extra lieut.-colonels.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to commence on the 17th inst., before General Knollys, the vice-president, and members of the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The examination will extend to the 22nd inst.

The candidates for appointment to the Commissariat come up for examination before the Council of Military Education, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 17th inst., and the two following days.

The examination of candidates to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be held before the Council of Military Education is to commence on the 1st proximo, and will continue daily (Sundays excepted) up to Thursday, the 18th.

Brevet-Major R. Biddulph has been appointed military secretary to General Sir Hope Grant, who proceeds to the Madras command.

Lieut. Perceval, R.A., has been transferred to No. 6 battery 12th Brigade, and is appointed fire-master and inspector of warlike stores at Hong Kong, to which place he proceeds shortly.

The *Bosphorus*, hired transport, arrived at Spithead on the 18th inst., from China, with the head-quarters of the 87th (Royal Irish) Fusiliers on board, numbering 14 officers and 529 non commissioned officers and men. The ship sailed from Hong-Kong on Jan. 3; Singapore, Jan. 17; Cape of Good Hope, April 14; and St. Helena, April 27. Fine weather was experienced throughout the passage, and the health of the troops has been exceedingly good. Two deaths took place from causes contracted prior to embarkation. The *Bosphorus* has proceeded with the troops from Spithead to Kingstown, the regiment being ordered into quarters at Dublin.

The *Fury*, 6, paddle, Commander Bedford Pim, arrived at Spithead on the 11th inst. from China and the Cape, with the following passengers, marines, and seamen, on board:—Sixty of the Royal Marine Battalion, under Lieutenant Godfrey: the crew of Her Majesty's gunboat *Starling*, lately paid off at Hong Kong; part of the crew of Her Majesty's troopship *Assistance*, lately lost in the China seas; Lieutenant Gordon Stuart, from St. Helena; Captain Phillips, R.N., and Mr. J. E. Boileau, from the Cape of Good Hope. The *Fury* sailed from Hong Kong on the 15th of January; Cape, April 8; St. Helena, April 20; and Ascension, April 28; Cape de Verdes, May 15, and Teneriffe, May 26. Fine weather has been experienced the whole passage home, but has been generally attended with head winds. The *Fury* was commissioned on the 28th of July, 1856, and has been constantly engaged in the China Seas since that time. She has taken part in all naval operations during the war, and was the only vessel that shared in all three of the attacks on the Peiho forts. The *Fury* during her commission has steamed and sailed 59,180 miles, while her towing services in the China Seas represent an expense of fuel to the amount of £35,624. The ship's company are a fine, seaman-like body of men. They show signs, however, of the effects of the climate in their spare frames and countenances.

THE ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE.—This college was closed at the last distribution of prizes on the 7th inst., by Sir Charles Wood, who said:—"Gentlemen, this is the third, and, I am afraid, the last time I shall have the honour to address the cadets assembled in this room. Various changes have occurred under which it has been thought desirable that this Indian College of Addiscombe shall cease to exist; not that it has failed, as I believe that it has well fulfilled all the purposes for which it was established, having existed for more than half a century. In the address of the Council of Military Education, it has been stated that it will be for the benefit of the service that the various arms of the Indian army should be consolidated into one army; but, nevertheless, it is not without feelings of great pain that I address for the last time the cadets of Addiscombe."

Monetary and Commercial.

The half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company has been held, and a dividend of 3½ per cent. declared. The report will be found in another column.

A company has been formed for lighting Malta with gas, and another is in course of formation for erecting gas works at Hong Kong.

The stoppage of orders for India and China produce will place at the disposal of the merchants of New York and Boston considerable sums, as the cost of such shipments are invariably paid by London credits, which have, of course, to be provided for.

The first annual meeting of the Labuan Coal Company was held on the 12th inst. The report states that the mines will be ready to supply in about two or three months, all the arrangements for raising the coal having been carried out successfully. Sir James Elphinstone, the chairman of the Company, presided at the meeting, and Mr. Edward Pereira, late of the firm of Dent and Co., China, has been elected to a seat at the Board.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Mackay and Read in the East India and China trade, with liabilities estimated at about £30,000. The following letter has been addressed to the creditors by the solicitor to the firm:—

"Messrs. Mackay and Read have consulted me as to the position of their affairs, and I regret to have to inform you that I am compelled to advise them at once to suspend payments. I consider that this step will best promote the interests of the creditors. The books are placed in the hands of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., who will forthwith prepare a statement, and as early as possible convene a meeting, of which you shall have due notice."

The bar silver brought by the Mexican packet has been disposed of at 60⅝d. per ounce, and the dollars at 59d. per ounce, showing in both instances a decline of ¼d. from the prices realised for the quantities by the preceding arrival.

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In reference to the prohibition placed on the export of gold and silver from Mexico, *The Times* says :—

"Some uneasiness appears to have been created in the Stock Exchange at the Mexican prohibition against the exportation of 'gold and silver.' The prohibition, however, is not against the exportation of gold and silver generally, but against that of gold and silver bullion. During the civil war this old prohibition, which from time immemorial has been the rule in all Spanish American States producing the precious metals, was relaxed, because the Liberals had the ports, and the Church party many of the Mints, and it has now been reimposed simply in order not to lose the seignorage on converting the bullion into coin before exportation."

The first section of the Malta and Alexandria submarine cable, between Malta, Tripoli, and Benghazi, has been successfully laid by the steamer *Malacca*. The steamer *Rangoon* left the Thames yesterday with the second instalment of cable for this line, and the *Malacca* is shortly expected back to convey the remaining portion.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Our exports for the four months ended 30th April last, show a falling off to the extent of £3,259,885, as compared with same period last year, when the total value of British manufactures and produce exported was £41,834,347, whilst this year they amounted to only £38,574,462. The principal articles of manufactures are cottons, cotton yarn, woollens, and worsted stuffs, of which we exported in the first four months in 1859, to the extent of £17,631,269; in 1860, to the extent of £18,279,729; in 1861, to the extent of £16,822,213, showing a decrease in 1861 of £1,457,516, which is proportioned in most of the articles, but only to the extent of £5,000 on woollens. To China, however, the exports have been on a larger scale than hitherto, having been: cottons, yards 125,039,686, valued at £1,622,713; cotton yarn, lbs., 3,762,610, valued at £171,889; woollens, pieces, 42,459, valued at £187,361; worsted stuffs, do., 68,254, valued at £146,236; total in value, £2,128,199; while in 1859, they amounted to only £1,000,225, and in 1860 to £1,741,854. The value of the four items approaches the total annual value of all our exports to China up to 1857, when it was exceeded by only £300,000, but from that time they have rapidly increased, having been, notwithstanding war and rebellion—in 1858, £2,960,412; 1859, £4,457,573; 1860, £5,318,428.

To the Philippine Islands the export of cottons during the first four months of this year, has been more than double what it was in same period of 1860; in 1859 the value was £96,562; in 1860, £120,528, and in 1861, £248,455.

To Java there is a decrease as compared with 1860, but an increase as compared with 1859, when the value was £217,873, which rose in 1860 to £397,100, and fell in 1861 to £251,268. Singapore took in 1861, £181,651 worth of cotton goods, and Ceylon £153,145 worth. If we include the cotton goods exported to Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, £2,222,393, it gives a total of £4,679,624, as the value exported from 1st January to 30th April, 1861, to the East, being 39½ per cent. of the total value of these goods exported to all parts of the world, which was £11,824,363.

The Indus took out on the 4th of June from Southampton specie to the amount of £17,686 in gold, and £190,041 in silver, namely—To Alexandria, in gold, £11,550; Ceylon, £3,200; Madras, £2,336; Calcutta, £600, and £130,896 in silver. Singapore: In silver, £3,000; Hong Kong, £25,350; and Shanghai, £30,795.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	85 to 87	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20¼	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31 to 32	81¼
100	London and Westminster	20	66 to 67	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	46 to 47	46½ ½
50	Union of London	12	24½ to 25½	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	½
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	70 to 72	71¾
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 to 18	17
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	2½ to ¾ pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The low and common broken-leaf kinds of Congou were sold, at public sale, as low as 7d. to 8d. per lb. but have since been inquired for at the reduction; good common may now be quoted 11d. to 1s. per lb., but with a very limited demand; the flavoury kinds, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb., are saleable in small parcels. Common to fair Ho-Hows and Ning Chows, under 1s. 5d. per lb., have sold rather easier. Good Ning Chows, second-class Monings, and Wopaks, have met with a steady demand at former prices. Fine Monings and Wopaks have also been wanted, and full prices have been paid. Fair to good Kaisows show a continued improvement in prices, as also fine to finest, which are now realising 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Tayshans have been saleable to a moderate extent at previous rates. Common to fair Oolongs remain difficult of sale; fine remain very firm. Souchongs show no material alteration. Some further parcels of Flowery Pekoe have been sold at very low rates, the demand being chiefly for kinds under 1s. 6d per lb. Common Scented Capers have been in improved demand, owing to speculative purchases, and may be quoted ½d. to 1d. per lb. higher; the fair to good and fine kinds remain much as before. In Scented Orange Pekoes the only feature has been rather more inquiry for the better kinds at full prices for Canton-make. Green Teas continue in active demand, but, the supply being now very small, transactions are limited. All the Twankays and Young Hysons up to 1s. 9d. per lb. continue in demand, for export, at the advanced prices quoted last month; the grades above 2s. per lb. are at present less influenced, but sales made show an upward tendency in prices. Canton Greens barely maintain former rates, especially for Gunpowders; some at public sale sold rather lower. The stock on the 1st of June of all descriptions of Black was in London, 60,074,459 lbs., and of Green, 4,814,057 lbs. The total delivery was, of Black, 30,390,113 lbs., and 4,547,019 lbs. of Green. The stock at Liverpool was of Black, 3,657,626 lbs., and of Green, 162,480 lbs. The total delivery of Black was, 3,154,088 lbs., and of Green, 235,694 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st June have been, of Black, 43,802,075 lbs., and of Green, 3,220,021 lbs; and at Liverpool, of Black, 4,700,666 lbs., and of Green, 367,221 lbs. According to the circular of Messrs. Mitchell, Aspinall, and Skipper, the amount of Tea afloat at the present time is 13,333,818 lbs., against 14,374,315 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK. The business done in Silk during the past month has been very limited, but prices have been well maintained. The accounts of the European crop are as usual somewhat conflicting, but in general they lead to the conclusion that the result will not be better, if so good as that of last year. The deliveries for the month are 5,550 bales of China and 898 bales of Japan. Manufacturers, unfortunately, have no such ground for even imaginary comfort—their trade is beyond question bad, and their prospects, both as to demand for goods and improved assortment in the supply of the raw material, scarcely other than bad.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 6 to	24 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	18 6	22 0		
„ No. 5	17 6	18 0		
Tayssam	12 6	16 6	16 6 to	19 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
Canton	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese thrown	16 0	19 0	20 0	21 6
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	30 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. June 1, 1861.	Sold Stock. June 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. June 1, 1861.	Unsold Stock. June 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to June 7, 1861.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to June 8, 1860.
Bengal	2,423	1,976	2,485	2,915	3,452	5,263
China	10,041	6,460	13,798	10,761	28,896	24,508
Japan	1,440	493	2,019	356	4,022	1,746
Canton	701	618	1,219	1,254	803	966
Chinese Thrown	701	1,103	2,699	3,614	739	1,329

SUGAR.—Holders are now showing a little more firmness. Of Eastern descriptions a small lot of 390 bags of Singapore sold at 38s. to 40s. for mid. to fine yellow, and 33s. 6d. for fine brown.

COFFEE.—A dull market has prevailed. Sales of 900 casks and 500 barrels of Plantation Ceylon went off at 67s. to 71s. for fine ordinary to low middling. Of 770 bags inferior Singapore the whole were withdrawn.

RICE.—We have again to report a quiet market for this article, sales having been confined to small parcels at about previous rates, comprising only about 15,000 bags, chiefly white Bengal, at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., good up to 13s. 9d., Ballam at 9s. 7½d., some fair Rangoon at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d., and Nakrenzie at the latter price. 1,452 bags Bengal, in auction, were sold at, and afterwards, Moonghy at 9s. 7½d., low Dacca grain, 10s. to 10s. 6d. 8,298 bags Rangoon were partly realised; middling, of old import, 9s. 6d., first-class sea-damaged of fair quality at 9s. 9d.

PEPPER.—1,724 bags black Singapore were offered by auction, the sound part of which was withdrawn, but has since mostly been placed, fair quality 3¾d. to 4d. The damaged (a large proportion) sold at 3⅝d. to 3¾d.; 629 bags heavy Malabar, of old import, were disposed of at 5d. Privately, 1,000 bags Penang have been sold—ordinary dusty at 3⅝d., good, 3⅞d. to 3¾d. 70 bags Penang White met low bids, and were bought in.

SAGO.—No transactions reported. Flour: 200 bags of fair quality were withdrawn at 16s., but subsequently sold at that figure.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: No sales reported. Quotations as before. Cassia Lignea: Prices lower. Of 280 bags at auction, half sold at 85s. to 88s. Cassia Buds: Rather scarce, 15 cases at auction retired at £10. 10s. Cloves: Sales of 3 cases Penang at 9d. for ordinary quality. Mace: 45 cases Penang and two Singapore, mostly sold for 9d. to 1s. 2d. for low to good reddish. Nutmegs: have brought former terms on the average; and of 150 cases Pennag, 85 cases Batavia, and 7 cases Singapore at auction, all the Penang and Singapore, with a few of the Batavia, sold at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. for good to fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 10d. ordinary small to fine medium.

HEMP.—Of 1,400 bales at auction a portion only sold at £20 15s. to £22.

COTTON.—The market has become less buoyant, and prices have ruled more in favour of the buyer; moderate business in very fair to good Tinnevelli at 6d. to 6¼d. per lb., and in fair to good Western 5-3 16d. to 5⅞d. Sales of Tinnevelli effected for arrival up to 6¼d.

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JAPAN WAX.—Sales of 1,000 boxes at 52s. for ordinary, and 500 boxes were bought in at 54s.

TOBACCO.—Java and other Eastern sorts are much wanted.

TIN.—Market very dull. Small sales of Straits at 121s., and buyers now offer only 120. Antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—Of 1,400 bales at auction, a few only sold at 16s. 6d. Cutch. Of 2,000 bags at auction, half sold at 22s. to 22s. 6d. for good Pegu.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India rubber: Market dull, and small sales only at 1s. 2d to 1s. 3½d. Camphor: Market firm, sales of Japan are announced for this week. Sapanwood: 24 tons Siam sold at £8 7s. 6d. to £8 15s., and thirteen tons Manila, at £6 to £6 10s. Soy: No sales. 22 hogsheads retired at 2s. 6d. per gallon. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Small sales of Manila, at 100s. to 105s.; Singapore scarce and wanted. Star Anniseed: Sales at 70s.; Sticklac: 29 bags offered at auction, were all retired, quotation, 75s. to 90s. Gum Benjamin: Of 1 0 cases Sumatra, a portion only sold, at £12 10s. to £13 5s. Damar: Very quiet. Gamboge: Small sales at previous quotations. Rattans: 16,000 bundles Singapore sold at 2s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. Elephants' teeth: No sales reported. Vermillion: No demand; 140 boxes at auction all retired. Galangal root: Small sales, at 15s. to 20s. Cubebs: Of 34 bags offered at auction all were retired at £8. Dragons' Blood: No demand. Galls: Japan maintain the recent advance, and are quoted at 45s. to 60s. Rum: More inquiry, and 1,000 casks of Mauritius have been placed at 1s. 8d.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 25.

TEA.—The market has been very inactive, and quotations are quite nominal.

SUGAR.—No sales of Java or other Eastern sorts.

RICE.—The extreme views of holders have not been realized, but no lower prices have been accepted.

SPICES.—There have been no sales worth reporting during the fortnight.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Small sales at $1. 10c. for No. 1 Canton.

HEMP.—Market dull. Quotation for Manila nominal at 5½c.

INDIA RUBBER. No sales reported; market quiet.

TIN.—A sale of 2,000 pigs of Banca are reported at a decline on our last quotations.

INDIGO.—Sales at Boston of 31 cases at $1. 35c. to $1. 45c.

HIDES.—Sales of 1,400 Singapore, at 6½c. for 26 lbs. weight.

COFFEE. Market is very dull; sales of 200 pockets of Java are reported on private terms.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 0s. 0d. to £6. 10s; nail rods, £7. 0s. to £7 17s. 6d.; hoops, £8. 15s. to £9. 5s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8 10s.; rails, 5. to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17.

COPPER. Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—125s. for block; 126s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20. 15s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £24. 10s.; sheet, £22; spelter, £17; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£276,538
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	22,992
Hong Kong	—	186,759
Manila	—	—
Singapore	12,219	64,392
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	43,385
Hong Kong	—	26,220
Singapore	3516	4,596
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 8d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market generally has become quieter, and rather more depressed in some respects. The prices of yarns are in most cases very well maintained; but there has been a lessened demand. Spinners for the home trade are not quite so firm in their quotations. The demand for piece goods remains without any improvement. Most kinds of cloth are almost entirely neglected as before, and the inquiry for the East has again nearly ceased, both for cloth and yarns. There are very few buyers in the market, and where sales take place in cloth there is generally some concession in price since last week. At that time sufficient business was done for India and China to supply a good many manufacturers with contracts for a while longer. But the prospects of trade are discouraging, while two important markets—India and America—are so nearly closed against producers.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—June 6, off Dungeness, Antoinette Maria, from Batavia; off Hastings, from Samarang, Neckar; 5, off the Lizard, from Maulmain, Sea Serpent; 8, in the Channel, from Banjoewangie, Henricus Gerardus; 11, at Portsmouth, from Hong Kong, Bosphorus; 6, off Scilly, from Canton, Wolverine; 8, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Constance; 9, Antonia Geertruida; 8, off Dungeness, from Batavia, Broedertrouw; 11, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Wilhelm Kirchner; 12, from Akyab, Roman Emperor; 12, off Falmouth, from Bankok, Marie; 10, off the Start, from China, Cæsarewitch; May 2, at Valparaiso, from Hong Kong, Lady Elizabeth; 30, at Boston, from Penang, Belvidere; 13, at London, from Nagasaki, Juanpore; 13, off Falmouth, from Rangoon, Fairlight. At Queenstown, from Foo-chow-Foo, Witch of the Seas; 14, in the Downs, from Maulmain, Ostrich.

DEPARTURES.—June 8, from London for Singapore, Ocean Bride; 10, from London for Shanghai, Merse; for Hong Kong and Canton, Patna; for Shanghai, via Sunderland, Moncka; 6, off Dungeness, for Java, Minister van Hall; 8, from Liverpool for Batavia, Schlosser. From Cardiff for Manila, Cornelis Smit; 11, from Shields for Singapore, Minerva; 13, from London for Hong Kong, *via* Cardiff, Beatrice; 9, off Plymouth, for Batavia, Loopuyt; May 8, from Callao for Manila, Fortuna.

SPOKEN.—Hans Friedrich, London to Batavia, 15 April, 4 N. 23 W.; Vanguard, Macao to London, May 5, 5 N. 22 W.; Maria Magdalene, Macassar to Rotterdam, 18 April, 24 S. 4 E.; V. Z. Y. D. (barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, 72 days, 26 April, 12 S. 11 W.; Amiral Heemskirk, Amsterdam to Batavia, 27 May, off the Lizard; Estafette, Amsterdam to Batavia, 6 May, 6 N. 21 W.; Juanpore, Nagasaki to Liverpool, 31 May, 44 N. 25 W.; Cosmopoliet (Dutch barque), from Java, 9 June, 46 N. 8 W.; Comm. des Kon v. d. Heim, Rotterdam to Batavia, 23 April, 4 N.; Staatsraad van Ewyck, Amsterdam to Batavia, 7 May, 7 S. 32 W.

LAID-ON.—At London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Lord Macaulay; at Liverpool, for Shanghai, Sumatra.

The Mascate, Gefflot, from Samarang to St. Nazaire, which put into Mauritius, Feb. 11, with damage, has been condemned and sold at that port.

Part of the cargo (500 bags coffee) ex Cornelis Wernard Eduard, Bakker, from Padang for Rotterdam, which put into Mauritius April 7, leaky, has been sold there, being damaged.

Santa Cruz, May 22 The Granger (ship), of London, Hanson, from Queenstown to Hong Kong with coals, arrived here May 5, making three inches water per hour, in port. She has been surveyed; has discharged 70 or 80 tons of her cargo, and her top sides are being caulked.

The Trimountain, Friend, from Akyab to Bremen, has been towed into Saugor, leaky.

The Mercedes, Croizet, from Bordeaux to Hong Kong, was spoken, 10th, in lat. 30 S., and lon. 31 W., by the Louis, Tabet (which arrived at Mauritius Nov 24), and has not since been heard of.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
May 14	New York	Shanghai	Star King	Smith.
— 20	Do.	Do.	Sportsman	Thompson.
— 26	London	Foo-Chow Foo	Spray of the Ocean	Slaughter.
— 27	Downs	Do.	Moneka	M'Caslin.
June 5	London	Do.	Bankside	Wigfell.
May 15	New York	Canton	Flying Scud	Harding.
— 22	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Mathilde	
— 3	Demerara	Do.	Saldanha	Dawson.
— 25	Gironde	Do.	Canton	Houssois.
— 30	Cork	Do.	York	Redpath.
— 13	Havana	Macao	Kate Hooper	Johnson.
Apr. 30	Do.	Do.	Francis P. Sage	
May 14	New York	Manila	Horizon	Read.
— 15	Boston	Do.	Kit Carson	Gorham.
— 26	London	Do.	Fanny McHenry	
June 6	Queenstown	Do.	Bonaventure	Lang.
May 11	Havana	Macao	Encarnacion	
— 25	Hamburg	Singapore	Caroline	Rode.
June 4	Texel	Do.	Johanna Catharina	Besseling.
May 21	Boston	Penang	Edward	
— 24	Off Torbay	Java	Almonde	Surie.
— 30	Falmouth	Do.	West	Pust.
— 22	Off Dartmouth	Batavia	Dutch barque No. 166	
— 23	Texel	Do.	Acadia	
— 21	Off Scilly	Do.	Minister Pahud	Kievit.
— 26	Off the Owers	Do.	Valparaiso	Zwaneveld.
— 27	Stockholm	Do.	Maria Charlotta	Schmidt.
— 28	Texel	Do.	Johannes Christiann	Obelt.
— 31	Deal	Do.	LouKrouprincesV.Yw	Vd. Linden.
June 1	Off Scilly	Do.	Olbers	
— 4	London	Do.	West	Hawkins.
— 4	Off Dungeness	Padang	Gelderland	
May 17	Boston	Do.	R. B. Forbes	
— 31	Off the Wight	Banjoewangie	Cornelis Houtman	Rolman.
June 1	Off the Start	Do.	Amsterdam	Wiegmink.
May 23	Off Dartmouth	Do.	Nieuwland	Pat.
— 30	Dordt	Do.	Sumatra	Gruiel.
June	Brouwershaven	Do.	Brouwershaven	Snor.
—	Do.	Do.	Helena and Anna	Lufede.
May 27	St. Nazaire	Samarang	Suzanne	Boucaud.
June 7	Falmouth	Sourabaya	Penguin	Wesenberg.
May 25	Do.	Do.	Louise	Meyer.
— 30	Do	Do.	Munster	Kock.
— 30	Off the Start	Do.	Magdalena	Kooy.
June 1	Liverpool	Akyab	Eleanor	Armstrong.
May 27	Off Queenstown	Do.	Quito	Wylie.
— 27	Downs	Do.	Empress	
— 26	Cork	Do.	Haddassah	Clarkson.
— 25	Falmouth	Do.	Fanny Mitchesou	Hallett.
—	Off the Start	Do.	Lemuella	Peace.
—	Gironde	Do.	Richard le Noir	
— 30	Falmouth	Maulmain	Ida	Nylund.
— 30	Off Queenstown	Maulmain & Rangoon	Anne Crofton	Turner.
— 28	Glasgow	Rangoon	Steadfast	Real.
— 26	London	Do.	Neptune	Varcy.
June 2	Off Falmouth	Do.	Ville de Dieppe	Rousseau.
May 22	Bremen	Bassein	John Russell	Williams.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
May 25	Liverpool	Shanghai	Mansfield	Netherway.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Mirage	Roberts.
— 3	Deal	Do.	Minerva	Blanch.
— 29	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Koh-i-Noor	Summerson.
— 30	Do.	Do.	J. Wakefield	Howe.
— 15	Lewes, Delaware	Do.	Han Kow (s)	
— 17	Toulon	Do.	Lady Alice	Smith.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Wm. Mitchell	Riddock.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Bencleugh	Thompson.
— 17	Do.	Saigon	General Windham	Young.
June 1	London	Manila	Prudencia	Leceretua.
— 23	Sunderland	Singapore	Blondel	
May 29	London via Cardiff	Do.	Industry	Linnell.
— 26	Sunderland	Do.	Minna	Fuller.
— 25	Newport	Do.	Energy	Kelly.
— 29	Off the Bolt	Singapore	Albert Borsig	
— 6	Liverpool	Do.	Johanna Stoll	Kock.
— 24	Hamburg	Do.	Susannah	Russ.
— 19	Off So. Foreland	Batavia	Madeira	
— 17	Off Dungeness	Do.	Kosmopoliet	Bonten.
— 25	Off the Wight	Do.	Maria Veronica	Schol.
— 24	Portsmouth	Do.	Adam v. Heimskerk	Koning.
— 26	Off Berry Head	Do.	Maria Anna	Van Monnem.
June 4	London	Batavia & Sourabaya	Martha Jacoba	De Vries
— 3	Deal	Batavia	Zwaan	Van Hemert.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Tjielingsie	Ouwehand.
— 3	Off So. Foreland	Do.	Whampoa	Marcussen.
— 3	Hamburg	Do.	Loopuyt	Van der Hedde.
— 28	Off Dungeness	Java	Diligence	Smit.
May 18	Off St. Albans	Sourabaya	Konin Klyke	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Albuera, Standard. For Hong Kong and Canton: Millbrook, Patna, Heroes of Alma. For Shanghai: Merse, Harkaway, Henry Miller, Cambalu, Tung Yu. For Batavia; Eliza Thornton. For Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Victoria. For Kanagawa and Nagasaki: Ocean Gem. For Penang: Ecliptic. For Singapore: Ocean Bride. For Singapore and Bankok: Avondher. For Singapore and Penang: Tamar.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Matilde, Arizona, Burdeos of Habana, No. 1. For Shanghai: Celestial, Aerolite. For Hong Kong and Canton: Queensberry, Abeona, Sir Isaac Newton. For Batavia and Samarang: Schlosser. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Vrede O'Thyen, Julia, Christina, Agatha. For Batavia and Singapore: Eleonora. For Singapore: Amathea, Royal George, Typhoon.

At GLASGOW.—For Sourabaya (direct): Nova Zembla. For Batavia and Singapore: Eagle. For Singapore: Congo, Elizabeth.

SPOKEN.

JULIE, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 11, 48 N., 7 W.
BROEDERTROUN, Batavia to Amsterdam, March 28, off Cape Good Hope.
CELEBES, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, March 24, 2 N., 23 W.
QUATRE BRAS, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 22, 4 N., 22 W.
CLARA ANNA MARIA, Java to Amsterdam, May 15, 47 N., 15 W.
BOMMELERWAARD, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Feb. 13, 16 S., 125 E.
DIRK ARNOLD, Sunderland to Singapore, Feb. 13, 16 S., 125 E.
PANTALON, Rotterdam to Padang, 50 N., 1 W.
JONKHEER, M. VD. WADL v. PUTTERSHOEK, Rot. to Bat., 50 N., 1 W.
AURORA, Samarang to Prussia, March 31, 26 S., 4 E.
CORNELIA HENRIETTA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, April 27, 4 N., 25 W.
ANTONIA GEERTRUIDA, Samarang to Amsterdam, April 15, 3 S., 19 W.
HELENA, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, May 9, 37 N., 32 W.
EDWARD JOHNSON, Manila to London, March 30, 35 S., 23 E.
JACQUESINE AND ELISE, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 24, 49 N., 13 W.
SICILIE, Rott. and Pernam. to Macassar, Jan. 26, 28 S., 37 W.
ELIZA STEWART, Manila to Queenstown, April 1, 35 S., 19 E.
SCALARANIA (Rus. s.), Sourabaya to Falmouth, April 25, 6 N., 28 W.
LADY CONSTABLE (?), Manila to London, April 24, 5 N., 26 W.
CONSTANCE, Java to Rotterdam, March 28, 34 S., 24 E.
STORM KING, Manila to Boston, 11 S., 106 E.
MARGARETHA, Banjoewangie to Schiedam, 15 S., 104 E.
NANCY, Newcastle to Singapore, April 1, 6 S., 26 W.
TILLAH (?), Penang to London, April 10, 35 S., 19 E.
SIMOOM, Baltimore to China, 37 N., 72 W.
ARAB, Boston to China, March 31, 6 N., 27 W.
COMELISSEN (Dutch barque), Java to Rotterdam, May 11, 36 N., 31 W.
CHALLENGER, London to Shanghai, March 19, 33 S., 16 W.
RATTLER, Palermo to Sumatra, April 26, 2 N., 24 W.
HENRICUS GERARDUS, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 5, 26 N., 39 W
STAATSRAAD VAN EWYCK, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 2, 3 N., 29 W
BARVILLE (brig), Boston to Batavia, March 28, 30 N., 10 W.
ELISE HENRIETTE, Amsterdam to Batavia, March 2, 20 S., 29 W.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Matanzas, Medina.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Chilo, Athelstan, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Dawstone Orissia, Wolverine, Vanguard, Morayshire, Shantung Yaratilda, Bacchante, Corea, Strathmore, Humphrey Nelson, Kinnaird, Glencoe, Panic, Weymouth, Excelsior, Strathmore. At Liverpool: Carolina, Chevy Chase (str.). At Outports: Lord Dalhousie, Henry Moore, Bosphorus, Witch of the Seas, Kingman, Merchantmen, Eloise Rostock.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Maldon, Robert Small, Knight, Lincelles, Rajah of Cochin. At Liverpool: Mary Spencer, Jacatra, Crisis, Champion, Panic, Excelsior, and Primula. At Outports: America, Johan Hermann.

From MANILA.—At London: Mary, Avalanche. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Albion, Sales, Queen of the East. At Cork: Agamemnon. At Queenstown: Eliza Stewart, Glendoveer, Melancthon.

From PENANG.—At London: Zenobia, Isabella Harnett, Rajah of Cochin, Barracouta.

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: Kerr.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: Main, Pauline.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is a want of animation in business generally, which is prejudicial to freights, but rates are nevertheless fairly maintained.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Oithonaa, for Melbourne, at £13. 18s.; and the Red Riding Hood, China to British Guiana, at £14. 17s. 6d. per statute adult, and receive tenders next week for two ships to convey Chinese emigrants from Hong Kong or Whampoa to British Guiana, the first ship to be ready, at the port which the agent in China may decide, on the 14th of November, and the other on the 16th of December.

For India, China, and the Cape, there are 60,000 tons loading. The berth freights from London vary very little. Coal freights are lower; only 25s. per ton is obtainable Wales to the Cape of Good Hope, the recent contract having been almost completed by American ships; £30 per keel has been accepted from the North of England to Bombay, £28 now offered; Wales to Singapore, 27s.; 40s. is offered Birkenhead to Shanghai, £50 per keel from the Tyne, 42s. per ton Wales to Hong Kong.

Current freights to Shanghai for vessels on the berth, 40s. to 50s. per on weight and meas.; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meas.; to Japan, 65s. weight, and 60s. meast.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Dionysia Catharina, v. d. Sprenckel, from Banjoewangie, which arrived in the Texel May 23, reports having sustained damage in her rigging and lost an anchor and chain in St. Helena Roadstead, by being driven foul of.

The Flying Scud, Harding, which arrived at New York, May 15, from Canton, had lost nearly a whole suit of sails, topgallant masts, fore and main topmast heads, fore, main, and mizen lower topsail yards, and had sprung spencer gaff and mizen masthead, having been struck by a squall or whirlwind, May 4, in lat. 25, lon. 67.

The Susannah (barque), of and from Hambro', Russ, bound to Singapore, got into collision with the Ben Muick Dhu, from Villa Nova, and both vessels arrived in the Downs, May 31, with considerable damage in consequence.

The Louis Meyel, Dutch ship, Holtgreve, from Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, put into Mauritius, 11th April, with loss of mizenmast, fore and main topmasts, and all attached; decks swept, and part of cargo thrown overboard, having experienced a hurricane.

The sound portion of the cargo ex Catharina Maria, Schuchardt, from Banjoewangie for Rotterdam, condemned at the Cape of Good Hope, will be forwarded by the Lumley, Lawson. The damaged portion was sold 5th April.

The Marie Gabrielle, Erain, from St Nazaire to Hong Kong, with coal, was totally lost on the West Coas. of Australia, 12th Feb.

At ST. HELENA, April 9.—Cornelia, Witt, from Sourabaya. 11, Amelia Maria, Svendsen, from Sourabaya, and sailed for Falmouth. 12, Forest Eagle, Pillsbury, from Macao. 14, Maria Catharina, de Bos, from Java, and sailed 15 for Amsterdam; Maria Clotilde, Basterra, from Macao, and sailed 15 for Havana. 15, J. C. Schotel v. Beesthelle, from Java, and sailed 16 for Rotterdam. 16, Anna Lena, Zaal, from Sourabaya, and sailed 17 for Amsterdam; Hermann, Deeman (?) (late master, dead), from Sourabaya, and sailed 19 for Amsterdam. Orissa, Morrison, from Whampoa, and sailed 20 for London. 20, Eclipse, Brandt, from Sourabaya, and sailed 22 for Norrkoping. 21, Balder, Djoberg, from Pasaroeang, and sailed 22 for Falmouth. 22, Baltimore, Bruks, from Banjoewangie, and Goede Vertrouwen Kraan, from Sourabaya, and both sailed 24 for Amsterdam; Cornelis Antonie Ryners, from Banjoewangie, and sailed 24 for Rotterdam. 23, Juanpore, King, from Japan, and sailed 24 for London; Sperwer Schrender, from Batavia, and sailed 24 for Amsterdam; Erasmus, v Heiningen, from Java, and sailed 26 for Rotterdam. 24, Delftshaven, Schaap, from Java, and sailed 25 for Rotterdam. 25, Marinus Willem, v. Duyn, from Java, and sailed 26 for Rotterdam; California, de Wyn, from Java, and sailed 27 for Amsterdam; Maria Magdalena, Willenbrink, from Macassar, and sailed 27 for Rotterdam. 27, Edouard Marie, Remmers, from Java. 28, Stad Enschede, Heght and Pollux, Cruys, both from Java.

At ASCENSION, April 23.—Lowe v Myestein, Lamin, from Sumatra, for Amsterdam.

At SIMON'S BAY, April 4.—H.M.S. Esk from China, and left 18 for England. 13, Louisa, Bruis, from Java.

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA TO DEMERARA.—The ships *Ghenghis Khan* and *Earl of Windsor* have been settled by the Emigration Commissioners to convey Chinese emigrants from Hong Kong or Whampoa to Demerara.

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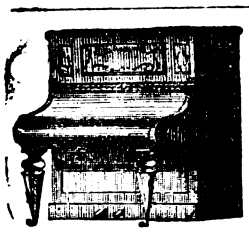

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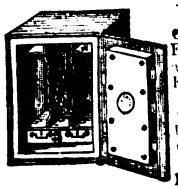

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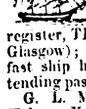

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS (VIA MARSEILLES).

In connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," published on the departure of the Mails.

VOL. III.—No. 63. | LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

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THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 7 TO No. 12, GEORGE YARD.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			
	Kanagawa			April 18
	Nagasaki			„ 22
CHINA—				
	Peking			„ 24
	Tien-tsin			„ 25
	Shanghai	Mar. 11	April 26	May 4
	Ningpo			„ 1
	Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 28	„ 2
	Amoy			„ 3
	Swatow			„ 4
	Hong Kong	Mar. 26	May 7	„ 12
	Canton			„ 10
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	„ 11	„ 27	„ 4
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—				
	Bankok			April 26
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			„ 23
	Sarawak			May 7
JAVA—				
	Batavia			„ 14
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	April 10	May 14	„ 22
	Penang	„ „	„ 12	„ 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, from Hong Kong for Bombay.—Messrs. T. D. Park and W. Jones. For Calcutta.—Mr. H. E. Robinson. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Weiner, Messrs. van Cleef, Watmore, and Dale. For Marseilles.—Mr. W. Watson. For Southampton.—D. A. C. Gens, Paynes and Napier, Lieutenants Henderson, Meara, Brine, and Brutt, Mr. Mainprise, Captain Petterson, Messrs. King and Baker, J. Stratton (military storekeeper), and A. F. Notley, R. E. depot.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., Pera, 20th June, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Maintz Ensign Bateman, Drs. E. B Bogg, R.N., R. Grieve, R.N., and W. Inman, R.N., Ensigns Walch and Tabb. To Shanghai: Mr. A. J. Whalley, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. Findlay and two children. From Marseilles, 28th June, to Singapore: Mr. P. W. Casalette, Mr. J. Boesch. To Hong Kong: Lieut. and Mrs. Percival.

Per P. and O. str. Ellora, 27th June, from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and two children. To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Davidson.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan, 4th July, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Redesdale. To Singapore: Mr. J. Sutherland. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Shanghai: Mr. Markham, Mrs. Higson.

Per. P. and O. str., 4th August, from Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. John Gavin.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Per P. and O. str, 12th September, from Marseilles to Shanghai: Mrs. Parkes.
Per P. & O. str., 4th July.—From Southamption to China: Ensign Thompson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Invincible from Liverpool: Captain James and wife. Per Ocean Pearl from San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. Speiden. Per Benefactor from New York: Messrs. F. S. Falls and E. Beach. Per Emeu, mail steamer, from England, &c: Messrs. Symons, H. J. Havett, and eight Chinese. From Penang: Mr. Tankeys. From Bombay: Messrs. Nourajee Jeejeebhoy and Stone. From Marseilles: Dr. and Mrs. Murray, and servant, Messrs. Jardine, Pye, and Bourman. From Southampton: Lieuts. Cornwall, R.N., and Bainbridge, R.N., Com. J. E. Montgomerie, R.N., Messrs. Petit, A. Heam, P. Fleshender, A. Williamson, J. Laing, and Mrs. Smith's native servant. From Southampton for Shanghai: Messrs. Eaton and Spence.

Summary of News from the Far East.

FROM CANTON TO HANKOW.

Our readers are already aware that four gentlemen started in the spring of the year from Canton, for an expedition to Hankow. From one of these travellers a long letter has been addressed to the *China Mail*, containing a detailed narrative of the journey. Their progress up the river has been very slow, seldom exceeding twenty or thirty miles a-day. Several times their progress has been obstructed by rapids, but many objects of interest have repaid them for the weariness of the voyage. Hamlets and villages are scattered on both sides of the river, and the travellers were of course able to walk ashore daily without delaying the progress of their very slow conveyance. The scenery is described as being strikingly varied in character—from the broad tame rice fields to the lofty hill, frowning down upon the river from the height of a thousand feet. In some spots the river runs in a deep and swift current between high and rocky mountains; in others groves of lofty forest-trees throw their cool shade over the banks, and delicious waterfalls create even a deeper sense of freshness and repose. About a hundred and fifty miles above Canton the travellers reached what one of them calls a "remarkable mountain, at least 500 feet high." Certainly the height is not its remarkable feature, but at its base is a large cave fitted up as a temple to the Goddess of Mercy, and inhabited by Buddhist priests and tame pigeons. Two hundred and twenty-eight miles above Canton they came upon the walled city of Shee-ne Chow. It is built on a tongue of land, and the east and west branches are joined by a bridge of boats. The travellers walked through several streets, "followed by crowds, pushing and rushing to get a sight of the white men." Yet, in spite of their curiosity, the people were civil and obliging; but as these were the first foreigners who had ever ventured there in British costume, it was natural that some excitement should be caused by their presence. The letter from which we have gathered this intelligence is dated from Lawk Chay-ung, two hundred and sixty-eight miles north of Canton. Another of a somewhat later date, describes the further voyage to Ping Shek, a distance of about sixty miles. The rapids in this part of the river are many and dangerous, yet the boatmen shoot down them fearlessly—not always scathless, however, for many boats are said to be broken to pieces every year upon the rocks. The scenery throughout this portion of the route is described as very beautiful, and as amply repaying all the danger and fatigue that was incurred. The average width of the river between Lawk Chay-ung and Ping Shek was two hundred feet. This latter town is the most northern of any note, in Canton province on this route. Only three weeks before it was visited by the quaternion of Englishmen it had been sacked and burnt by the rebels, who were, however, soon driven out by mandarin soldiers. Ee Chag-ung—a town beautifully situated—was reached on the 1st of May, and is described as quite European in its aspect. The town is walled, and not half-a-mile in circumference. The letter closes with the statement that the travellers were about to start in mountain chairs for Chung Chow, from whence they would take boats down the river to the Yang-tsze. There, therefore, we must leave them for the present, but shall expect with curiosity the future account of their progress.

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CHINA.

THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

A second naval expedition has been despatched in search of deserters from H.M.'s ships. This time they went in China boats with a guide furnished by the Taoutai. The Chinaman cunningly misguided the party, took the wrong creek, and managed to arrive at the wrong place when it was dark. There other boats and guides were obtained, and at last they reached the spot where there were twenty-four foreigners carousing in the boats of the Imperialists. They were taken without resistance, eleven not being Americans or English were liberated, and the remainder brought down and handed over to their respective Consuls. None have been recognised as deserters from Her Majesty's navy or army. They acknowledged to have received a bounty for enlistment, and said there were about two hundred more in the neighbourhood where they were taken.

Specimens of Taiping blasphemy are plentiful as blackberries, and it is passing strange how, in the face of them, any Englishman can imagine that the Rebels are under the influence of our Christian faith—it is not even entitled to be considered as a corrupt form and expression of it. The following recent Proclamation of Teen Wang will suffice, we should imagine, to open the eyes of those who are disposed, on religious grounds, to favour the movements of the insurgents:—

"TEEN WANG'S PROCLAMATION.

"To the Kings and High Officers, Six Boards of Control, and the Foreigners in and out of China throughout the world for full information.

"Throughout Heaven and earth the Sire-God is everywhere. The Sire created all things in six days with His mighty hand. Shan-ti and Christ are now in the world. The Sire is head over all things, and has made myself and son Lord in His Heavenly kingdom. Shang-ti's Heavenly kingdom extends everywhere, and is perfect. They who reverence Shang-ti will ascend to Heaven and will concentrate in one world, one family, all united in one.

"Formerly we established three regulations, now we add three more. The Father-Sire laboured six days, and now we give you six regulations: 1st regulation is mutually to reverence the heavenly grace and love; 2nd regulation is to pay tribute to Heaven in way of duty; 3rd, to reverence Heaven, and not assist the Yans—Imperialists; 4th, while anchoring temporarily, do not encroach injudiciously—at night do not stealthily go about in your boats; 6th, as to prohibited goods, do not offend against the prohibition (by smuggling).

"In addition to the true regulations (alluding to a former publication), we have added six more, making altogether nine.

"Now do not in the least turn away your back upon Ya Ko Hum and Yan—God, Christ, myself, and son—who illuminate all places as one body politic, benevolently harmonising them for ten thousand times ten thousand generations. Of this proclamation publish many everywhere, even among Western foreigners. "FROM THE THRONE."

The 11th year of the Heavenly Father, Heavenly Brother, and Heavenly King's great peace, Heavenly Kingdom, 1st moon and 27 days—March 7, 1861.

A large body of Rebels have been gallantly repulsed, on their approaching to the attack of Kin-kiang. The Imperialists placed themselves in ambush and surrounded the enemy, cutting them off, and destroying, as they report, some 2,000 to 3,000 of killed and wounded.

A division of the Nien-fei insurgents are said to be moving southwards towards the Yang-tsze, being, as reported, at the town of Hin-kien, some 200 miles from Hwae-gan-fu. The progress of another division has been arrested at Joo-ning-foo, on the north bank of the Yellow River, where they suffered severe losses.

PEKING.

Mr. Bruce has suspended the issue of passports to British subjects, a policy that appears to be entirely mistaken. The consul can use his discretion in granting them only to proper persons, and their appearance throughout the country, and particularly in the cities and towns, as provided for by the Treaty, would certainly be the readiest and indeed the only way to make an impression which we cannot suppose would be unfavourable. So strictly is the order observed, that the admiral did not take his flag-lieutenant up with him when he visited Peking with Brigadier Staveley. The Prince Kung received them civilly, and listened with great attention to Mr. Parkes's narrative of the position and movements of the rebels on the banks of the Yang-tsze.

The residence of the British Legation is an enormous place, with detached buildings, covering about four acres and a half of ground. It is much out of repair, and necessitates the employment of a considerable staff of masons and carpenters to make it habitable in summer or winter. The alternations of heat and cold are very sudden and great in the capital. At the end of last month the thermometer was 87 in the shade, and scarcely six weeks before it was 2 degrees below zero.

Reports state vaguely that a rebellion has broken out in Mongolia. The non-activity of the Emperor is causing much anxiety to his friends, among whom we English are supposed in a manner to be reckoned.

A full translation of the memorials mentioned in our last number, as having been addressed to the Emperor by Sangkolinsin and Kia-Ching and others, appears in the *North China Herald* of May 4. These curious and interesting documents were discoverad by Mr. M. C. Morrison at Yuen-ming-yuen, on the 8th October last.

On the subject of the late visit to the Great Wall, noticed in our last, the *China Mail* writes:—

"We believe some little curiosity exists as to the proceedings of an officer and his interpreter who recently visited Peking, and are alleged to have acted somewhat injudiciously. As we have written something on this subject, and do not wish to suggest exaggerated notions of the conduct which our Plenipotentiary in Peking has tacitly censured, we give the following details, furnished to us, but not hitherto considered as requiring publication. It will be seen that the spirit in which the various acts were gone about gives them a colouring which they might not otherwise have possessed. The officer commenced his objectionable proceedings by violating the 9th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in going to the Great Wall without a passport from the local authorities, or a preliminary permission from an English Consul; he further, through the aid of his interpreter, insisted on a district magistrate supplying him with a horse and cart. Finally he returned, carrying a brick from the Great Wall; and concluded by going with his interpreter, with guns over their shoulders, and demanding admission into the Yuen-min-yuen, which, however, was refused. Another young officer visited Peking about the same time, and walked about the streets with a revolver on. Now, each and all of those young gentlemen ought to consider that Her Majesty, whose uniform two of them are wearing, did not spend upwards of £10,000,000 sterling in order to afford them the power of bullying a Chinese magistrate, or riding armed up to the gate of the Summer Palace and demanding admission. There was in this something more inconsiderate than in the other acts. Here was one of the spoilers—a non-combatant, it is true—come armed with a friend to view the ruin we had made, and to chuckle over China's humiliation as he carried away another brick. Our sense of mirth is barely overpowered by that of sorrow, when we contemplate the spectacle of the armed horsemen, decreeing themselves a triumph, and cantering down Curiosity-street with the brick from the Great Wall, which they alternately shared the honour of carrying. In other circumstances, this procession of the three 'bricks' must to a certainty have provoked our joy; but as matters in the capital stand at present, the whole display was a serious blunder—an ignoble exhibition, whose consequences it is easy to foresee in a more deeply-seated hatred of foreign insolence on the part of the Chinese in Peking. Doubtless, Mr. Bruce has asked the Prince of Kung not to judge the English people by the behaviour of those two gentlemen; but whether the Prince will suspend his judgment or not is another question."

TIEN-TSIN.

The Peiho is said to be crowded with trading-junks. Notwithstanding the proximity of a rebel army, the greatest activity prevailed in all textile fabrics.

The weather had suddenly become very hot during the day, and detachments from each of the Infantry Regiments and the Royal Artillery are moved out of the city to the old camping ground adjoining the "Temple of Oceanic Influences," and put under canvass. The prospect of a protracted stay in China is very displeasing to the army. The out-of-door amusements, which, in winter, helped to relieve the monotony of their life, are not available in the heat of summer. The Brevet has disappointed many and disgusted more.

The Secretary of the Prussian Embassy has taken an "Hotel" and erected a flag-staff of no ordinary dimensions, in anticipation of the arrival of the Minister.

The reports that reach Tien-tsin of the movement of the rebels are very contradictory. At one time they are said to be in the country north-east of Shantung; at another, moving in a north-westerly direction towards Peking. The people seem to be ready to accept any Government which would guarantee security to person and property, but know not in which quarter to look for it. The Emperor remains at Jehol, and there is now no likelihood of his returning to Peking.

In this embarrassing state of affairs the departure of the allied troops has been postponed, and it is not improbable that the whole, except the 60th Rifles, which regiment is under orders to embark, will remain in the North for an indefinite period, or at all events, until the country is quiet and a government established. The members of the foreign embassies live in the capital without any inconvenience but that arising from the natural curiosity of the natives to see them, but they are extremely civil, and do not offer any molestation, as has been reported. They constantly ride out to the surrounding country, which is charming towards the west and north; but Yuen-ming-yuen is tabooed, and is not approached within a mile.

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SHANGHAI.

The *North China Herald* states that Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows has been relieved by Mr. W. H. Medhurst, who has assumed the functions of British Consul at Shanghai. Mr. Meadows proceeds to the new port of Newchang, in H.M.'s steamer *Sphinx*. Mercantile agents are proceeding thither numerously.

An official notification states that an office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate in the district of Tang-chow-Foo is established at Yen-tai (Che-foo) pending reference to His Excellency Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, and that business will be there transacted until further notice.

On the 30th April, the American expedition sailed up the Yang-tsze. It consisted of three vessels, the *Hartford, Dacotah,* and *Saginaw*. . . .

Numerous proclamations have been posted up lately at the Magistrate's Ya-men. They are of no interest, however, beyond that which is derived from the insignificance of their subject matter. . . .

The annoyance that foreigners have so continually to submit to of being shrieked after with the cry of "Lar-le-loon" is to be suppressed officially, at the instigation of a French officer who has taken the trouble to write about it to the magistrate. According to the notice, the people are warned that although from the words not being Chinese they may not be aware that there is any harm in them, the magistrate is informed by the French, that it is an offensive epithet signifying "filou" (thief), and commands them to desist from the use thereof under pain of the bamboo. Our friends, the French, seem to take a great deal of trouble about trifles, for it would puzzle them to prove the origin of the words to be French, and as they have no meaning in Chinese, the use of the words seems harmless to either party. It is believed that the word originated with the Portuguese.

The trade of dyeing is no longer permitted to be carried on in the city, owing to the pollution of the city-ditch, from the increased number of dyers rendering the waters unserviceable, or at least greatly deleterious to the health of the poor, who cannot afford to have this necessity brought from far.

The children in the city are cautioned against hooting and spreading false rumours, as disturbances have arisen from the alarm occasioned thereby.

The Imperialists have been gaining ground over the insurgents in the province of Honan. Certain of the local officers are said to have greatly distinguished themselves.

Some six weeks ago the celebrated Tsang Kwo-fan, now Governor of Ganhwei, greatly distinguished himself in the pursuit of an army of Rebels, which ended in the recapture of Sinning-hien. Six of their camps were burnt by the Imperialists, twenty-eight of their leaders being taken prisoners, together with 450 of their soldiers, and upwards of 2,000 were killed.

The Insurgents in Shan-tung appear still to be kept in check by the Imperialists, though they succeed from time to time in crossing the Imperial Canal, they are usually repulsed on an engagement taking place. They appear to have approached to a place, considered to be of great stragetical importance, there being but a narrow pass between the hills, the heights of which are occupied by the Imperialists. There has already been a battle fought at Ke-ho-hien, not very distant from this pass, but the Insurgents after suffering considerable losses were put to flight.

A battle was lost by the Imperialists in the east of Shantung province, near King-chow-fu, and severe losses were inflicted on both sides.

In the province of Kwei-chow the "Meaou-tsze" mountaineers have been committing serious depredations in unison with some of the disaffected portion of the population in those parts, but have, however, been recently repulsed by the troops. In one engagement 3,000 of the country people who had been made prisoners and were being carried off to the mountains, were recovered.

The following items on matters at the North are taken from the *North China Herald*:—H.M.S. *Ringdove*, Commander Robt. G. Craigie, arrived here on the 1st May with the mails from Peking, Tien-tsin, and Chefoo, having left the river Peiho on the 27th and Chefoo on the 29th ult. The *Scout* with Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope on board, was to leave the latter place for Hong Kong on the 29th. The *Odin, Vulcan, Slaney,* and *Watchful* (gunboat) were also there, with three French men-of-war and two transports; also the merchant vessels *Sea Witch, Egean, Ida D. Rogers,* and *Garland*. In the Peiho river the *Alma* and *Louisa;* outside, off Taku, a Russian gunboat, the *Sterling, Faust, Wanderer, Duck,* and *Johanne*. The Peiho was so crowded with trading junks that the *Drake*, gunboat, coming down with the mails, had to anchor, and an officer brought them out to the *Ringdove* in a junk.

At Tien-tsin great activity prevails in business, and prospects are highly favourable. The comparative proximity of the Rebels has not caused any alarm, although they are reported to be within 180 miles of that city. It is otherwise at Chefoo, where trade had received a check, said to be on that account, but probably attributable to large importations of foreign goods.

It is stated that a great number of letters are lying in the office of the P. & O. Company at Shanghai under protest, and that grievous inconvenience is being experienced at that port in consequence of the Consul having relinquished the duties of Postmaster. It is hoped that arrangements will be made to institute a Postal Department upon a satisfactory and permanent footing.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* has furnished an account of the loss of the *Japan*. She was going out, it appears, with a full cargo, and in a few hours became a perfect wreck. In going past the Kimpai Point she struck on a rock and filled rapidly. Ultimately she ran ashore on the Wedge Rock, where she now lies. Only two tier of teas were saved. She was sold for a small sum by the Commander, but since then a naval court summoned by the Consulate at the request of those concerned, came to a decision unfavourable to the legality of the sale. The captain, it is supposed, will carry the matter to a higher court.

There is a discussion now going on with reference to the correct mode of spelling the name of this port. Foo-Chow-Foo. Foo-chow, Fuh-chau, Fuh-chau-fu, Fu-chau, Fuh-choo, Foo-choo, Fuh-chou, Foo-tcheou, Fou-tchow, Foo-tchow, Fu-chew, Fuh-cheu, and Hoc-sien, are the different varieties of the orthography, and the perplexity is still further increased by sometimes connecting the two or three syllables with a hyphen, at other times commencing with a capital letter, at other times with a small letter, or writing the parts closely together. Many learned authorities can be cited in favour of several of these modes of spelling the word. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" We at least see no reason from the arguments advanced on the subject, to change the orthography we have hitherto adopted.

SWATOW.

The *China Mail* that reports on the 30th April, a body of 200 armed men, collected from Swa-boey and Ou-teng, two large villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Swatow, marched through the streets into the hong of Messrs. Bradley and Co., and plundered and destroyed every article of furniture and merchandise, with the exception of a few chests of opium and some musters of shirtings—even to the servants' clothing. This was done in open daylight, at three o'clock in the afternoon, without the slightest warning or apparent cause—the Chinese authorities at Swatow not interfering; and no arrests have since been made, nor has a guard been granted, or assistance rendered by the civil authorities to guard against further attack, notwithstanding urgent applications on the part of Messrs. Bradley and Co. The amount of property carried off is estimated at about $10,000. The inhabitants of these villages are notorious scoundrels, and are especially inimical to foreigners, having, as we are informed, vowed vengeance against any foreigners who should dare to settle at the town of Swatow. Since the above was written, we have been told that the blame rests with Allin, Messrs. Bradley and Co.'s comprador, who is said to have, in a recent quarrel with the Swa-boey men, fired a volley of grape, by which both men and women were killed. We trust the matter will be thoroughly sifted, and steps taken to put an end to the ever-recurring disturbances at this unfortunate port.

Reports had been received overland at Swatow of the destruction of the town of Tseau-chew by the *Pearl*, and gunboats *Haughty, Firm,* and *Cockchafer*,—which leads us to qualify our late remarks as to the behaviour of the villagers; for we can scarcely suppose that an experienced officer like Captain Borlase would venture on such a demonstration without good reason. However, time will tell.

HONG KONG.

H.M.'s ship *Chesapeake* proceeded to Aberdeen for the purpose of entering Mr. Lamont's dock. But, though lightened to

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17 feet 10 inches, the intention to dock was given up from the fear that though she might have a 19 feet spring to take her in, the tide might not rise so high again for months, and, therefore, she would not be able to get out. She is refitting, and will proceed to England shortly. Mr. Taber is about to light a portion of the Oriental Hotel, Hong Kong, with gas manufactured from naptha. The lamps and materials are now landing from the American ship *Benefactor*. The old-established firm of Lindsay and Co. have sold all their land and houses in Hong Kong, and intend doing business at northern parts of China only in future.

The firm of Birley and Co. have erected a tablet in St. John's Cathedral, bearing the following inscription :—"In memory of George Urmson, Merchant in Hong Kong, for sixteen years a resident in China, loved and honoured by many friends, born at Frodsham, Cheshire, September 7th, 1823, died at sea, near Formosa, February 23rd, 1860, on his voyage to England to rejoin his wife and family. His partners, deeply lamenting his loss, have raised this tablet to his memory."

The following military changes are reported in the *Hong Kong Register* :—

The appointments of Commandant and Town Major at Shanghai have been discontinued.

The Loodianah Regiment lately stationed at Shanghai, is now in Hong Kong Harbour, on board H.M.S. *Urgent, en route* to India.

The 21st Regiment M. N. I. left Hong Kong for India on the 4th inst.

A wing of the 5th B. N. L. I., about 475 men of all ranks, under command of Captain Taylor, 5th B. N. L. I., arrived from Canton on the 3rd inst. for duty in Hong Kong Garrison.

The detachment, consisting of 69 men, was withdrawn from Stanley on the departure of the 21st M. N. I.

The detachment of Royal Artillery lately stationed at Kowloon has joined head-quarters at Victoria.

The detachment of the 60th Royal Rifles stationed at Kowloon, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Muter, 60th Rifles, are under orders to proceed to Tien-tsin, to join head-quarters stationed there.

The right wing of the 44th Regiment, consisting of about 600 men of all ranks, under command of Major Hackett, proceeded to Kowloon on the 30th ult., and relieved the left wing, consisting of about 430 men, under command of Captain Ingham, who returned to Victoria for duty.

The detachment of the Military Train stationed at Victoria are about to be sent to Tien-tsin, to join their battalion stationed there.

Captain C. C. Grant, 3rd B. N. L. I., has been appointed D. A. A. General to Brigadier General W. T. Crawford, C.B., commanding the troops in South China.

The undermentioned officers proceed to England by the outgoing mail on medical certificate :—Mr. Notley, clerk, R.E. Department, Mr. Stratton, Military Store Department.

RETURN OF TROOPS IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

	Men.
Half-battery R. A. (Pennycuick)	75
11th Punjab N. Infantry	800
Total	875

TIEN-TSIN.

Brigadier C. W. D. Stavely, C.B., 44th Regiment, commanding; Ensign T. J. Irvine, 44th Regiment, A. D. C.; Captain Brooks, 60th Royal Rifles, Brigade Major.

Desborough's Battery Royal Artillery	150
Govin's Battery do.	130
10th Company Royal Engineers (Fisher's)	100
31st Regiment	850
60th Royal Rifles	650
67th Regiment	720
Military Train	250
Fane's Horse	230
Total	3,080

TAKU FORTS.

Half Battery Royal Artillery (Pennycuick's)	75

CANTON.

Brigadier-General W. F. Crawford, C.B. Commanding; Lieutenant Crawford, Royal Marines, A.D.C.; Captain Ewen Grant, 5th B.N.I. D.A.Q.M. General.

Royal Artillery (Captain Twiss)	130
Royal Engineers (Lieut. Malcolm)	70
99th Regiment	750
3rd Regiment B. N. Infantry	850
5th do. do.	840
Total	2,640

HONG KONG.

Major-General Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., Commander of the Forces in China; Bt. Lieut. Col. Elkington, 6th Foot, Military Secretary; Captain Mansergh, 44th Regiment, D.A. A.G.; Lieut. Allgood, Bengal Army, D.A.Q.M. General; Lieut. Roberts, 87th Regiment, D.A.Q.M. Gen.; Lieut.-Colonel P. W. MacMahon (44th), Commandant; Captain J. W. Medhurst, 60th R. Rifles, Town Major; Major Bedingfield, R.A., Commanding R.A. in China.

Royal Artillery (Captain Porter)	169
Royal Engineers (Lieut.-Colonel Mann)	18
44th Regiment (Major Hackett)	601
Royal Gun Lascar Company	36
Army Hospital Corps	118
Commissariat Staff Corps	13
Total at Hong Kong	955
Detachment Military Train	12
Total of all Ranks	967

KOWLOON.

Right Wing 44th Regiment, Major (Hackett)	600
Detachments 60th Rifles (Colonel Muter)	268
Army Hospital Corps	12
Commissariat Staff Corps	6
Total of all ranks	886

Grand total 7,403 men.

On the 24th April the first consignment of ice was received from the Peiho river.

It is officially announced that the appointment of John Heard, Esq., as Russian Consul at this port, has been recognised pending the receipt of Her Majesty's exequatur.

A mutiny has occurred amongst some of the crew of the British barque *Malakhoff*, in consequence of which the vessel put back to Bangkok. It appears that they had entered into a conspiracy to murder the captain, the mate, and those of the crew who were not to have joined them in the revolt. They were accordingly delivered over to the consul, who put seven of them chained on board the *Anne Reddin*, in which vessel they have now arrived to be lodged as prisoners in Hong Kong gaol. The remainder of the mutineers were to follow in a Dutch barque, bound to this port.

H.M.'s steamer *Couper* was put up to auction on May 2, by Messrs. R. M'Gregor and Co., and bought in for $37,000. The highest bid for this vessel was $36,000.

Chief Justice Adams' health is so far recovered that he was expected to leave Shanghai for Hong Kong on May 3rd.

J. J. dos Remedios, Esq., has been recognised by H.E. the Governor, as Vice-Consul for Portugal at this port, subject to the approval of the Home authorities.

On the news of the death of the Duchess of Kent reaching Hong Kong, the flags of the various war vessels and merchant ships in the harbour were suspended half-mast high.

The idea of a police patrol to Kowloon has been abandoned.

Mr. Alcock has left again for Kanagawa, *via* Shanghai, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Moss, at whose suit he was to appear at the Supreme Court. As stated in our last, it is believed that Mr. Alcock would, at the suggestion of the Home Government, arrange the claim without going into court.

Admiral Hope is said to have left the Peiho on the 29th of April in Her Majesty's ship *Scout*, and when the mails left was daily expected at this port. On his arrival Admiral Jones is to leave for England in the *Chesapeake*.

The dismantled hull of the *Spartan* was sold for $1,300, the masts, sails, and other appurtenances, being separate from the hull, also brought very low prices.

The iron ship *Fearnought*, which lies ashore on Lamma Island, was put up to action on May 3rd by Messrs. Thomas Hunt and Co., at their sale rooms. The hull and lower masts sold for $1,100.

We noticed in our last the rapid passage of the steamer *Ly-ee-moon* from Hong Kong to Shanghai in 66½ hours; we have now to record her return to Hong Kong in 61½ hours. The whole time between her leaving Hong Kong and returning thither (including two days' stay at Shanghai) was only seven days and a few hours. We are glad to see that the enterprise of Messrs. Dent and Co., and the labour and skill of Captain Hill, have proved so signally successful, for the *Ly-ee-moon* may assuredly be pronounced the fastest steamer in the world.

The *Amazone* has put in for provisions, intending to proceed to Amoor River. She experienced fine weather from the Cape, and from Anjer light southerly winds between S.S.E. and S.S.W. with a light current to the northward. She has been twenty-four days from Anjer and 150 days from Hamburg.

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CANTON.

On the 23rd April a large instalment of the indemnity was paid into the Government Bank at Canton by the Chinese Government, in accordance with the terms of the convention signed at Peking.

The following additional particulars of the capture of the steamer *Mee-Lee* are from the *Friend of China*:—"Notwithstanding a close search for several days and nights in that part of the river where Captain Ricaby and Mr. Coit are believed to have gone overboard from the steamer *Mee-Lee*, the bodies have not been recovered; and it is now feared that, despite the rewards of $200 for each or either, offered by Tung Akie (the Canton agent principally interested in the vessels), nothing more will ever be seen of the unfortunate men, conclusively deceased.

"Meantime, the native magistrates of the districts Poon-yee and Nam-hoi, through which the Pearl river runs, have offered, jointly, $100 for each and several of the parties guilty of the crime—Tung Akie offering to add $20 to each $100, so making an aggregate of £1,000 sterling for the eight believed to be implicated. Besides this, Captain Walcott of the *Willamette*, and Captain Newton, of the *Pak-wan*, will each give $100 to aid in the prosecution of any one against whom grounds of criminality may appear, and we have no doubt but many others would readily contribute if money were required to obtain punishment of the blood-thirsty demons.

"There are various hypotheses as to the cause of the murders—the *prima facie* reason of robbery, being generally rejected. In support, however, of the presumption that plunder was the sole motive of the desperadoes, the following has transpired:—A boat woman, for, as she said, a payment of Ten cash, took a written communication to the *Mee-Lee*, now lying off the Custom House, in which the writer stated that he was smoking opium in a certain divan named when he overheard men conversing on the subject of taking a steamer; one of the plotters residing at such and such a place. This paper was handed to the U.S. Consul, and by him was given to one of the district magistrates, who thereupon surrounded the house indicated, found in it the man named in the letter, and learnt from him that the other persons spoken of as accomplices had left Canton about the time that it is likely they would have left if they were the actual performers in the bloody deed. But with the arrest and subsequent dismissal of the arrested, the matter stands; the man pleads innocence, and the writing-informer remains anonymous.

"Nothing further has transpired calculated to bring the tragedy home to anyone. Suspicion attaching to three Chinese boatmen in the service of the Peruvian Consul, they were arrested by Mr. O. H. Perry, and are still in custody on board the *Mee-Lee*."

The Rev. Dr. Legge and his relative the Rev. T. Chalmers, both of the London Missionary Society, have obtained passports and started on a month's trip to the interior. During Dr. Legge's absence from Hongkong his place at the London Mission is filled by Mr. Parkes of the Wesleyan Mission at Canton, who for some time past has been closely studying the language at Fatshan.

The Rev. J. H. Gray delivered a lecture at the Soldier's Institute on the 6th May, on Christopher Columbus. In the *Friend of China*, a full report of the lecture is given. It appears to have been listened to with interest.

Our long-tried friend, the river steamer *Willamette*, has been sold for traffic on the Yang-tze-Kiang, and has left Canton on her last trip to Hong Kong. We hardly know how to express in fitting terms a parting compliment to Captain Walcott and his officers, of whom it is not sufficient to say that passengers always received at their hands the greatest civility and attention.

A Temperance meeting has been held in the Garrison school. Several officers were present, and the room was crowded. It is said that the speech of the evening was made by Sergeant-Major Short, of the 99th Regiment.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

On the 25th April three shocks of an earthquake were felt, but it lasted only a short time and no injury was caused. Cholera is still prevalent in some parts, and the measles also in a bad form. The popular festival of Antipolo is at hand, but the writer from whom we gather the information goes off into such a rhapsody that it is quite impossible in our sober prose to do justice to his description. The following passages will, however, afford a specimen of what, we presume, passes current for fine writing in the columns of a China paper:—

"Oh youthful Britons! whose young blood danceth 'neath the Sol of this burning clime! and ye, oh ye tender-eyed and tenderer-hearted daughters of the soil! beware of confidential cooings and promenadings in those lovely and alluring groves half hidden 'mid the luxuriance of Nature's adorning foliage! Suffer not the exuberance of your juvenile imaginations to hallucinate your senses, enrapture your minds, and fascinate your souls! Do not be ensnared by the attractive temptations of delusive moonlight, and magic zephyrs of midnight breathing! Pay your devoirs to the holy shrine ye ostensibly profess to visit! Be not carried away into exstatic oblivion of terrestrial responsibilities, lest your romance be suddenly and fearfully dispelled (as erst hath happened) by visions of enraged sposi, starting up on milk-white steeds, with green eyes, monster fury and vengeance flashing from their [illegible]

BORNEO.

By last advices (dated 23rd) the pumping at the coal mines was progressing favourably but slowly, owing to the inefficiency of the old machinery. The *Yarra* with the new machinery sent from this country had left Singapore for Labuan, with which, on its arrival, the bottom would soon be reached.

SARAWAK.

Our latest intelligence is up to the 8th May.

Sir James Brooke had returned from his visit to Brunai, where his reception was of the most friendly nature. The good understanding between Brunai and Sarawak was completely re-established. The Sultan has issued a firman addressed to all the people of Muka, announcing that Sir James Brooke is appointed his representative at Muka, and stating that he has been requested to open trade, and establish a good Government in order that the Sultan may obtain some revenue.

Mr. St. John, our Consul-General, is requested to carry this "chop" of the Sultan to Muka in a British man-of-war, so that it may be clearly explained to the people at large, and ascertained whether the Sultan's mandate will be obeyed or not. It is doubtful how far our Government may feel authorised in acting, but it is believed that even without our aid the Sarawak Government will succeed though not without bloodshed, in bringing Muka to order. At present an important trade is interrupted, and the interests of British subjects, to a large extent, jeopardised, for the greater part of the trade is carried on with British capital.

MALACCA STRAITS.

PENANG.

The Government Straits steamer *Hooghly* has been announced for sale.

The Hon. Mr. Laing arrived at Penang in the Government steamer *Australian* on the 24th of May, and had then nearly recovered from his late dangerous illness.

H.M.'s steamer *Beagle*, Captain Hay, which left Singapore the 12th May, arrived here on the 14th, and has since sailed for Trincomalee.

The police have made several successful attacks upon gambling houses, arresting a number of people, who were fined.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

COUTTS.—At Spring Gardens, Hong Kong, on the 28th April, Mrs. A. Coutts, of a son.
HELENS.—At Sarawak, on the 26th April, the wife of L. V. Helens, Esq., of a daughter.
HALSTED.—On the 14th inst., at Blackheath, the wife of Capt. G. A. Halsted, R.N., of a son.
HIGGINS.—On the 17th inst., at 15, Maida-hill West, the wife of Thomas Higgins, of a son.
KNOOP.—On the 8th inst., at Bremen, Mrs. August Knoop, of a son.
LONG.—On the 9th inst., at Dublin, the wife of James Long, Esq., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.
OLDFIELD.—On the 19th inst., at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles J. Oldfield, of a son.
PITTIS.—On the 18th inst., at 8, Palace-road, Roupell-park, the wife of E. A. Pittis, Esq., of a son.
SASSOON.—On the 20th inst., at Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of S. D. Sassoon Esq., of a son.
TRAVERS.—On the 19th inst., at Cheam, Surrey, the wife of Otho W. Travers, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAIGH—OSWALD.—On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's, Lambeth, by the Rev. William N. McGuinness, B.A., George Peter, son of William Haigh, Esq., late of the Clapham-road, to Augusta, widow of the late Richard Oswald, Esq., of Hong Kong.

DEATHS.

COOK.—On board the vessel in Hong Kong, harbour, on the 6th May, James Cook, aged 22, third officer of the British ship *Carribbean*.
CUPPAGE.—On the 21st inst., at Kensington-park-terrace, Notting Hill, Mrs. William Cuppage, of Singapore.
FONTANOROSSA.—At sea, on the 1st May, G. B. Fontanorossa, master of the Peruvian ship *Petrosilla*.

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KNOOP.—On the 16th inst., at Bremen, Mrs. August Knoop, of apoplexy.
LEGGE.—On the 8th inst., at Brighton, the Hon. Arthur K. H. Legge, Lieutenant Royal Navy, aged 26.
LIDGETT.—On Monday, the 17th inst., at Blackheath, John Lidgett, Esq., No. 9, Billiter-street, city, and Tunbridge-wells, in the 61st year of his age.
MASON.—On the 16th inst., at Fluder House, King's Kerswell, Devon, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Mason, in the 69th year of his age.
NAPIER.—At Hong Kong, on the 1st May, of consumption, George Napier, aged 36 years.
NEWMAN.—May 2nd, at the General Hospital, Hong Kong, John Newman, gunner, Royal Artillery, aged 32 years.
OPPENHEIM.—On the 23rd March last, off Madagascar, on his homeward voyage from Manila, Captain Charles Fox Oppenheim, in his 54th year.
PATERSON.—At Labuan, on the 21st April, suddenly, David Paterson, Esq., late of Singapore.
ROBERTSON.—On the 14th April, off Pulo Condore, the infant daughter of Captain J. W. Robertson, of the barque *Burman*, of London.
YOUNG.—At Hong Kong, Queen's-road West, on the 6th May, James Young, tavern-keeper.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.—The import market is in a stagnant state, and the quotations nominal. In exports we find the following report:—

TEAS for the home market past month a fair business has been done principally at quotations. Stock estimaments for the month about 2,000 packages at about 700 to 1,000 packages chiefly common kinds.

SILK.—Previous to the receipt of the English mail fair business was doing at full rates; however the unfavourable advices of January 26, as to the position of the home market having checked purchases, dealers became anxious to realise and reduce their demands about 5 per cent. but without any result. Quotations: Ida, $500 to $525; Mybach Nos. 1 and 2, $510 to $525; Nos. 1, 2, and 3, $490 to $505; inferior, $470 to $480; Soda, Nos. 1 and 2, $480 to $500; Nos. 2 and 3, $450 to $470; re-reeled Nos. 1 and 2, none; Nos. 2 and 3, $430 to $460; inferior, $360 to $420; other kinds, $380 to $440. The total export of silk from July 1, 1860, to April 2, 1861, is as follows:—England, 1,676 bales; Shanghai, 7,330 bales; Hong Kong, 191 bales; total, 9,197.

NAGASAKI.—In imports, owning to the scarcity of money in the hands of native merchants, few cash sales are reported, and those of small lots only, for local consumption. The large stocks of imports at Miaco decrease but slowly, and a reaction cannot be looked for until that is effected.

In EXPORTS.—Tea: stocks increasing, settlements do not keep pace with the arrivals, and are reported at about 3,200 packages mostly of very common sorts, bartered against imports, leaving unsold about 760 packages best, at $20 to $25; 960 medium, at $8 to $15; 3,000 common, at $3 to $5 per picul, and 150 Japan fired.

Silk: stocks estimated at No. 1, 55 bales; No. 2, 70 bales; No. 3 (mixed lots), 120 bales. Quotations No. 1, $460 to $480; No. 2, $430 to $450; No. 3, $350 to $390.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The stagnation reported last mail has continued, trade south of the Yang-tsze being actually destroyed by the action of the rebellion. A good business has, however, been transacted at Chefoo and Teen-tsin, the supplies for which places having been drawn principally from Shanghai have tended materially to strengthen that market. The clearances given do not indicate the amount of business done, as the re-exports are not embraced. By last advices the Chefoo market appeared overdone. The Teen-tsin market, however, continued to exhibit satisfactory signs of strength and capacity.

TIEN-TSIN.—Grey Shirtings, 5¼ to 7 catty, Tls. 2.0.5. to 2.5.0.; 7¼ catty, Tls. 2.6.0.; 9 catty, Tls. 2.7.5.; deliveries, 7,000 pieces. White Shirtings, 56 reed, Tls. 2.3.0.; 64 reed Tls. 2.4.5.; 68 reed, Tls. 2.6.0.; deliveries, 3,000 pieces. Blue Shirtings, Tls. 4. Red Shirtings, Tls. 3.8.0. Tea-cloths, 4½ catty to 5½ catty, Tls. 1.3.0. to 1.4.5; deliveries, 2,100 pieces. Spotted shirtings, white, Tls. 2.4.0.; coloured, Tls. 2.8.0.; deliveries, 1,600 pieces. Chintzes, Tls. 1.4.0.; deliveries, 1,100 pieces. Handkerchiefs, blue and bronze, mace 5 per doz. Brocades, white, Tls. 2.1.0.; coloured, 2.9.0. per pieces; deliveries, 2,700 pieces. Damasks, blue, Tls. 5; assorted colours, Tls. 4.7.0.; deliveries, 800 pieces. Long ells, H.H. scarlet, 9 catty, Tls. 6.5.0. Velveteens, mace, 1s. 8d. per yard. American goods: brown sheetings, 40 yards, 11 catty, Tls. 3; 12 catty, Tls. 3.1.0.; drills, 40 yards, Tls. 2.9.0.; jeans, 30 yards, Tls. 2.6.0. per pieces. Camlets, blue, Tls. 25; red, Tls. 20. Lastings, blue, Tls. 12. Steel, large size, Tls. 16 per picul. Lead, Tls. 6.5.0. per picul. Tin plates, Tls. 5.7. 0. per box. Spelter, Tls. 8 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—There have been no receipts of British or American manufactures during the fortnight. The local demand has been very dull, but the inquiry for shipment North has been good, no less than five cargoes having been shippped to Cheefoo and Tien-tsin since the despatch of last mail. Exclusive of these, the deliverics have been as under:—Shirtings: grey, 38,620 pieces; white, 5,000 pieces; T-cloths, 18,000 pieces; spotted shirtings, 2,850 pieces, at 1.8.6 to 1.8.8 for white, and 2.5.0 to 2.6.5 for assorted; brocades, 300 pieces, at 1.8.8 to 1.9.0 for white, and 2.4.5 to 6.5 for assorted; damasks, 440 pieces, at 4.0.0 to 4.5.0; handkerchiefs, 370 dozen, at 5 mace to 6m. 6c.; chintzes, 4,220 pieces, at 1.1.0 to 1.8.0. American goods:—Drills, 1,760 pieces - stock, 20,000 pieces; sheetings, 5,000 pieces—stock, 25,000 pieces; jeans, 275 pieces—stock, 18,000 pieces; Spanish stripes, 306 pieces; long ells, 220 pieces; camlets, 220 pieces; lastings, 40 pieces.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The market is dull. The following sales have been forced during the fortnight:—Grey shirtings, 2,000 pieces, 8¼ lbs. at $2.40; T-cloths, 5,000 pieces, 6½ to 8 lbs. at $1.75 to $2.50. Lead, 350 piculs, at $9.

CANTON.—The stagnation referred to in last report still continues, the sales of the fortnight having been restricted to the following:—Cotton yarn, 242 bales; grey shirtings, 5,000 pieces; white ditto, 750 pieces; Spanish stripes, 96 pieces; lead, 900 piculs; quicksilver, 100 flasks; iron, 1,700 piculs of square and round bar.

HONG KONG.—Business has been dull. The sales of the fortnight are reported as under:—Cotton yarn, 250 bales; grey shirtings, 1,000 pieces; white ditto, 2,000 pieces; dyed and spotted shirtings, 4,000 pieces: Lastings, 190 pieces; bar iron, 1,300 piculs. Tin plates: In moderate supply and good demand. Lead: Saleable. Window glass: stock excessive; clearances have been made for Tien-tsin. Provisions, ship-chandlery, &c., precisely as last reported. Shipments of beef have been made to California. Coals: Low and plentiful here. A contract of 20,000 tons for the Manila Government is likely to help rates. No sales are reported lately. English steam are worth $10 afloat and Sydney about $6. At Shanghai English steam quoted 14 taels; Sydney, 10½ taels.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—About six tea clippers have either gone, or are on the way to Foo-chow-Foo, where the new teas are expected in all next month. That port being happily free from the influence of the rebels, is mainly relied upon for the coming season's export. The shipments thence will doubtless be large, but then it must be remembered that the United States and Australia will require a large proportion of them.

SHANGHAI.—Black: Since the date of the last report a few chops of Ning-chows and Ho-how kinds have arrived here from Ningpo, and a small quantity more is still expected. These teas have been placed on the market, and 1,200 chests have been taken at 26 taels, costing fully last home quotations. Settlements to date are now 73,794 chests against 271,435 chests last year at same date. Stocks 2,000 chests Ning-chow, 2,400 chests Hohow kinds, 1,500 chests Old Common Congou, and 550 chests Hoo chow. There are also 1,100 chests of Old and New Flowery Pekoes.—Greens: There is little to notice in this description; purchases have been made to a considerable extent at Ning-po for the American market, and acuve competition has instituted an advance of fully 4 taels on previous high rates. It is reported that stocks at Ning-po are getting into small compass. With respect to operations in this market, there is nothing worth notice. The transactions in Japan teas have now dwindled to a very small figure.

FOO-CHOW.—The only settlements since the departure of the last mail have been the following: Congou, 115 chests and 230 half-chests but mid. flav. at 14 taels to 15½ taels, and 810 half-chests Hohow at 19 taels. These show no alteration on previous rates. The unsold stock upon the market is stated at 7,000 chests Congou, 300 half-chests Oolong, 900 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 1,300 packages Green Teas. The only vessel loading is the *Beemah*, and she will wait for the new teas.

CANTON.—In country Congous the business has been trifling. Large quantities of new Tayshan leaf have been brought down, and are now under process of manufacture; no settlement reported, but these teas will soon be on the market. Scented teas of the new crop are being prepared apace, and are being offered at 2 taels to 3 taels below last year's rates. In Green Teas a better business has been done. Canton made have been taken to some extent for Australia, and Moyunes for the United States at extreme rates. Further supplies of the latter to the extent of 5,000 packages have come forward.

RAW SILK—SHANGHAI.—A dragging business has followed the receipt of further disappointing news from Europe by the 11th March mail, but notwithstanding the gloomy accounts the dealers have shown greaty firmness, the high prices paid up country and a possible decreased supplo next season, owing to the rebels, having made them reluctant to submit t any loss on their present stocks, which consist mainly of common descriptions, fine qualities being very scarce. For the latter fully last quotations have been paid, both of Tsatlees and Taysaams, whilst for inferior and common sorts a reduction of 10 taels per picul has been submitted to. Low qualities are abundant. The reports of the new season's crop are satisfactory, but it is too early to form any correct opinion as to the out-turn. The weather is most favourable, and it is reported that the rebels will be willing to accept a tax on the coming crop, not exceeding what has hitherto been exacted by the Mandarins. Tsatlees, No. 1, none; do. 2, 420 taels to 430 taels per picul; do. 3, 400 taels to 410 taels do.; do. 4, 370 taels to 395 taels do.; do. 5, 340 taels 360 taels do.; Hangchow Tsatlees, 350 taels to 380 do.; Hong Tsatlees, 330 taels to 350 taels do. Yuenfa, 315 taels to 370 taels do.; Taysaams, No. 1, 370 taels to 380 taels; No. 2, 320 taels to 330 taels do.; No. 3, 275 taels to 290 taels do.; Nos. 4 and 5, 240 taels to 265 taels do.; Hainings, 260 taels to 330 taels do.; Sewhings, 290 taels to 330 taels do.; Laeyongs, 250 taels to 265 taels do.; Throwns, 350 taels to 400 taels do.

CANTON.—The rates for the little old left upon the market are lower. The new crop is expected at market in a few weeks. The rates will probably show a decline on last year's opening prices.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS.—Very little doing. The following are the Canton nominal quotations:—Cassia lignea, $17.50 to $17.75; cassia oil, $275 to $285; cassia buds $38; vermillion, $37; firecrackers, 72½c. per box. Matting: white, four quarter, 10c. to 10½c. per yard; five quarter, 11½c. to 12c. per yard; six quarter, 14½c. to 15c. per yard; red checked, 12½c., 14½c., and 17c. respectively.

MANILA.—Sales of shirtings have been made to a fair extent. Iron is in large supply. In exports—Sugar: Sales of current claye were reported last mail of 10,000 piculs at $4.75 per picul, at which same price about 15,000 piculs more have since been taken, and at which, were tonnage available, a further quantity could be placed. Unclayed descriptions are worth $3.06¼ to $3.12½ per picul, at which rates considerable parcels are engaged to arrive. Coffee: In the absence of any transactions the price demanded is $15.40 per picul, at which, however, there are no buyers. Hemp: Purchasers offer $3.56¼ to $3.62½ per picul, but holders generally are unwilling to accept such rates, and the receipts seem now likely to fall off.

SINGAPORE.—The business done during the past twelve days has been moderate. But in spite of this and of an advance in the rates of freights prices have been well maintained which shows that supplies have, on the whole, been very moderate. There is no inducement for dealers to bring their stuff forward. A rather better feeling has been shown by some buyers since the receipt of London letters of April 10, but generally there is great distrust of any marked improvement in home prices. Business on American account is hardly resumed as yet.

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EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.		6s. 1½d. to 6s. 1¾d.	6s. 2d. to 6s. 2¼d
Ditto	3	ditto		
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton			...	...
At Hong Kong	6	ditto	4 6 to 4 6½	4 6½
At Macao				
Ditto	3	ditto		
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 6½ to 4 6¾	4 6¾ to 4 7
Ditto	3	ditto		
At Manila	6	ditto	4 1	4 1¼ to 4 1½
Ditto	3	ditto		
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto		11-70

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 294 to 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 216 to 217 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17¼ dwts. B.; 11·2 to 11·5 taels, and at Hong Kong 10 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 5c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	9,448,306	30,358,997	37,693,035	78,313 479	72,391
Comparative period last season	24,169,919	13,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	25,660,049	1,898
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	30,916,566	1,603
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	7,607
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,391,330	4,673
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	27,275	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	32,680	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	13,105,710	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,531,681	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334 200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Egmont, from Shanghai, April 27, to London. Tea, 537,953 lbs; silk, 898 bales; silk waste, 10 piculs; galls, 26; Cassia Lignea, 18½.

Per Potosi, from Shanghai, April 24, to New York. Tea, 523,183 lbs.

Per Columbian (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, May 1, to London. Silk, 1,972 bales. To the Continent, 151.

Per Eureka, from Hong Kong, May 4, to San Francisco. Sugar, 1,720 piculs; rice, 630; fire-crackers, 600 boxes; China goods, 1,054 packages; beef, 100 barrels; mat-bags, 10 mil.

Per Strathallan, from Canton, May 3, to London. Tea, 620,080 lbs.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Christopher Newton, May 14, to Liverpool. Tin, 125 piculs; gambier, 3,541; sago flour, 3,457; pepper, 1,822; white pepper, 20; coffee, 267; nutmegs, 12; mace, 2; gutta percha, 80; rattans, 240; tea, 94 chests.

Per Peter Symons, May , to London. Gambier, 5,019 piculs; black pepper, 2,562; white pepper, 103; sugar, 210; tapioca, 130; coffee, 172; tin ore, 51; sticklac, 107; benjamin, 79; gutta percha, 295; rattans, 99; india-rubber, 115; camphor, 110 cases; merchandise, 30; tea, 250 chests.

Per Bingermeester and Reenen, May 11, to Amsterdam. Gambier, 4,014 piculs; black pepper, 3,179; pearl sago, 303; sago flour, 221; tapioca, 22; gutta percha, 20; tea, 200 boxes; sundries, 4 cases.

Per Procymatia, May 20, to London.—Gambier, 4,100 piculs; black pepper, 2,067, white pepper, 35; coffee, 34; tin, 90; tin ore, 46; gutta percha, 342; indiarubber, 41; horns, 101; hides, 130; gambouge, 4 cases; benjamin, 36; gum gutta, 10; gum damar, 183; shells, 250; merchandise, 44; oil, 5 tanks; tea, 1 box; jameti canes, 14,400.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Bordeaux: April 27, Antonia Terry.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: May 5, Ethereal; 7, Georgiana, Fiery Cross; 8, Sultana. From Liverpool: 4, Invincible; 5, Jeddo (str.). From Hamburg: 9, Amazone. From Newcastle: 4, Ashmore. From Cardiff: 7, Cornelia Mathilde; 8, Orion, Cornelius Gips. From New York: 5, Benefactor.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool: May 4, Lettice Catherine. From Holland: April 15, Robertus Hendrikus; 24, Ternate; May 1, Van Galen; 2, Krimpenerward; 3, Doggersbank; 7, Elize Henriette.

At SINGAPORE.—From Newcastle: May 18: Johannes. From Bordeaux: 18, Birman.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: April 27, Egmont.

From NINGPO.—For New York: April 20, Potosi.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: May 3, Strathallan. For San Francisco: 4, Eureka.

From BATAVIA.—For London, April 27, Shantung. For England: 17, H.M.S. Furious. For Holland: 18, Triton, Nieuw Holland; 30, Princess Charlotte; 5, Shanghai; 6. Admiral Piet Hien; 9, Henriette Maria; 10, Jannetje; 11, Johannes Lodewyk; 12, Paul Johan.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, May —, Peter Symons; 20, Procymatia. For Liverpool: 14, Christopher Newton. For Amsterdam: 11, B. van Reenan.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Ziba, Sir Ralph Abercrombie. For New York: Dora.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Europe.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Carribean, Mutlah, Geelong, Carribean, Flying Spur, Golden Eagle, Veloz, Wild Gazelle. For Europe: F. Westphalia. For Australia: Aden, New Great Britain, Conflict. For Sydney and Melbourne: [illegible]. For San Francisco: Benefactor, Cimber, Dictator, Harbinger, Moonlight. For Bordeaux: St. Cl[illegible].

At MANILA.—For London: Kate, Regina Maris. For New York: Prioress. For Sydney: George Lee. For Melbourne: Anna Digna.

At BATAVIA.—For Hamburg; Princessan Louise. For Holland: Hoffman, Duggersbank, Nyverheid, Vrede, Wilhelmina Lucia, Hendrika, J. H. Ferdinand, Batavier, Ternate, Krimpenerwaard, Huydecoper, Buitenzorg, Augusta.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Australia, Britannia, Granville. For Hamburg: Titania.

At PENANG.—For London: Lumington.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

AT SHANGHAI.—To London: tea, £3; silk, £4. 10s. To New York: tea, $15; silk, $25. The supply of tonnage is far below the requirements, every unemployed vessel having been taken up at advancing rates. To Swatow there is a brisk demand owing to the fall in the value of bean cake; and if more tonnage had been available an extensive business would have been done. The charters reported are: to Swatow and back, James Shepherd, 45 days, $3,450; Elizabeth, 50 days, $4,800; Remigius Adolphus, 50 days, $6,500; Emma, 40 days, $3,000. Armistice, for coast of China and Japan, $1,600 per month. Coast and rivers of China, Adriatic, $1,500 per month; Albertine, $1,200.

AT AMOY.—A fair demand in tonnage is experienced at remunerative rates. The Vesta has been chartered for 4 months at $1,253 per month; Ellen Masters for the same period, at $2,000; Henry and Oscar, Dannevirke, each for 6 months, at $1,000 and $1,150.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—To London, £3 to £3. 10s. The harbour is now overloaded with unemployed tonnage, and is likely to remain so until the new season's Teas come to hand. The Emigration trades have come to a close, the harvest requiring the hands, and the fall in the price of Rice has stopped all further charters for the conveyance of that article. Meanwhile, ships are pouring in, and will either have to seek employment elsewhere or wait for the new season. Amongst the charters reported, are—Carribean and Mutlah, to London at £3; Veronica, Flying Spur, and Fiery Cross, from Foo-chow-Foo for London, rate not fixed. Benefactor to San Francisco, $7,500 in full. Helene, at $1,000 per month for six months; Maria Elizabeth, at $1,400 per month for three months; Norma and Harriet Armitage, at $1,500 per month for four months. The Felix has been sold for $11,500; Aallotar for $10,500; and Champion for $2,700.

At MANILA.—All available tonnage in port has been taken up, and a good deal of produce still awaits shipment which would obtain fair rates.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3. 15s. to £4. 5s. Full rates are being offered for Rice and Timber charters, but the arrival of unemployed vessels has been so few that there are none to accept them, and consequently but a small business has been done.

CASUALTIES.

The barque Rhein passed a sunken vessel, on the 28th March, in lat. 8.25 N., and long. 104.25 E., and the captain supposed her to be a large ship as there was only 15 fathoms of water on the ground. A red flag was flying at the main rigging, and everything attached to the mast.

The captain of the barque Friendship reports having passed a large ship's poop with capstan standing, Puly Oby, bearing SS.E., distant about 40 miles.

The Kingfisher, which was reported in our last as sailed from Kanagawa to San Francisco, put in for water *en route* from Hong Kong.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: April 25, Ballarat; May 2, Polmaise, Edouard; 6, Challenger; 9, Orixa. To Singapore: 7, Birman; 9, Mayola. To Batavia: 10, Margaretha Johanna, Koning Willem III. From China to England and Continent: 7, Kinnaird; 9, Glencoe; 12, Weymouth. From Singapore: May 3, Champion; 9, Sappho. From Boston to China: April 24, Argonaut. From New York: May 10, Houqua. From China to Sydney: April 25, Arabia. From Batavia to Liverpool: 29, G. B. Carr. To Holland: 28, Christina and Jeannettee; 29, Triton; May 7, Princess Charlotte; 8, Shanghai; 9, Henrietta Maria; 10, Jannetje; 12, Johannes Lodewyk. From Melbourne to Batavia: 10, Therese. From Manila to Melbourne: 8, Peking.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The arrival of the Siamese Ambassadors has given rise to an unusual degree of curiosity. A great many stories are told of their odd behaviour at Toulon and Fontainebleau, which seemed s curious to their hosts as their unpronounceable names must have been puzzling to the chamberlains and others charged with the task of introducing them into the Imperial presence.

M. Montigny, who, as we stated in our last paper, has been appointed by the Government to be their cicerone during their stay in France, is about to invite all the Ministers of State and grand officers of the court to a banquet which the ambassadors will give at their apartments at the Champs Elysées.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.

Mr. Arthur Nordmann, son of Professor Nordmann, of this university, has just returned from a three years' scientific expedition to the Far East, in which he turned his attention more particularly to the zoology and ethnography of the regions he visited. After spending some months in China, he proceeded to De Castries Bay, wintering at Nicolayefsk. In the summer of 1859 he ascended the Amoor as far as Blagowessensk, a distance of 1,800 wersts, or 1,200 miles, then returning to Kasakowitch, at the mouth of the Ussuri. In the month of August he went up that river in a little skiff in company with the Botanist Maximowitsch to the confluence of the Em, a distance of 300 wersts, returning to Nicolayefsk for the winter. During his wanderings he had abundant opportunities of studying the different tribes inhabiting the Amoor district, whom he pronounces to belong mostly to the Mongolian and Tunguse races. To the north of the Peninsula of Korea he found a few fugitive Chinese, and some banished from their native country for misdemeanours, who derive a precarious livelihood from gardening. The sparsely distributed villages lying between De Castries Bay and Victoria Bay are inhabited by people of the Orotschi race, who live by the primitive pursuits of hunting and fishing. The Island of Sachalin, from the southern frontier to the 50th degree north latitude, is peopled with Giljacs, who inhabit several large villages, whilst the interior is in possession of namadic tribes of Aintzys and Tunguse. The Giljacs, Orotschis, Goldes, Samayrers, and Neydas move about in *nartas*, a kind of sledge drawn by dogs. The Goldes have also horses, and the nomadic Tunguse possess a good many reindeer. All these races, except the Mandschurians, belong to the Bhuddist religion, and believe in sorcery and witchcraft, holding, for the most part, some animal as sacred; thus the Giljacs worship the bear, and the Goldes the tiger. Mr. Nordmann has sent his valuable collections to this country round by sea, whilst he himself returned overland, having travelled from Irkutzk to St. Petersburgh, a distance of 6,000 wersts (4,000 miles), in nineteen days.

The Emperor and family have been paying their usual annual visit to Moscow, during which the lately emancipated serfs on several of the neighbouring estates sent a deputation to His Majesty to express their gratitude, and offer him as a symbol of their homage, according to the custom of the country, a plate of bread and salt. A septuagenarian named Stephen Kusmin Sacharoff, who has performed the functions of starost on the estates of the Countess Chreptowitsch for more than thirty years, and is in possession of an honorary caftan as a distinguishing mark of good conduct, presented the simple offering on a silver plate, inscribed "To the Emperor-Emancipator Alexander II. from the peasants of Moscow and its neighbourhood, in grateful commemoration of the 19th of February, 1861." The Czar was pleased to receive the humble gift with his usual urbanity and good feeling, and gave orders to have it consecrated by the Archbishop of Moscow, and preserved in the museum of that city.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, June 23.

The *Staats Courant* contains the following official notification on the subject of privateering:—

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice, duly authorised and empowered by the King, hereby warn all natives of this kingdom to abstain from taking any share or interest in any privateer during the present difficulties in the United States of North America, forasmuch as the Netherlands Government has given its adhesion to the stipulations agreed on by the Congress of Paris in 1856, by which all privateering is abolished, and, therefore, no such acts can be acknowledged or confirmed; on the contrary, all commissions issued and letters of marque and reprisal granted to Netherlands subjects are strictly illegal, and, therefore, this warning is given them that by doing so they render themselves liable to be tried for such offences, and, if proved guilty, will be punished with the utmost severity of the laws. The above-mentioned Ministers further give notice that during the hostilities in North America no privateers, either with or without prizes, will be admitted into any harbour, port, or roadstead belonging to this kingdom, except only in case of accident at sea or driven in by stress of weather, the needful orders having been given to all the different local authorities to act accordingly and to warn off all privateers as may attempt to enter, even by the employment of force if necessary."

The agitation mentioned in my last in favour of a revision of the postal arrangements and the introduction of the penny postage system is still going on throughout the country, and great indignation is expressed against the Upper Chamber of the States General, which with singular inconsistency lately voted a hundred millions of florins for the construction of railroads of very doubtful importance, and now throws out a decidedly useful measure, on the ground that there may be a falling off of 400,000 florins in the revenue during the first year in consequence of the reduction, whilst the experience of all other countries where a uniform rate of postage has been introduced goes to prove that any temporary loss to the revenue is more than compensated in a very few years by increased receipts. The First Chamber, which adjourned after its late lamentable act of disappointing the hopes and wishes of the country, is again convoked for the 25th inst.

Government has now received official accounts of the great extent of the late misfortunes in Netherlands India, which are even more serious than was anticipated. According to these despatches it appears that no less than 1,558 lives were lost, 364 towns and villages with an aggregate of 17,800 houses destroyed, and ten villages so completely swept away that not the slightest traces of their former existence or locality can be discovered. In addition to all this, the total loss of rice and indigo crops and damage done to coffee plantations are very serious, though the amount cannot be reduced to figures.

Rear-Admiral Vogelpoot, the naval Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Netherlands India, has, at his own request, been relieved of his command, and will be succeeded by Rear-Admiral May, hitherto naval aide-de-camp to H.R.H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

Mr. J. A. Philipse, the President of the First Chamber of the States General, had a narrow escape last week whilst taking a drive in an open carriage, when the horses took fright and became unmanageable close to the Toll-bridge near the Hague. Aware of the imminent danger he was in, Mr. Philipse jumped out just in time, and escaped with only the fright, but his coachman was dragged into the canal, into which the horses rushed with the vehicle, but was fortunately saved by the toll-keeper, as were subsequently the horses, but the carriage itself was shivered to pieces.

The King has appointed four cadets of the Military Academy and seventy-eight non-commissioned officers of different regiments on home service, who have passed the necessary examination, to sub-lieutenancies in the East India army.

H.N.M. steam corvette *De Vecht*, Lieutenant-Commander Moddermann, hence to Batavia, arrived on the 16th of May in the Roads of Santa Cruz (Teneriffe), and after taking in provisions, water, fruit, wine, and coals, proceeded to her destination. All well on board.

The Dutch squadron fitting out for the protection of the national interests in North America will consist of the steam frigate *Zeeland*, Captain G. Fabius, the steam corvette *Vesuvius*, Lieutenant-Commander J. O. Arntzenius, fitting out at Helvoetsluys, the steamer *Djambi*, the *Apeldoorn*, Lieutenant-Commander Hugenholtz, the sailing schooner *Atalante*, now at Curaçao, and the steam corvette *Cornelis Dirks*, also on that station, which is the point of rendezvous in the first instance. The first-class steamers *Leeuwarden* and *Curacao*, and the fourth-class steamers *Briel* and *Aart van Nees*, all building in the Royal Navy-yard at Vliessingen, are ordered to be accelerated and launched as soon as possible. In naval circles it is rumoured they are intended to reinforce the squadron in the North American waters. The two first were laid down last year, and the two latter early this spring. The *Apeldoorn* having made her trial trip at Nieuwe Deep with complete success—as the official report states, "having attained the

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great speed of seven and a-half knots under steam alone"—she was swung for the adjustment of her compasses, and steamed out of that port on the 10th inst. for her destination (Curaçao), exchanging salutes with the batteries. The squadron is placed under the command of Captain Fabius, who will hoist his broad pennant as Commodore on board the steam frigate *Zeeland*.

A handsome memorial, consisting of a silver inkstand with suitable emblems and inscription, was presented last week to Mr. J. Munnich, formerly member of the College of Boedelmeesters at Batavia, and now Director of the Society of Arts and Sciences, recently arrived in this country from Java. The memorial was presented by a deputation in the name of the Society for the Advancement of General Knowledge at Batavia.

Government has received advices stating that at the sale of 400,000 lbs. of old copper money put out of circulation, held at Sourabaya on the 15th of April, the whole quantity was sold at 69 florins per picol.

An opportunity is now offered to a certain number of musicians belonging to regimental bands in this country to exchange into the Colonial service under very favourable conditions. They will go out to Batavia with the rank of sergeants of infantry, and receive pay at the rate of 1 florin 20 cents per day, with free clothing, rations, and quarters, whilst promotion is secured to them as vacancies occur, involving a rise of pay to 1 florin 50 cents, and eventually 2 florins per day.

The following gentlemen have been confirmed in their appointments made by the Governor-General of Netherlands India:—Mr. H. de Bruyn to be Director of Public Works, with the rank of Inspector for Netherlands India; Mr. E. Netscher to be Resident of Riouw; Mr. J. Blok to be Resident of Ternate; Mr. C. de Waal to be Secretary of the Government; Mr. F. K. Pahud to be Assistant-Resident of Buitenzorg; Mr. J. A. Arnold to be Assistant-Resident of Siak; and Mr. D. W. Rost van Tonningen to be Assistant-Resident of Madjalengka (Cheribon).

Mr. R. Sehlmächer has received his exequatur as Consular Agent at Sourabaya for the King of Prussia, and for the Free Hanseatic city of Hamburgh.

Baron Sloet van de Beele has been appointed Governor of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, in the place of M. Pahud, who had resigned.

At the annual rifle match held last week at the Hague both the Prince of Orange and Prince Henry of the Netherlands contended for prizes. The former was unsuccessful, but the latter won the second prize of the match No. 7, distance 150 yards.

The Netherlands Trading Company having advertised for tenders for a further number of vessels under the usual conditions, such vessels to be ready for sea in a port of Holland on or before the 10th of July, and those now on the outward-bound voyage to be placed at the disposal of the Company's factory at Batavia not later than the 10th of November next, the following fifteen vessels have been tendered, and are accepted by the company:—

To sail.	Ship.	Captain.
Rotterdam—	Kortenaar	Glazener.
„	Tonia	Zeeman.
„	General de Stuers	Viersma.
„	Johanna Maria	Dam.
„	Eva Johanna	S. van Bockhove.
„	Maassluys...	S. Post.
Amsterdam—	Vreede	Van der Plas.
„	Christina Agatha	Esink.
„	Laura and Adele	Noel.
„	Ocean	Herdershee.
„	Anthony van Hoboken	Hazewinkel.
„	Anna	J. R. Bok.
Dordricht—	Grootmeester Nationaal	Giesse.
Schiedam—	Loopuyt	Van der Hidde.
Middelburg—	Noordstern	Luteyn.

The company have also been making inquiry for tonnage for the conveyance of a steam engine weighing 17,000 Dutch lbs. to Batavia.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Java continues in fair demand, and though prices were inclined last week to turn in favour of sellers, a reaction has succeeded, and it is now difficult to effect orders except at the highest quotations; No. 8 quality of last sale has been paid with 40c., and No. 24 sought for in vain at 39½c. The market both here and at Rotterdam has a rising tendency; 6,100 bags private trade ex *Minister Pahud* and *Brouwershaven* have been sold at 38¼c.

SUGAR.—Some transactions are reported, though not of great extent, and only at a reduction of 1½ to 2 florins on prices of the May sale. A small parcel of 605 cranjangs of Java ex *Minister Thorbecke*, quality No. 14, has been sold at 34½ fl. to be received on board.

RICE commands full prices, but the sales were limited. 4,600 bags Java table rice ex *Louisa Kronprinzess van Zweden* sold at 10 fl., and 827 bags Java paddy ex *Dionisia Catharina*, fetched 8¾ fl., whilst 4,000 bags ex *Helena and Anna* changed hands at 9¼ fl., and 6,100 bags ex *Minister Pahud* and *Geurtje and Maria*, realised from 8¼ fl. to 9 fl., the two latter at Rotterdam.

COTTON has been in brisk demand at rising prices, owing to the difficulties in North America, but the market is now rather easier. At the company's sales last week all that was offered found ready purchasers above the valuation. Amongst the parcels brought forward were 3,629 bales of Comptah, which realised 26c. for ordinary, and 28¼c. to 28¾c. for good middling.

TEA calm, but prices firm.

INDIGO in good demand, and if anything a trifle higher. A few arrivals of Java have dropped in for the private trade since my last, but are not yet in the market.

DRUGS.—Purchasers are looking forward to the company's sales to take place next week, and till then keep out of the market.

TIN.—For the same reason there is nothing doing in this article.

EXCHANGES.—Hamburg short, 35 fl. 5-16c.; London ditto, 11fl. 90c.

In the Stock Exchange a favourable reaction has taken place, and the Two and-a-Half per Cents. have risen to fully their former value, and are now quoted 63⅞ to ¾, ex div.

Spirit of the Press.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

We are in a position to answer Mr. Griffith's question, to which a reply was promised by Lord John Russell, but was not forthcoming. It is perfectly true that "accounts have been received" by ourselves, not by the Foreign-office, "that M. Lesseps has induced the viceroy of Egypt to employ large numbers of natives by forced labour in the construction of the Suez Canal." No one at all acquainted with the history of the great public works of Egypt failed to see that it must come to this at last. Our correspondent speaks of "men brought up in gangs from their villages and made over to the agents of the company," and this at the very season when their crops are ripening, and the task of uniting the Red Sea to the Mediterranean was so uncongenial to them that "a number of men contrived to escape from the train, but were in a few days recaptured and sent back to their taskmasters." Whether this system of impressment can be carried on long enough, or relentlessly enough, to keep down the accumulations of sand in Lake Menzaleh, and to defeat the inveterate tendency of the Isthmus of Suez to widen itself, remains to be proved. What is certain is, that the scheme is being pushed unscrupulously and puffed unblushingly, and that the tactics foreseen at the outset, and against which we have so often warned our readers, are now being actively practised. The results actually achieved may be learnt from M. Lesseps' own report "*sur l'etat actuel des travaux dans l'Isthme.*" They consist in the erection of a wooden jetty and tramways at Port Said, as well as of workshops and dwelling-houses for the workmen, in the introduction of dredging machines and other apparatus, in the construction of a small aqueduct, and a system of earthenware pipes for the supply of fresh water. One-sixth of the total estimated expense of the undertaking has already been laid out, before any one of the physical obstacles has been encountered that led Robert Stephenson to pronounce the scheme not absolutely impracticable (as has been insinuated), but ruinous as an investment. There is one point upon which Mr. Griffith touches that has been the subject of much misrepresentation. We have been taken to task pretty roundly for discouraging a scheme of universal beneficence on grounds of self-interest, and it was tacitly assumed at the late meeting at Paris that what terrifies us is the probable success of the undertaking. There cannot be a greater mistake. It was, perhaps, natural that when the Mediterranean was openly talked of as a French lake, and Bonaparte avowed his intention of making Egypt a province of France and a basis of operations against our Indian Empire, a corresponding spirit should be developed in this country, and the duty of forestalling the designs of France and demanding guarantees for our right of way to the East should be urged somewhat boldly. These vague ideas have here passed away with the dangers out of which they arose, and the Overland Route, secured to us by treaties, and much less valuable to us for military purposes than for those of peaceful communication, is our only privilege in Egypt. If a canal were opened, it would be closed by convention, if not by nature, against ships of war of all nations, and nothing but a system of differential tolls, or some other violation of Egyptian neutrality in favour of France, could prevent our reaping the chief advantage of it. It is not, therefore, the success of the enterprise that we have to dread. If this were all, we should be well content to leave it as an engineer's question, and, reserving our own opinion, to accept the decision of the majority. At all events, we should be careful to conceal an opinion so likely to kindle the jealousy of our rivals, and Lord Palmerston would have been the last man to commit the indiscretion attributed to him by Mr. Griffith. What, then, is the real peril apprehended by English statesmen and studiously kept in the back ground by the corps of *diplomates et ingénieurs* of which M. Lesseps is the head? It is simply that under cover of this canal, whether it be destined to succeed or to fail, France may be tempted to aggrandise herself in Egypt at the expense of the Pasha's purse and the Sultan's sovereignty, and to the detriment of those great European interests involved in keeping the "Gates of the East" in the hands of a permanently neutral Power. We do not wish the Egyptian Government to be put under such obligations to an ambitious ally that it cannot extricate itself without making improper concessions to its creditor. We do not wish Egypt to be treated by France as the Jews were by the Christian Princes of the Middle Ages, till it is so impoverished by the process that the company, which already holds a large tract of land, or some more powerful body claiming to represent it, may assume the attitude of a mortgagee in possession. We do not wish a dependency of the Porte to become the focus of French intrigue and the tool of French dictation. These and like dangers, be it observed, are attached, not to the completion of the enterprise, but to its commencement and prosecution; they are not future, but present. The attitude of England in this matter is analogous to that of a Parliamentary Opposition. The project has been undertaken contrary to the advice of our engineers and in almost ostentatious hostility to our interests, and the position of

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antagonism to it into which we are thus thrown is strengthened and justified by the artifices that have been used to bolster up its financial unsoundness. Everything that has hitherto transpired confirms the objections which have been urged from the first. These objections were founded on the enormous expense of construction, the almost insuperable difficulty of forming and keeping open the harbours at the two outlets, the disadvantage of competing with vessels of a comparatively small draught against ocean steamers, especially considering the dangers of Red Sea navigation, the exorbitant transit dues that could alone keep such a canal in repair, and the impossibility of obtaining any adequate securities for its maintenance in the present political condition of the East. Even if our objections to the scheme were as selfish as it is the policy of M. Lesseps to describe them, it is absurd to trace the *liaison* of France with Egypt to anything that has happened in the present century. A plan for the occupation of Egypt was offered to the French Government by Leibnitz, and the First Napoleon prophesied that it must sooner or later belong to France. Ever since he suited the action to the word by organising the Egyptian expedition, with its contingent of *savans*, to survey and report on the course of Necho's Canal, French enthusiasts have never lost sight of Egypt as a field for ambition; it looks so inviting, and would figure so well in the map between Algeria and Syria, over whose populations the Marquis de Larochejaquelein lately informed us that France had exercised a "direct protectorate" from the age of St. Louis. We know what the temptation is, for we resisted it after the expulsion of the French, as we resisted the Emperor Nicholas's overtures to Sir Hamilton Seymour, and we suspect there are some schemers at Paris who think us fools for our pains. These gentlemen belong to a party that has scarcely cared to conceal its ultimate aims. To detach Egypt from the Porte by treating with her as an independent Power, to patronise her civilisation, and to establish a permanent right of interference in her concerns, was the policy of this party even under Louis Philippe, and when France was compelled to repudiate her engagements with Mehemet Ali in 1840 M. Thiers' words were—"Our influence in Europe is lost for ever." Far be it from us to insinuate that any such designs are consciously present to the minds of the promoters of the Suez Canal, or that any rectification of the French frontier is contemplated in that direction. We merely indicate the reasons that oblige us to watch the proceedings of this company with some anxiety.—*The Times.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PARSEE APPOINTMENTS TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

(21.) Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition from certain British subjects, natives of India, complaining of their exclusion from the competitive examination for appointments to office. He called the attention of the House to various Acts of Parliament and to the Royal Proclamation to the natives of India, admitting the eligibility of the natives to hold offices the duties of which they were qualified to perform. In spite of these enactments, he said certain Parsee gentlemen who had studied medicine in this country had not been admitted to the competition for the appointments of the Army Medical Department. He only claimed for them what he believed to be their right, and contended that the law ought not to be perverted by official prerogative.—Lord HERBERT admitted the high character and acquirements of these gentlemen, but could not admit their claim to be appointed as surgeons to our line regiments in any part of the world. He stated that he had referred the matter to Dr. Gibson, Director-General of the Army Medical Department; Sir John Liddell, Director-General of the Naval Medical Department: and Sir R. Martin, a gentleman of great experience in India, who confirmed him in his opinion that these gentlemen were physically disqualified for the situations to which they aspired.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH bore the highest testimony to the qualifications of the native doctors, preferring them, if in India, to those of Europeans. He did not see any reason why native medical officers should not be employed under the general direction of Europeans, as they would fairly meet the wants of the service. After a few remarks from Lord CLANRICARDE and Lord DE GREY and RIPON, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EAST INDIA COUNCIL, &c., BILL.

(13th.) On the order for the second reading of this Bill, Mr. VANSITTART said he did not see why the revenues of India should be saddled with the expense of three separate councils. He objected to the multiplication of local boards or councils, of which there were too many already.—Mr. LAYARD looked at the Bill with much favour. In two respects, he thought, it would do good to India; it would make our Government more respected, and give an opportunity for the employment of natives in the way he wished to see them employed. He approved local councils, which, among other advantages, he said, would prepare the way for separate Governments; and he strongly urged the policy of allowing natives a voice in the legislation, instead of their being, as at present, ignored.—Mr. AYRTON condemned the whole scheme of the Bill, and recommended Sir C. Wood to frame another more consonant with the simplicity of Asiatic ideas, undoing all the errors of the past.—Other members spoke and raised objections to the Bill, to which Sir C. WOOD briefly replied. The Bill was then read a second time.—(20th.) The several clauses in this Bill were discussed in Committee and agreed to.

EAST INDIA (CIVIL SERVICE) BILL.

(13th.) On the second reading of this Bill, Mr. VANSITTART objected that the effect of the Bill would be to do away with the competitive system of examination for the Indian Civil Service, and that it would give rise to a considerable amount of jobbing. He cited the opinion of Lord Macaulay in favour of continuing the service as a close service, confined to covenanted servants. The measure, he said, would be as unpopular among the natives generally as in the Civil Service.—Mr. LIDDELL admitted that the Bill might prove a death-blow to the present system of the Civil Service, and that it placed in the hands of the Secretary of State a vast amount of patronage. He was, however, of opinion that there were considerations which outweighed these objections, and, on the other hand, he suggested powerful recommendations of this modification of the system, which would strengthen our rule in India.—Mr. LAYARD approved of the principle of admitting natives to a participation in the public service, but admitted there were many obstacles to their proper preparations for the duties of the service.—Lord STANLEY said that the general feeling of the House appeared to be that the principle of the Bill was sound, but that the details required careful supervision. He thought that two securities, that of limiting the admission to the civil service to persons who had been seven years in India, and the acquisition of languages, would be found efficacious. These, with the confirmation of the Secretary of State of any appointment by the Governor-General, and also by the Crown, would operate as checks on undue exercise of patronage and jobbery.—The debate was continued by several members, after which Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved an adjournment.—This was negatived, and the Bill was read a second time.

INDIAN PRIZE MONEY.

(18th.) Sir H. VERNEY asked the Secretary of State for India whether interest was paid by the Calcutta Treasury on the prize money paid into it; whether any interest was paid on jewels and other booty before it was realised; and whether, in future, when booty was taken in India, which it was anticipated would be prize, officers in command of corps were to send in at once the nominal roll, without waiting for the Royal warrant declaring such booty to be prize.—Sir C. WOOD said that interest was paid on prize money in the Treasury at Calcutta at the rate of 5 per cent. No interest was paid on jewels or property not in the state of money. He could not say when the payment of interest on the money would cease, or whether interest would be paid on jewels, &c., when realised. No notice had been given of those questions, and it was impossible for him to answer in detail questions of this kind without the opportunity of informing himself. With regard to the preparation of prize rolls, officers in India had been desired as regarded the present prize to prepare them some time ago, and directions had been given that for the future prize rolls should be made out without waiting for the declaration of prize.

THE SHIP "CAMILLA."

(18th.) Mr. WYLD asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether any inquiries were made regarding the reported wreck of Her Majesty's ship *Camilla* (Commander Colville), in the Japanese waters, in September, 1860, and the result of the inquiries.—Lord C. PAGET said that three reports had been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Hope, which left no sort of doubt as to the fate of the *Camilla*. What placed the fate of the *Camilla* beyond a doubt was the fact that she went on a coasting cruise towards Yedo, and that when doubts were raised as to her fate, one of the steamers of the Indian Government was despatched in search of her. The whole of the coast and creeks in the direction of which she was supposed to have gone were carefully examined, both by the steamer and by boats which were sent by the native princes, but no remnants of the unfortunate vessel were found. There was a report that one of her masts had been discovered, but it turned out that it belonged not to a man-of-war, but to a merchant vessel. The last report of Admiral Hope confirmed the opinion that she had been lost, and that view was strengthened by the fact that a foreign man-of-war, which must have been somewhere in the neighbourhood of the *Camilla*, and was exposed to the dreadful typhoon which raged along the coast, was also lost about the same time.

GRANT'S COOKING APPARATUS.

(20th.) Gen. BUCKLEY said that the *Adelaide* transport took out to China, by order of the Secretary of State for War, Captain Grant's cooking apparatus sufficient for 5,000 men, in order to test its efficiency for troops in the field, but the waggons were never landed, though three written applications were made by Captain Milward, who had the charge of them. He asked the Under-Secretary for War whether the *Adelaide* did not take the apparatus to Hong Kong, and whether they were in use there now.—Mr. T. G. BARING said that Sir Hope Grant had informed him that he did not think it necessary to land the apparatus referred to. He could not say whether they were at present in operation.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

(21st) Captain JERVIS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was not advisable that the question of the Red Sea Telegraph should be referred to a select committee, in order to inquire whether it might not be worth while endeavouring to render it available?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER considered that to appoint such a committee would be to devolve on a portion of the House of Commons duties which belonged to the Executive Government, by whom they could, on the whole, be best discharged. Therefore he did not think a reference to a select committee would be the best plan of dealing prospectively with the subject. As to the financial part of the question, the Government had now under consideration a mode of arrangement with the persons who at present formed the company in charge of the telegraph; and he hoped they would soon be able to adopt some measure on the subject. It did not appear that there would be any advantage in the present company retaining the telegraph. The Board of Trade were preparing a report as to what measures should be taken for making a thorough examination of the different parts of the cable on the spot.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(21st.) Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether accounts had been received that M. Lesseps had induced the Viceroy of Egypt to employ forced labour in the construction of the Suez Canal, and moved for a copy of any despatches which had passed upon the subject. He characterised the forced labour in question as slavery more unjust and severe than that of the negroes in America. He accused the noble lord with having, by a long course of policy in regard to Egypt, allowed French influence to become dominant in that country, and thus contributed to this result.—No reply was given to this question in consequence of Mr. Griffith being out of order.

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THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

The *Illustrated London News*, in a notice of our policy towards the "Rebels," has a paragraph which our merchants in China may think it necessary to repudiate. We will at once do so. We know of no "countrymen of ours of wealth and position" who have done aught else than represent the rebellion as an intolerable obstruction to legitimate trade. There are some who have made the rebellion suit their private gains, but they are not, we are happy to say, of "wealth and position." The following is the paragraph above alluded to:—"We have reason to know that certain countrymen of ours of wealth and position in China, have, to serve their own purposes, very much misled public opinion here with regard to the character, designs, and power of the insurgents. Our Government has been acting too much under information gathered from such sources. The expedition up the Yang-tsze-kiang sheds a new light on the matter, and will, we hope, induce some change in our opinions and our policy."

MEMORIAL FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE FORTNIGHTLY MAIL TO CHINA.

(Lying for Signature at the "London and China Telegraph" Office.)

To be presented, (it is expected) on the 29th inst., by a deputation consisting of—

S. GREGSON, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the East India and China Association;

THOMAS DENT, Esq.; (Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co.)

WALTER BUCHANAN, Esq., M.P.; (Messrs. Buchanan, Hamilton, and Co)

Sir STUART DONALDSON, Chairman of the Australian Association;

HARVEY LEWIS, Esq., M.P. for Marylebone, and Chairman of the Universal Marine Insurance Company; and several other gentlemen interested in the China and Australian trades.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Respectfully showeth—

1st. That your memorialists have seen with much concern and surprise the resolution which has been sanctioned by your Lordships in regard to the discontinuance, after the current month, of the bi-monthly mail which for some time past has been despatched on the 20th and 26th of each month.

2nd. That the second monthly mail alluded to now costs the country, after deducting the amount which the line has yielded in postages, about one half of the total subsidy, or £12,000 per annum, that is, £500 for each homeward, and £500 for each outward mail; and your memorialists, therefore, earnestly hope that, considering that so many millions sterling have been expended in furthering our trade with the Chinese, the comparatively trifling outlay involved in this second monthly mail will not be deemed worthy by your Lordships of being put in comparison with the numerous commercial advantages it affords; and your memorialists feel confident of the support of Parliament in passing the necessary vote.

3rd. That your memorialists beg to submit that the sums now derived from postages will, by reason of the augmentation in correspondence caused by the extension of our relations with the Chinese from the opening of so many new ports, be so far increased in amount as to cover a large proportion of the deficit in the subsidy alluded to.

4th. That your memorialists further desire to remind your Lordships that China and the Far East will not be the only sufferers by the discontinuance of this mail, but that the withdrawal of the subsidy will disorganise the mail service between those countries and Australia, as according to the contract the mail steamer for Australia starts from Galle on the 21st of each month, and the second mail steamer from Singapore, China, &c., arrives at Galle on the 16th, while the mails from Australia are due at Galle on the 16th of every month, and the steamer for Singapore, China, &c., leaves on the 21st with the English mails of the 20th and 26th of the preceding month.

5th. That your Lordships have always evinced so great a liberality in the promotion of free trade, and in facilitating communication with all quarters of the globe, that your memorialists believe it is only necessary that a fair representation of this proposed exception should be made in order to stop what must otherwise be stamped as a retrograde and injurious act for a liberal Government in the present day.

6th. That though several other weighty arguments in proof of the great value of our trade with the Far East, and the revenue it produces, might well be urged by your memorialists in support of their views as to the necessity of continuing the mails as heretofore, they would briefly ask your Lordships to accept the subjoined signatures as evidence of the fact of such bi-monthly mail being indispensable for the proper conduct of the vast and increasing trade with the Far East.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

The following signatures have been already appended:—

Matheson and Co.
Dent, Palmer, and Co.
Forbes, Forbes, and Co.
Baring Brothers and Co.
Frederick Huth and Co.
Gregson and Co.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited).
Commercial Bank of India.
Crawford, Colvin, and Co.
Frith, Sands, and Co.
Gledstanes and Co.
Joshua Brothers and Co.
Alexander Fletcher and Co.
Arles Dufour and Co.
Fearon and Co.
Cama and Co.
T. A. Gibb and Co.
Labuan Coal Company (Limited).
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co.
Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.
Sanderson, Fry, Rigge, and Co.
R. and M. Lyall and Co.
Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.
Robertson and Co.
Jas. Hosking.
Shepherd and Co.
Burke and Holmes.
Wilson, Bowles, and Co.
John Sangster.
James Crampton.
William Hunt and Co.
Tolson, Hunt, and Co.
Previte and Greig.
Richard Sprye, for self and Sons.
Geo. Lyall.
Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther.
Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes.
Charles Alcock and Sons.
H. H. Lindsay.
Harvey Lewis, Chairman Universal Marine Assurance Co.
Elliot and Co.
F. Algar.
H. Wright.
F. B. Brown and Co.
Goodbhere, Baine, and Co.
Halliday, Fox, and Co.
Smith, Wood, and Co.
Duff, Cadell, and Co.
Meyer Levin.
B. J. Weston.
Dadabhoy, Nourajee, and Co.
A. A. Robinson.
Pile, Spencer, and Co.
C. and J. Webb and Co.
James Baines and Co.
H. R. Furnell.
Daugar and Co.
Walter Josephs and Co.
Smith, Elder, and Co.
William Myers and Son.
Haggard and Co.
H. H. Mortimer and Co.
Hyde and Jones.
Leckie and Co.
Grindlay and Co.
Oakes Brothers and Co.
Stuart Donaldson, Chairman Australian Association.
James A. Youl.
Thos. P. Walker.
D. Q. Henriques and Brothers.
Weston and Co.
Marcus Samuel.
W. H. Smith, Barry and Son.
G. Carvan.
A. Guthrie.
H. Guthrie.
L. Mackinnon.
W. R. Looker and Co.
Moreton and Langeley.
George and R. Dewhurst.
Sam Mendel.
T. Harrison and Sons.
Leo. Schust and Brothers.
George Fraser and Sons.
Robert Gardner.
Robert R. Calvert and Co.
Heugh Balfour and Co.
Alexander Collie and Co.
John Pender and Co.
John Allen.
Higginbotham and Beard.
J. Nadin and Co.
Reiss Brothers.
Farbridge, Holliday, and Co.
B. Liebert.
Nicholls, Lucas, and Co.
Samuel Radcliffe and Sons.
Thomas Ashton and Son.
Swainson, Birley, and Co.
Robert Barbour and Co.
Glover and Garnett.
John Dugdale and Brothers.
John Munn and Co.
Winkworth and Procters.
Shakespear Shaw.
Scholes and Hirst.
John Glass and Co.
Robert Gladstone and Co.
J. and J. Bell.
Horrocks, Jackson, and Co.
James Burton and Sons.
Ormrod and Hardcastle.
Peel, Bellairs, and Co.
Mathew Pearce, and Co.
D. Duarte and Co.
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Gibson, Hankey, and Co.
Thomas Hilton, Son, and Co.
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George Maxwell.
Durant and Co.
Morris Prevost, and Co.
Ashton and Co.
H. J. Enthoven and Sons.
George Peabody and Co.
Harvey, Brand, and Co.
Helbling and Co.
Kay, Finlay, and Co.
Elias and Co.
The Borneo Company, (Limited.)
T. W. Bradley and Co.
Peek Brothers and Co.
Smith, Simpson, and Co.
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Finlay, Hodgson, and Co.
Kelson, Tritton, and Co.
Redfern, Alexander, and Co.
Lenox Nephew and Co.
Robert Smith and Co.
Pastre Brothers.
W. W. Ker.
H. M. Simons.
John Borradaile.
Remi Schmidt and Co.
S. D. Sassoon.
Small and Co.
A. Ellissen and Co.
John Willis and Son.
Thorne and Co.
Henry Wise.
Anal Renshaw.
John Dennis, for Proprietors of *London and China Telegraph*, and *London and China Express*.
George Henderson.
S. Moss and Co.
Middleton, Knight, and Co.
Deane J. Hoare.
Joseph Street.
Charles Ellis.
John William Janson.
Aug. Toulmin.
Arthur Burnand.
James Dewar.
D. Alay Rurgement.
William R. Price.
G. and B. Hewitt.
Heyon Huffam.
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Pat Chalmers.
Frederick Bower and Co.
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G. H. and J. F. Wulff.
Hickie, Borman, and Co.
James Barber and Co

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Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1861.

COMMERCE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

WE are accustomed to say that the late treaty with China has thrown open the whole Empire to British enterprise and trade. That mighty river the Yang-tse, to the lower part of which we have access, is, we think, to form the medium for such a commerce as the world has not yet seen. We feel like conquerors surveying a vast territory which has been won by their arms, and with the expectation of conquerors we long to gather in some of the golden spoil with which the country abounds. All this is natural enough. It would be difficult to estimate at too high a value the prospective advantages afforded us by the late treaty. We regard it, indeed, as the dawn of a bright day, not for Great Britain alone, but also for China itself. But it is only the dawn, and these faint streaks of light upon the Eastern sky will merely deceive us if we regard them as anything more than harbingers of the future. Western China with its five inland provinces, containing an intelligent, industrious population of more than 100,000,000, is as yet unknown to the merchant, and it is from travellers alone that we have received such knowledge as we possess of its productions and capabilities. Our readers will remember that some months ago we referred to an important project of Captain SPRYE'S for bringing this territory within the range of British commerce; that gentleman, in conjunction with his sons, has expended much labour and money on the praiseworthy object of making us fully acquainted with the western portion of the Empire. In the month of December last Captain SPRYE read a valuable paper on Western China before the President and Members of the Royal Geographical Society. To that paper we briefly referred at the time, intending on its publication in the Journal of the society to take it up more fully. The length, however, of the document has prevented the publication of more than a very brief and imperfect abstract. We have, therefore, applied to Captain SPRYE for a perusal of the manuscript, and that gentleman has kindly granted us permission to make what use of it we please.

The paper is replete with interest; it is a concentration of valuable facts on a very novel topic, and it will be necessary to recur to it again and again in order to do it full justice. In the present article we can only find space to record the general impression left upon our mind by a careful perusal of the document. In the map prepared by Captain SPRYE to illustrate his project a line is drawn through China in the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude, which divides as fairly as may be the Eastern and Western halves of the empire. This Western portion has, as we before said, been hitherto untouched by us, and some careless or prejudiced writers have declared that it is altogether unworthy of our attention. To this baseless assertion Captain SPRYE replies by a mass of evidence which is as wonderful as it is convincing. He proves that the five provinces which comprise Western China proper, namely, Yunnan, Kweichew, Syechuen, Chensi, and Kansu, and occupy the same latitudes as from Canton to Peking, not only abound with the raw materials, which are of most service to us, but that the people are so actively engaged in commerce and so fully alive to its value that nothing remains for us but to open a way to it from Pegue, in order to create a new field of commerce to British enteprise. We say a *new field*, because it has been more than once affirmed that Captain SPRYE'S design would draw off the trade from Singapore and from the eastern ports. No one who reads the document before us can entertain this suspicion for a moment. There can be no clashing of interests here, and on the broad principle that trade begets trade, we believe that the more intercourse we can open with Western China, the more we shall have with the eastern seaboard of the country. On another occasion we shall show why we deem it so important to trade with Western China, and, in doing this, shall state with some minuteness the productions of that portion of the empire. At present we can but describe very briefly the means we have of gaining access to it.

By the acquisition of Pegu and Martaban, England has extended her frontier to within about 250 miles of Esmok. This space is in the occupation of two Burman Shan princes, the Tswabwua of Kiang-tung, and the Tsenwibua of Kiang-Hung, both of whom have expressed their desire for the establishment of a route between British territory and China across their States and through their capitals. From Rangoon to the frontier of Burmah is 250 miles. There Captain SPRYE proposes to establish a commercial emporium, which would be within reach of the Chinese traders and caravans which already travel from Esmok to the Burman and Siamese Shan towns of Moni, Mokmai, Mobye, Zimmai, &c. From thence he would eventually carry on a tram or railroad to Kiang-Hung, where already Chinese merchants are engaged in traffic with the Laos States and the Shan States of Siam and Burmah. To this point the Chinese may be safely trusted to bring their merchandise if a wider market were opened for them; and as these provinces abound with noble rivers and vast inland lakes and every facility for transit, we should attract to the spot the rich treasures of Yu-nan and Se-chuen, and at the same time gain that substantial footing in the country which at the present moment it is especially important to hold, since France, by the occupation of Saigon, has secured the command of the mouths of the Cambogia, and may herself easily advance to Esmok by the navigation of that noble river. It will be seen, however, by a reference to the map, that the possession of Pegue gives us an advantage over our neighbours, which it would be a grievous folly to forego. Gladly would we touch, did space permit, on several other topics mooted by Captain SPRYE, and especially on his proposed land telegraphic communication with China viâ Esmok. At present, however, we can only say that, while dissenting from some of the observations thrown out in the document, we agree entirely with the aim of the writer, and think that his statements deserve the deep consideration not onl of merchants, but of statesmen.

THE ISLAND OF BANKA.

THE Island of Banka, called by the natives China Batta, and formerly known by the name of York's Island, might, from its size, situation, climate, and productiveness, easily support a million of inhabitants instead of the fifty thousand by whom it is at present populated. Favourably situated on a great maritime high road, the importance of the position is becoming every year more known and better appreciated, and since the establishment of regular steam communication between Java and Singapore in connection with the bi-monthly Overland Mail to and from Europe, it has become one of the principal stations of the Indian Archipelago. The island with its dependencies, Billiton and Lepar, contains an area of 7,500 English square miles, by far the greater part of which is uncultivated, though with a very little attention and labour it might be made to produce all the fruits, vegetables, and other commodities which grow in a tropical clime.

Granite is the predominant formation, which besides containing some large veins of auriferous quartz, is more particularly rich in tin ore, so that during the last ten years the annual quantity of this article obtained averages 70,000 piculs, or nearly 5,000 tons. In the absence of all scientific mining operations the ore is obtained by simply digging it out of the rich alluvia, soil, in which it is embedded at a trifling depth from the surface, whilst the process of sinking shafts and blasting it from the solid rock is alike unknown and unsuited to the lazy habits of the workmen, who, in this instance, are exclusively Chinese.

The severe prohibitive system and love of monopolies, in which the Dutch so much delight in the administration of all their fertile and valuable colonial possessions, presses with a

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heavy hand on this beautiful island, crippling alike the energy and welfare of its inhabitants, and the due development of its natural resources. No attention is paid to the means of land communication, and the roads are in such a neglected state as to be nearly impassable, so that all carriage or waggon traffic is out of the question, and the produce of the country has to be transported down to the coast by the tedious and expensive process of loading it on the shoulders of the natives, the Government requiring a certain number from each village to be placed at the disposal of the authorities for that arduous service, which has so exasperated and disgusted the natives, that rather than submit any longer to such tyranny, large numbers have quitted their homes for ever, preferring to retire to the mountains and the jungles beyond the reach of their task-masters. Under these circumstances small coasting vessels are employed to carry provisions and keep up the communication between the principal town and the different outposts; though it would not be difficult to make and keep in repair roads throughout the island, as there is an abundant supply of granite for materials, and the surface of the country generally, and with very few exceptional chains of rocky mountains, offers no engineering difficulties to be surmounted by art. The produce of the gold might become an object of importance, and be not only self-supporting, but afford a considerable profit if undertaken by scientific persons, and worked with the appliances of modern inventions and improvements. The island contains, moreover, rich iron ores, the iron made from which is of very superior quality. Pure rock-crystal is found in large quantities embedded in the quartz, which might be used in the manufacture of glass, whilst it is not unlikely, judging from the analogy between the natural features of the island, and those of the mining districts of Borneo, that diamonds abound to a considerable extent. Excellent fuel is to be found in the inexhaustible beds of lignites or fossil wood, and in several of the marshy valleys turf may be cut in any quantity.

The vegetation is peculiarly rich and varied, the island being celebrated for its many and valuable descriptions of wood. The immense and beautiful circular table slabs, formed of one single horizontal slice of a gigantic tree, the wood of which is hard and takes a brilliant polish, are much esteemed and in request for exportation. Amongst the most valuable trees are forests of ebony, iron-wood, emballo, teak, and the red wood called *kaju ringas*. The djatti tree, so common in Java and Sumatra, is comparatively scarce in Banca. Attempts have been made to introduce the *tectonia grandis*, but without much success; there are, however, large forests of different sorts of oak. Amongst the palm-trees indigenous to the soil the Nipa and the Nipong are mostly esteemed. In the jungles ratans are more common than bamboo.

The general surface of the country may be called wavy or undulating, large and elevated mountains being very few. The highest peak on Banka is that called Maras, near the Bay of Klabat, in the northern part of the island, calculated by Dutch naval officers to be 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Manopin or Menumbing, a mountain in the north-west district, at the foot of which is built the town of Muntock, is distinguished for its picturesque groups of granite peaks. All the mountains are clothed with verdure to their very summit, many of them even with the Casuarina, the tropical representative of our northern needle-leafed trees.

For the most part the coast is low and swampy, but densely covered with forests of mangrove. With but few exceptions where rocks project into deep water, the sea recedes gradually and the coast is fringed with fine sand of dazzling whiteness, composed of pulverised coral and shells. The usual clearness of the sea is destroyed at the mouth of the rivers for many miles by the water discharged being discoloured to a deep tan colour, probably resulting from the decomposition of vegetable matter washed down during their course.

Among the valuable shells found along the beach, that of the *scalaria vera* is greatly esteemed. The sea abounds with delicious fish of all kinds, amongst which those in greatest request are the kakap, lidda, and ikan kuissi. The natives are in deadly fear of the crocodiles (of the species *C. biporcatus*), which are frequently twenty feet long, and so voracious that they often attack the natives whilst peaceably fishing in their canoes.

In the forests are found several descriptions of snakes, many of which are poisonous, such as the python, and there are also flying or winged serpents. Large scolopenders and scorpions abound in the chinks of old wood. Gigantic spiders spread their nets between the branches of the forest trees, and there are myriads of ants and termites. The butterflies are not distinguished for their beauty or brilliant colours; the largest species is the Atlas, and then the Memnon, Morpho, Phidippus, Vanessa Arsinoë, Nymphalis Apatarina, Merope, Danais, Juventa and Hegesippa; Noctua, Pasiphaë and Deltoidea.

The native animals and birds are not numerous. The former are represented by three species of deer and two of pigs, with a few monkeys. The birds are confined to snipes, woodcocks, herons, and others that frequent marshy places, whilst the forests abound with several species of pigeons, many of which have the most varied and dazzling plumage; among the latter are the beautiful green pigeons, as well as the *columba rosacea* and *C. jamba*.

The native inhabitants of Banka are believed to belong to the Batta race, with whom they have a striking similarity, both in outward appearance and mode of life. Formerly Banka was an appurtenance of the Crown of Matjapahit, and at a later period belonged to the Princes of Palembang, and has thus been subject for centuries to Javanese and Malay influence. On the discovery of the tin ores, for which the island is so celebrated, in the year 1709, the Chinese were attracted to the spot, and they now constitute a full third of the whole population. At the beginning of the present century the inhabitants were successively visited with various direful calamities, such as civil war, attacks from pirates, starvation from the failure of the crops, and various diseases, especially typhus and small-pox, which committed great ravages and decimated the population; but since 1817 the numbers are on the increase, and they are at present estimated at 50,000 in round numbers.

Banka is divided into nine districts, which are under the civil jurisdiction of a Dutch resident, who is also military commandant of the island. The districts are Muntock, Jebus, Blinju, Sungiliat, Marawang, Bankalpenang, Toboalie, Koba, and Sungiselan. The natives being of a peaceful disposition, but few troops are required to keep them in order, and the whole military force consists only of a battalion of about five hundred men, with some artillerymen for duty at the small redoubts that are erected in the principal towns. The neighbouring sea is more dangerous than the land, being much infested by pirates, who are unusually enterprising, bold, and cruel. The Dutch have therefore some armed prauws to keep them in check, besides a few Government steamers that continually cruise off the island. The mail steamer which runs twice a month between Batavia and Singapore necessarily passes by the island and touches at Muntock on each trip up and down, to land and ship the mails and passengers.

Literature.

The prospectus of a valuable work has just been issued, entitled "Results of a Scientific Mission to India and High Asia," by H. A. and R. de Schlagintweit (Trübner and Co.) The two surviving brothers, Hermann and Robert Schlangintweit, have now been for two years engaged in its preparation, which, comprehending as it will the results of three years' laborious and successful travels, will, doubtless, prove of the greatest interest to the scientific world. The work will be in nine volumes, with an atlas in three, and the completion of the issue is expected to take three years. To Messrs. Trübner and Co. we are also indebted for the first volume of Dr. Legge's work, "The Chinese Classics," which is to be completed in seven volumes. The printing of the volume is the work of Chinese workmen in Hong Kong, and reflects great credit on them.

The Du Chaillu controversy is not yet exhausted. In the *Athenæum* Dr. Gray publishes a reply to M. Du Chaillu's recent explanation concerning the alleged discrepancy of dates in his work, charging him with directly contradicting facts in his own book. It is obvious that the interest and curiosity of readers do not diminish—the work having reached its tenth thousand. Meanwhile, the following conclusive answer has appeared in *Punch*:—

"Says Gray to Du Chaillu,
'I don't want to rile you,
But you set up preposterous claims.'
Says Du Chaillu to Gray,
'I don't care what you say,
For—you called Dr. Livingstone names.'"

In Amsterdam a work has just appeared, entitled, "De Openstelling van Japan," &c.—a collection of published and

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hitherto unpublished documents and narratives, brought together by his Excellency the Minister of State, J. B. J. Van Doren.

From Messrs. Ward and Lock we have received a very valuable little volume, which all overland travellers will do well to purchase. It is entitled, "Hints to Travellers by the Overland Route to India, Australia, and China." Nothing can be more complete than this cheap but useful manual. In a very lively, genial manner all the points of interest connected with the route are described, while at the same time that minute and practical information is afforded which the traveller finds so useful.

"Macmillan's Magazine" for this month contains a clever but decidedly "strong" article on "The American Crisis." From the same publishers we have also received Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of "Tracts for Priests and People." The first, *Religio Laice*, is by Thomas Hughes, whose "Tom Brown at Oxford," by the way, will be concluded in the July number of the "Magazine." The second, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, is entitled, "The Mote and the Beam," and may be regarded as a homily on "Essays and Reviews," or rather on the effects which the publication of that work has produced. The third is by the Rev. Francis Garden, and is entitled, "The Atonement as a Fact and as a Theory."

Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific; with notices of other places comprised in a voyage of circumnavigation in the Imperial Russian corvette "Rynda" in 1858-60. By Henry Arthur Tilley. 1861. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Happy the man who, like Mr. Tilley, is free to accomplish a pleasure voyage round the world. Happy the man who, like him, can enjoy thoroughly, and describe with artistic craft, every curious sight, and each strange incident he met with on his travels. We can well imagine the glee with which the author of this lively volume must have received the unexpected invitation to sail in a Russian man-of-war on a two years' voyage, and though only two days were allowed him to prepare his outfit and to bid adieu to kith and kin, we are not surprised to learn that he was ready to start for Paris on the second night, and that on the third day he was passing through Brittany on his way to Brest. There he was welcomed by Commodore Popoff, the commander of a little Russian squadron, consisting of two corvettes, mounting eleven guns each, and a clipper gunboat. Their destination was the Amoor river, but the commodore had liberty to touch at whatever ports he pleased, and it was his pleasure to touch at a good many. We do not propose accompanying Mr. Tilley and his companions to every spot which they visited or explored before reaching Japan. On that country the main interest of the book is centered, and there our readers will find, as we have found, that an hour or two may be passed very agreeably in Mr. Tilley's company.

In one respect Mr. Tilley is unfortunate. The Bishop of Victoria has been in the field before him, and what can the man do that cometh after the king? Dr. Smith's "Ten Weeks in Japan," altogether belies its unassuming title, and may be regarded as the most satisfactory work on the country ever written by an Englishman. Having read that volume so recently, it is difficult despite of Dogberry's assertion, to avoid a comparison between the travellers, especially since they necessarily touch on so many common points of interest. We must confess that we should not care to consult Mr. Tilley on any of those serious topics which arise out of our recent treaty with Japan. The view he takes of our commercial relations with the country is superficial, and, as we believe, unsound, and the remarks he casually drops on Missionary labours savour of ignorance and indifference. The only advantage Mr. Tilley can discover from the opening of Japan is that our ships will be able to refit and victual in safety at the different ports. The only suggestion he can throw out with regard to Missionary enterprise is, that it should be confined to one denomination of Christians; whether Papist or Puritan matters not in his eyes so that the two do not clash. But it is not necessary to endorse Mr. Tilley's opinions in order to enjoy the record of his travels. If we cannot accept all his views, we can at least relish his descriptions of Japanese life and customs. In these descriptions Mr. Tilley has an eye to picturesque effect, and indulges legitimately enough in a little innocent word-painting, yet we do not detect any important exaggeration, and we accept his narrative as an agreeable and amusing addition to Anglo-Japanese literature.

Mr. Tilley agrees with the Bishop of Victoria and with every man who is familiar with the two races, that the Japanese greatly surpass John Chinaman in intellectual vigour as well as in physical development. The ardour with which the natives of Japan labour to acquire knowledge is extraordinary in a country which is under the sway of stereotyped customs and despotic laws. If it were possible fully to study the constitution under which the Japanese live and have lived for ages, we might perhaps find the secret of this anomaly; as it is, we can only read the riddle by the presumption that the inherent vitality of the race is too strong to be destroyed by what Mr. Tilley terms "the most absolute despotism that has ever existed." The people are all able to read and write, the bonzes being the chief instructors, and the author affirms that in Japan literature is as common, and books are as widely circulated and much cheaper even than in Germany. This to an Englishman seems even stranger than the assertion recently made by Mr. Marryat that Copenhagen is a more literary city than Edinburgh. Singular, too, it is to see how willing and, indeed, anxious the people are to gain knowledge from Europeans, and to apply it to practical purposes. On medicine, natural history, and other important subjects, they not only have numberless works of their own, but also cause translations to be made from the writings of Europeans. At the same time "all are eager to understand the language of the Western stranger, and to reap every possible advantage from his presence." Japanese art possesses a strong affinity to that of the Chinese; there is in both the same curious and delicate workmanship, the same manifestation of patient labour, the same lack of imagination, the same disregard of what we consider the rules of good taste. Yet in many respects the Japanese are a-head of their rivals, and we ourselves need not be ashamed to gather suggestions from them. Now, for instance, that the paper duty is repealed, it would not be unwise of some enterprising speculator to study the art which they have brought to such marvellous perfection, and to take out a patent for paper umbrellas, and paper great coats. We do not recommend their windows of oiled paper, yet it would be worth while to know how they fix it on the frames with a glue which is insoluble in water. In their persons the Japanese, although they use no soap, are among the cleanest people in the world; yet strange to say, while showing an almost Dutch aversion to dirt within their houses, they will allow the most noxious refuse to collect together on the outside. Of their moral impurity Mr. Tilley gives much the same account as the Bishop of Victoria, but he evidently takes a much more lenient view of it. Indeed, in one place he speaks of the naked modesty of Japan, and affects to regard the Japanese as unsophisticated children of nature. Yet his description, somewhat too minute perhaps, of the tea houses, and divers other particulars in which he indulges, prove that so far from being innocent, the natives of Japan are, as Dr. Smith declares them to be, the most licentious people in the world.

In conclusion, we must own that whatever may be the shortcomings of Mr. Tilley's work, it is one likely to meet with many readers, since it has the great charm which overpowers a number of defects, of being vivacious, picturesque, and amusing.

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY.

The following is a list of new places from which cotton has been shipped to this country during the past twelve months. These places are either entirely new as places of cotton export, or are ports were the export of cotton has revived, owing, mainly, or at least in part, to the agitation created through the efforts of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association:—St. Marc, 75 bales; Smyrna, 700; Tutucorin, 18,924; Cochin, 1,125; Colombo, 4,822; Beypoor, 575; Ceylon, 280; Bimlipatam, 12; Calcutta, 1,004; Paita, 611; Lagos, 1,741; Accra, 10; Alexandretta, 600; Demerara, 838; Trinidad, 131; Colon, 39; Port-au-Prince, 398; Fayal, 1,838; Paraiba, 2,485; Aspinwall, 93; Larnaca, 8; Casma, 800; St. Vincent, 150; Mossel Bay, 62; Rangoon, 40; Minatitlan, 500; Hayti, 67; Cape of Good Hope, 146; Port Phillip, 13; Algoa Bay, 7; Port Elizabeth, 12; Para, 46; Havana, 8; Belize, 42; Tobago, 2; Kingston, 3; St. Domingo, 32; Lisbon, 212; St. Thomas, 65; Barbadoes, 65; Montserrat, 2; Grenada, 227; Natal, 25; Callao, 552; Freetown, 2; Puerto Babello, 1,340; Savanilla, 26; Valparaiso, 15; Rio Grande del Norte, 380; Sydney, 1; St. Kitts, 10; Arica, 103; Port Louis, Mauritius, 85; Lima, 4; Cape Coast Castle, 8; Port Madoc, 2; Grand Saline, 24; and Sierra Leone, 1; making a total of 58 new, revived, or increasing ports from which we are now receiving cotton.

A VISIT TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

A long and interesting letter from Mr. E. B. Fonblanque describing a visit to the Great Wall of China appeared in *The Times* of the 17th inst. Mr. Fonblanque was accompanied by Mr. Dick. They returned to Peking, carrying with them a brick in token of the success of their journey.

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Naval and Military.

Mr. George John Armytage, whose promotion to the rank of Lieutenant in the Navy has just taken place, passed his examination at Portsmouth in a brilliant manner. Lieutenant Armytage was with the late lamented Captain Vansittart, of the *Magicienne*, at the disastrous attack on the Peiho Forts, in the summer of 1859, and on that occasion was wounded. His gallantry during the whole affair was very conspicuous, and when Colonel Lemon, C.B., of the Royal Marines, was badly hit, this brave young fellow went to his rescue, and succeeded in carrying him to the boats.

By the death of Major-General Eaton Monins the following promotions will take place:—Colonel L. A. During to have the rank of major-general; Colonel Joshua Simmons Smith to be major-general; Lieutenant-Colonel J. M'Neill Walter, C.B., 35th Regiment, to be colonel; Major W. S. Aslett, Royal Marines, to be lieutenant-colonel; and Captain Adam Campbell, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major in the army.

The following are the whole of the reinforcements the Government has decided on despatching to India during the ensuing month, to augment the cavalry and infantry regiments serving in the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies:—For Calcutta.—Three officers and 130 men of 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, 3 officers and 60 men of the 1st battalion 20th Regiment, 1 officer and 20 men of the 35th Regiment, 1 officer of the 52nd Light Infantry, and 4 officers and 120 men of the 77th Regiment, from Chatham; 1 man of the 27th Enniskillens, 3 officers and 26 men of the 34th Regiment, 2 officers and 30 men of the 54th Regiment, 2 officers of the 38th Regiment, 1 man of the 88th Connaught Rangers, and 2 officers and 70 men of the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment, from Colchester; 4 officers and 70 men of the 90th Light Infantry, from Canterbury; 1 officer and 35 men of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and 6 officers and 20 men of the 92nd Highlanders, from Perth; 4 officers and 80 men of the 1st battalion 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, and 3 officers and 50 men of the 89th Regiment from Fermoy; 1 field officer, 3 subalterns, and 170 men of the 48th Regiment, from Cork, and 1 man of the 7th Hussars, from Kneller-hall. For Bombay: Two officers and 26 men of the 17th Lancers, from Maidstone; 2 officers and 120 rank and file of the 1st battalion 4th King's Own, from Chatham; 2 officers and 70 men of the 56th Regiment, from Colchester; 1 officer and 50 men of the 72nd Highlanders, from Aberdeen; 4 officers and 60 men of the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and 2 officers and 50 men of the 95th Regiment, from Fermoy; and 2 officers and 22 men of the 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish, from Buttevant. For Madras.—One officer of the 52nd Light Infantry, from Chatham; 1 officer and 46 men of the 1st battalion 1st Royals, from Colchester; 1 officer and 100 men of the 3rd battalion 60 Rifles, from Winchester; 3 officers and 80 men of the 74th Regiment, from Aberdeen; 1 officer of the 68th Light Infantry; and 3 officers and 20 men of the 69th Regiment, from Fermoy; 1 man of the 21st Fusiliers, from Wellington; and 2 men of the 1st (the King's) Dragoon Guards, from Kneller-hall. For Kurrachee.—Two officers and 100 men of the 71st Highlanders (Light Infantry), from Stirling; and 2 men of the 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, from Kneller-hall.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"It is not unlikely that Major-General Hastings Doyle, now Inspector of Militia in Ireland, will be the successor of Major-General Trollope in the command of the troops in Nova Scotia."

Colonel Key, late of the 15th Hussars, will succeed to the command of the Cavalry Brigade in the Dublin district upon the approaching retirement of Major-General Parlby.

We lately announced the appointment of Sir Frederick Nicholson, Bart., to the post of Conservator of the River Thames. There is an old adage which, we think, applies to Sir Frederick—"It never rains but it pours." This very fortunate officer has been selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty to succeed Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond at Woolwich, as Commodore-Superintendent. The salary, according to a Parliamentary paper now before us, attached to the office is £1,182. 10s. There is a very excellent house fitted up as a residence for the Commodore; and, on the whole, a more desirable post for a young officer desirous of living near London could not well be desired.

The rumour to which we alluded in our last issue respecting the possibility of another vacancy occurring at the Board of Admiralty has been unhappily confirmed by the death of Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. T. Pelham, C.B. The lamented admiral has been succeeded by Captain Charles Eden, C.B., who in his turn will be replaced by Captain Frederick, and the Junior Naval Lord will be Captain the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B., now Commodore-Superintendent at Woolwich. The Board of Admiralty therefore, as re-constituted, will be—His Grace the Duke of Somerset, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Frederick William Grey, K.C.B., Captain Charles Eden, C.B., Captain Charles Frederick, Captain the Hon. J. R. Drummond, C.B., Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., First Secretary the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Edward Paget, C.B., M.P., and Second Secretary William G. Romaine, Esq., C.B.

By a circular memorandum, dated the 8th of June, 1861, His Royal Highness the General Commanding in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, has directed that on and after the 20th inst. the bounty for all recruits for the army shall be reduced from £2 to £1, which is to be paid to them on joining their corps in cash, without deduction.

A new Royal warrant has been issued by command of Her Majesty in lieu of the warrant promulgated on the 27th of October, 1860, for the purpose of regulating the grant of pensions and allowances to officers of the land forces on account of wounds and injuries received in action.

Orders have been received at Devonport for converting the *Ocean*, 91, laid down as an ordinary screw steamship, into an iron plated ship.

Captain H. E. Edgell, C.B., late of the *Retribution*, has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, vice Captain Stopford, promoted to flag rank by the death of Vice-Admiral Sir R. Saunders Dundas, K.C.B.

A heavy reserve of 100 and 40-pounder Armstrong guns, and ammunition is in readiness for transport from Woolwich Arsenal for Malta, and also a reserve of ammunition for Bermuda, Halifax, and Jamaica.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JUNE 10.

The following promotions, dated the 4th inst., consequent on the death of Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., on the 3rd inst., have this day taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. Sir Montagu Stopford, K.C.B., to be vice admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals Octavius Vernon Harcourt, and the Right Hon. Henry John Chetwynd, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., on the Reserved List, to be vice-admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red James Scott, C.B., to be vice-admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White Right Hon. the Lord Edward Russell, C.B., to be rear-admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Horatio Thomas Austin, C.B., to be rear-admiral of the White.

Capts. Patrick John Blake, and William Warren, C.B., to be rear-admirals on the Reserved List.

Capt. James John Stopford to be rear-admiral of the Blue.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 11.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign Edward Hoare Reeves, from the 62nd Foot, to be cornet, vice Gifford, promoted.

7th Dragoons—Lieut. William Joseph Power, from the Louth Rifles Militia, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Revell, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Samuel Henry Pemberton Whittuck, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Rawlings, promoted.

18th Light Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Fuller to be lieut., by purchase, vice Phillips, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Surg. Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., from the 21st Foot, to be surg., vice Surg.-Major William Henry Mackintosh, M.D., who exchanges.

Royal Engineers—Capt. James Robert Mann, from the Second List, to be placed on the effective list of the corps as a supernumerary capt.; Lieut. James Octavius Playfair has been permitted to resign his commission.

Scots Fusileer Guards—Ensign and Lieut. Robert Augustus Dalzell to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Henry David Erskine, who retires; Ensign William Robert Maurice Wynne, from the 41st Foot, to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Dalzell.

4th Regiment of Foot—Edward Randolph De Barry Barnett, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

8th Foot—Charles Tayleur, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cook, promoted.

9th Foot—Lieut. Henry Masterman Thompson to be capt., without purchase, vice William Burden, who retires upon full-pay; Ensign Hillier Givins to be lieut., without purchase, vice Thompson; Second Lieut. Edward Burnett Robinson, from the Hants Artillery Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Givins.

11th Foot—Frederick Nathaniel Caldwell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Halliday, promoted.

12th Foot—William Browne Ferris, gent., to be ensign by purchase, viec Murphy promoted.

13th Foot—Arthur Parry Rogers, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

15th Foot—Ensign Charles Clifton Tabor to be lieut., by purchase, vice Alfred Wintle, who retires.

16th Foot—Calvert Dunbar Steer, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice William Alexander Woodward, who retires.

19th Foot—George Oakes, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Affleck, promoted.

21st Foot—Surg.-Major William Henry Mackintosh, M.D. from the Royal Artillery, to be surg.-major, vice Surg. Thomas Llewellyn Nash, M.D., who exchanges.

23rd Foot—Ensign William Phineas Bury, from the 15th Foot, to be ensign in succession to Lieut. Charles James Wrench, deceased.

24th Foot—Capt. Josiah Robert Rolls, from the 94th Foot, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., who exchanges.

25th Foot—Lieut. Charles H. Layard to be capt., without purchase, vice Charles D. Pogson, deceased; Ensign James Long Watson to be lieut., without purchase, vice Layard.

29th Foot—Ensign Henry Wasey Kindersley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Lancelot Amelius Shadwell, who retires; William Sydney Hilton Jolliffe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Kindersley.

34th Foot—Lieut. Julius Dyson Laurie to be capt., by purchase, vice David Steuart, who retires; Ensign James L. N. Willis to be lieut., by purchase, vice Laurie; Louis Wyatt, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Willis.

35th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. William Henry Hill to be assist.-surg., vice Edward Thiselton, appointed to the Staff.

39th Foot—Drought Blakely Tarleton, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edward John Armytage, who retires.

69th Foot—The Commission as Adjt. of Lieut. Romain Fleming Stirke has been antedated to the 24th of December, 1858; the Commission as Lieut. of the late Lieut. Henry Charles St. George has been antedated to the 24th of December, 1858.

78th Foot—William Thorpe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Ingle, who retires.

89th Foot—Ensign James Shaw Hay to be lieut, without purchase, vice Stephen William Sewell, deceased.

93rd Foot—Ensign Dunlop Hay to be lieut., without purchase, vice George John Malcom Taylor, deceased.

94th Foot—Capt. and Brevet Major John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., from the 24th Foot, to be capt., vice Josiah Robert Rolls, who exchanges.

STAFF.—Major Dominic Jacatin Gamble, unattached, Assist.-Quartermaster-General at Shorncliffe and Dover, to be deputy-quartermaster-general to the troops serving in New Zealand, with the rank of lieut.-col. in the army, vice Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Charles Sillery, half-pay, Depot Battalion, who resigns that appointment.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.—Assist.-Surg. William Stewart, M.D., from the 47th Foot, vice James Speedy, deceased. Assist.-Surg. Edward Thiselton, from the 35th Foot, vice Hill, appointed to the 35th Foot. Assist.-Surg. Peter Frederick Newland, from the 5th Foot, vice John Wales, appointed to the 2nd West India Regiment. Assist.-Surg. Thomas Ramsay, from the 20th Foot, vice William Langstan, resigned. Assist.-Surg. Alexander Allan, M.D., from the 17th Foot, vice J. B. Hamilton, M.B., appointed to the 3rd West India Regiment.

BREVET.—Capt. and Brevet-Major William Wilberforce Harris Greathed, C.B., Bengal Engineers, to be lieut.-col. in the army; Second Capt. Benjamin Bathurst, half pay, Royal Artillery, to be major in the army; Capt. Robert William Brooke, 60th Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. the Hon. Robert Baillie Hamilton, 44th Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. Richard Llewellyn Williams, 1st Foot, to be major in the army; Capt. Francis Richard Charles Grant, 5th Light Dragoons, to be major in the army; Capt William Burden, retired, full pay, 9th Foot, to have the hon. rank of major; Paymaster Frederick T. Patterson, 60th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860; Paymaster Frederick Francis Fereday, 68th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

The undermentioned officers, having completed the qualifying service for the rank of colonel, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be colonels in the army:—Lieut.-Col. William MacMahon, C.B., 44th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Frederick Francis Maude, C.B., 3rd Foot.

The promotions of Brevet-Major Charles William Bannister, of the Bombay Cavalry, and Capt. Alexander George Tod, of the Madras Cavalry, to the rank of lieut.-col. and major respectively, as announced in the *Gazette* of the 17th of May, 1861, have been cancelled, those officers having retired from the service on half-pay.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officers upon half-pay have been permited to retire from the service, by the sale of their commissions, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861:—Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Henry Duke of Beaufort, half-pay, unattached. Second Capt. Benjamin Bathurst, half-pay, Royal Artillery. The Hon. Artillery Company of London. The Christian names of Ensign Fairlie are "Robert Francis," not "Francis" only, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 7th ult.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 18.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—James Sanderson Davis, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice King, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Staff Assist.-Surg. Charles George Lumsden to be assist.-surg., vice Ralph Robert Scott, appointed to the Staff.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Fitzhardinge Jones to be capt., by purchase, vice George Horne, who retires; Cornet William Blacker to be lieut., by purchase, vice Jones.

14th Light Dragoons—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Arthur Scudamore, C.B., to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Charles Steuart, C.B., who retires upon half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Pearson Scott Thompson to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Scudamore; Lieut. Robert Chadwick to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thompson; Cornet William Atcherley Atcherley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Chadwick.

Royal Engineers—Capt. and Brevet-Col. George Bent, C.B., to be lieut.-col., vice George Archibald Leach, retired on half pay; Supernumerary Capt. Ben Hay Martindale to be capt., vice Brevet-Col. Bent, C.B.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Charles Edmund Phipps, Esq., Page of Honour to the Queen, to be ensign and lieut., without purchase.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Ensign Henry Kinahan to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dudley George Cary Elwes, who retires; Edward Openshaw, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Kinahan.

4th Foot—Ensign George William Hughes to be lieut, by purchase, vice Edward Crossweller George, who retires; Henry Buckton Lawrence, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hughes.

9th Foot—Richard Mounteney Jephson, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Robinson, appointed to the 40th Foot.

10th Foot—Ensign George Henry Wynn Tremenheere to be lieut., without purchase, vice James Craig, deceased; Ensign William Malcolm to be lieut., without purchase, vice Tremenheere, whose promotion, on the 30th April, 1861, has been cancelled; Parnell Thomas Maillard, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Robertson, promoted; Lieut. William John Byde Martin to be adjutant, vice James Craig, deceased.

16th Foot—Ensign Sydney Herbert Davies to be lieut., without purchase, vice Robert Jones Birch, superseded for being absent without leave.

33rd Foot—Assist.-Surg. Thomas Quinlan, from the staff, to be assist.-surg., vice George Frederick Spry, appointed to the staff.

40th Foot—Ensign Edward Burnet Robinson, from the 9th Foot, to be ensign, vice Morphy, promoted.

42nd Foot—Robert Legh Cross, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Walter, promoted.

45th Foot—Capt. Robert Beckford Johnstone to be major, by purchase, vice Stephen Bilton Gordon, who retires; Lieut. George Champagne Close to be capt., by purchase, vice Johnstone; Ensign Charles Harrison Hignett to be lieut., by purchase, vice Close.

52nd Foot—Lieut Stephen Murphy to be capt., by purchase, vice Alexander William Adair, who retires; Ensign Willoughby Burdett Peter Burrell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Murphy; Thomas Pain Waters, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Burrell.

62nd Foot—Lieut. William Bromley Davenport to be capt., by purchase, vice Herrick Augustus Palmer, who retires; Ensign Charles W. Brown to be lieut., by purchase, vice Davenport; Edward Podmore Clark, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Hoare Reeves, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

96th Foot—Ambrose Benjamin Humfrey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gambell, promoted.

74th Foot—Lieut. Abel Straghan, to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. John Impett, who retires; Ensign Peter M'Laren to be lieut., by purchase, vice Straghan; Conyngham Martin M'Alphine, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice M'Laren.

77th Foot—Vivian Page Byrne, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Potts, who retires.

78th Foot—Ensign John Robert Meiklam, from the 98th Foot, to be ensign, vice Alexander Herman Adam Gordon, who exchanges.

89th Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major John Macdonald Cuppage, to be major, without purchase, vice John Atkinson, deceased; Lieut. Mountifort Heyliger Trant Lloyd, to be capt., without purchase, vice Cuppage; Ensign Richard Nathan Hubbersty, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Lloyd.

90th Foot—Despréaux John Boileau, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, in succession to Lieut. Knight, promoted.

98th Foot—Ensign Alexander Herman Adam Gordon, from the 78th Foot, to be ensign, vice John Robert Meiklam, who exchanges.

2nd West India Regiment—Staff-Surg. Patrick Andrew M'Dermott, to be surg., vice Richard Edward Fitz-Gibbon, appointed to the Staff.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons.—Assist.-Surg. Ralph Robert Scott, from the 8th Light Dragoons, vice Charles George Lumsden, appointed to the 8th Light Dragoons. Assist.-Surg. Thomas James Biddle, from the 8th Foot, vice Thomas Quinlan, appointed to the 33rd Foot. Assist.-Surg. George Frederick Spry, from the 33rd Foot, vice James Land, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

BREVET.—Second Capt. Henry Murray, half-pay Royal Artillery, to be major in the army. Second Capt. and Brevet-Major Henry Murray, half-pay Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col. in the army.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of Major-General George Congreve, C.B., on the 29th of April, 1861:—To have the rank of Major-General.—Brevet-Col. William James King, major on half-pay, Royal Staff Corps. Brevet-Col. William Abraham Le Mesurier, captain on half-pay 95th Foot, Town-Major, Alderney. Brevet-Col. John Swinburn, major on half-pay, unattached. Brevet-Col. Thomas Kelly, captain, half-pay, of the Cheshire Fencible Regiment, fort-major of Tilbury Fort. Brevet-Col. James Kerr Ross, major on half-pay, unattached. Brevet-Col. Eardley Wilmot, major on half-pay, unattached. Brevet-Col. Edward Basil Brooke, from half-pay, late Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District, serving with the temporary rank of Major-General in command of the Troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands to be major-general. Lieut.-Col. Bowland Moffat, half-pay unattached, to be colonel. Brevet-Major Charles T. Franklin, C.B., Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col. Capt. Forbes M'Bean, 92nd Foot, to be major.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officers upon half-pay have been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of their commissions under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861:—Lieut.-Col. George Archibald Leach, half-pay Royal Engineers. Second Capt. Henry Murray, half-pay Royal Artillery.

BREVET.—The following officers, at present holding local rank "for service with the East India Company's Depot at Warley," to have local rank "while employed at Warley Depot:"—Col. John Thomas Leslie, C.B., retired Indian Service. Lieut.-Col. Edward Falconer Hay, retired Indian Service. Major Francis Tower, retired Indian Service, adjt. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Stephens, C.B., retired Indian Service, paymaster.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANT.—George John Armytage.

MASTER.—Francis Hixon.

ENGINEERS.—George T. Blundal in the Excellent, for the Stork; Alexander Marshall in the Indus, for the Thais; Peter Greetham in the Dragon; W. H. Grose in the Steady; Owen A. Davis in the Asia, for the Pandora; Frederiek Bush in the Cornwallis, for the Ruby; John H. Brettell in the Hecate; Frederick W. Sutton (b) in the Indus, as supernumerary; Francis Martin in the Ariadne; Henry T. Iles in the Forte; William Collier in the Cumberland, for the Julia; William B. Harvey in the Victoria and Albert.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—First Class: T. O. Shepherd in the Forward.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.—W. H. Whyte to the Surprise; M. C. Seymour to the Wanderer; George Tryon to the Fisgard, for the Warrior; W. E. Fisher to the Hawk, for the Ferret.

LIEUTENANTS.—Charles H. Murphy to the Wanderer; Henry H. Price to the Surprise; J. D. R. Hewitt to the Dragon; Archibald St. Clair to the Conqueror; Oliver T. Lang to the Diadem; Robert Mansell to the Hawk, for the Ferret; W. F. Johnson to the Cornwallis; H. C. Onslow to the Megæra.

MASTERS.—S. S. Burney to the Russell (additional); Edward L. B. Williams to the Surprise; G. Patterson to the Wanderer.

SURGEONS.—T. R. Pickthorn to the Hibernia; George Garden to the Amphion; G. A. Fisher to the Dragon.

PAYMASTERS.—H. Gilpin to the Majestic; E. Page and W. Morgan to the Pembroke (additional); Alexander Allen to the Wanderer; E. B. Walker to the Surprise.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.—George G. Brodie to the Marlborough; William Binnington to the Dragon; F. B. Renshaw to the Immortalité: G. T. H. Boys to the Ariadne.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—P. Keelan to the Neptune; E. J. Butler to the Mutine.

SECOND MASTERS.—C. P. Hodges to the Fisgard (additional); J. Phillips and W. H. Adlam to the Victory (additional); G. Patrick, acting, to the Southampton (additional).

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—B. Stratford to the Cornwallis; C. Leigh to the Formidable; J. R. Harman, to the Edinburgh; E. T. Boys to the Dragon.

MASTER'S-ASSISTANTS.—William E. Greet to the Wanderer; John S. Hoskyn to the Surprise; W. S. R. Gow to the Impregnable.

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ACTING-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—M. O. Hurlstone to the Marlborough; B. H. M'Curdy and G. Bolster to the Victory (additional); E. Venn to the Dragon; H. B. Wynter and J. Mulvany to the Impregnable; E. B. Bogg, M.D., W. Inman, M.D., and R. Greene, M.D., to the Chesapeake.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—F. W. Sutton to the Fisgard, for the Warrior.

ENGINEERS.—J. J. Blunden to the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Griffin; R. Cowan to the Agamemnon; G. Treviss to the Asia, for service in the Euryalus; W. Oliver to the Asia, for service in the Prince Regent; J. Leys to the Cumberland for service in the Bombay; G. Crichton to the Cumberland, for service in the Cressy; John H. Binns to the Majestic, for service in the Goshawk; William Waterfield to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Spider.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First-Class: L. Moreton to the Challenger; P. Greetam to the Dragon; John Singer to the Indus, as supernumerary; William Miller and W. H. Nurse to the Fisgard, for the Warrior; Edward G. Ashworth to the Cumberland, for the Fearless; W. Melville to the Cochin; Thomas S. Gissing to the Asia, as supernumerary.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS. — Second class: Thomas Barnes to the Dragon; John P. Williams to the Asia, for the Osborne; Archibald T. V. Forster, to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; J. H. Bradham to the Challenger, as supernumerary; W. M. Haddo to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; R. Oliver and W. Allen, to the Dragon.

ACTING ENGINEERS.—J. Roberts to the Cumberland for service in the Barossa; C. A. Roebuck for charge of the machinery of the Carnation; W. H. Houghton to the Dragon.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—First Class: W. Bates to the Megæra. Second Class: James Brough to the Cumberland as supernumerary; W. Wilkinson to the Asia as supernumerary; R. S. Kiernan to the Dragon; G. Purkes to the Majestic, for service in the Goshawk; J. Craig to the Indus, as supernumerary; R. J. Shannon to the Indus, and lent for service in the Avon.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

The Queen has instituted an Order of Knighthood to commemorate her having taken upon herself the Government of the territories in India, and to reward conspicuous merit. It is designated "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

The following distinguished individuals have been appointed Knights of the Order:—

His Highness Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nuwab Tuyinat Ali Khan, Nizam of Hydrabad;

General the Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., some time Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies;

His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior;

The Lord Harris, some time Governor of the Presidency of Madras;

His Highness Maharaja Duleep Singh;

General the Lord Clyde, G.C.B., lately Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies;

His Highness Runbeer Singh, Maharaja of Cashmere;

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay;

His Highness Tookoojee Rao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore;

His Highness Maharaja Khunde Rao, Guicowar of Baroda;

The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab;

His Highness Nurendur Singh, Maharaja of Putiala;

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., lately member of the Council of the Governor-General of India;

Her Highness Nuwab Sekunder Begum, of Bhopal;

General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, and

His Highness Yoosuf Ali Khan, Nuwab of Rampore.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales have also been appointed Extra Knights of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	6
" " 1 oz.	1	0
" " 2 oz.	2	0
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	1	0

BOOK POSTAGE.		
1oz.	0	4
4oz.	0	8
½ lb.	1	4
1 lb.	2	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2

VIA MARSEILLES.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	0	9
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ¾ oz.	1	0
" ¾ oz. " " oz.	1	9
" ¾ oz. " " 1 oz.	2	0
" 1 oz. " " 1½ oz.	3	3
Every additional ½ oz. up to 2 oz.	2	0
Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. ...	2	0

BOOK POSTAGE.		
Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	6
Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	1	0
" 8 oz. " " 1 lb.	2	0
" 1 lb. " " 1½ lb.	3	0
" 1½ lb. " " 2 lb.	4	0
Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. .	1	3
NEWSPAPERS	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo are despatched *via* Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. The departures from Hong for the ensuing year will be:—

Feb. 15 and 27 ..	June 5 and 22 ..	Oct. 13 and 29
March 15 and 30 ..	July 5 and 22 ..	Nov. 15 and 28
April 13 and 23 ..	Aug. 10 and 24 ..	Dec. 15 and 30
May 5 and 22 ..	Sept. 12 and 28	

Arriving in London, *via* Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and *via* Southampton five days later.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Vessel.	Class.	Guns.	Vessel.	Class.	Guns.
BRITISH.			FRENCH.		
Acorn	Brig	12	Jura	Steamer	—
Acteon	Surveying	26	Kienchang	—	—
Atalante	Steamer	—	Le Forte	Gunboat	—
Beagle	Screw	4	Marne	Frigate	—
Cambrian	Frigate	44	Mitrialle	Steamer	6
Centaur	Pad. Frigate	6	Perseverante	" "	—
Chesapeake	Frigate	51	Shanghai	" "	—
Cooper	Desp. Str.	—	Vengeance	St. Sloop	—
Coromandel	" "	6			
Encounter	Screw	14	AT COCHIN CHINA—		
Hercules	Hospital	—	Alarme	Gunboat	—
Hesper	St. Transp.	2	Alon Prah.	" "	6
Imperieuse	Sc. Frigate	51	Avalanche	" "	6
Melville	Ship	6	Didon	Frigate	40
Minden	Hulk	—	Dordogue	Steamer	—
Odin	Pad. Frigate	16	Dragonne	Gunboat	6
P. Charlotte	Hulk	—	Echo	Steamer	—
Pearl	Screw	20	Formosa	" "	—
Pioneer	Do.	6	F. de Norzagaray	" "	—
Reynard	Do.	4	Fusee	Gunboat	6
Ringdove	Do.	6	Garonne	Steamer	—
Roebuck	Desp. Str.	6	Granada	" "	—
Scout	Screw	21	La Place	Corvette	—
Simoom	Sc. Transp.	8	L'European	—	—
Snake	Screw	4	Lilly	Steamer	—
Sphinx	Pad. Frigate	6	Loire	—	—
Touze	.....	—	Meurthe	St. Smithy	—
Urgent	Sc. Transp.	8	Nievre	—	—
Vulcan	" "	6	Peiho	Steamer	—
Waterman	Steamer	—	Pregent	" "	—
FRENCH.			Primanguet	" "	8
Andromache	Ship	—	Renommee	Frigate	—
Calvados	—	—	Rhine	—	—
Dieroulede	Steamer	—	Rhone	—	—
Durance	" "	12	Saone	Steamer	—
Duperre	Ship	—			
Forbin	Steamer	—	AMERICAN.		
Hong Kong	" "	—	Dacota	Steamer	—
ImperatriceEugenie	" "	60	Hartford	" "	—
			Saginaw	" "	—

BRITISH GUNBOATS IN THE CHINA WATERS.

57 Dove	78 Drake	85 Cockchafer	92 Weasel
69 Kestrel	79 Janus	86 Firm	93 Bouncer
70 Slaney	80 Havoc	87 Staunch	94 Grasshopper
71 Leven	81 Haughty	89 Watchful	95 Banterer
72 Algerine	82 Forester	90 Flamer.	96 Snap
75 Clown	83 Opossum	91 Bustard	Insole
76 Woodcock	84 Starling	Hardy	

MAJOR BRABAZON'S VISIT TO PEKING.

Major Brabazon leaves England by this mail for Peking in order to investigate on the spot the circumstances connected with the assumed death of his son, and to test the validity of the statements which have been made on the subject in this country. Whatever may be the issue of his journey he will at least have the satisfaction of feeling that he has done the utmost a father could do to recover tidings of his lost son.

DIPLOMATIC JAW-BREAKERS.—We are happy to introduce our readers to the various members of the new Siamese Embassy in Paris:—Phayasiphiphat, first Ambassador; Phranaivai, second Ambassador; Phran-Arong, third Ambassador; Phoxai, son of the second Ambassador; Larnandie, apostolic missionary and interpreter to the Embassy. The attachés are Louangimmontri, Naisapvixsai, Louangxapxapsonrin, Khounmahasit, Munchapkphichit, Naivat, Nai-iem, Naisombomu, Khounchonchenthale. The names of the attendants, Naihont Khonnraxasombat, Munnarapakdi, Naiyon, Nainet, Monthanong, Naipia Munchindarak, Nunhannaroung, Naithim, Nainiem, Naided, Mimphakdisatra, and Naisonn.

WE understand that Dr. MacGowan is about to lecture in Dublin under the auspices of the Lord Lieutenant, Archbishop Whately, and other distinguished persons.

MR. D. A. LANGE, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company, has sailed for Alexandria, to examine the actual condition of that project, and to report the material and political results thus far observable.

SIR JOHN BOWRING is at present staying at Leghorn, and his health is much improved.

GAS FOR HONG KONG.

We mentioned in our last that a company was in formation for the purpose of erecting gasworks, and singularly enough the last China mail brings us the following strong call for this commodity:—

"We are in fact behind the time: we want gas! Our eyes are at length opened to this fact, and for all the benefit they derive from the present antiquated plan of lighting with oil, we might just as well close them. We enunciate no very original idea when we say, that in order to have gas, we must have a gas company—at least that is the form of producing and controlling this element, which has hitherto been found to be, commercially, the most convenient. Here we have the money and the enterprise, and not so far away we may find the materials and the little skill needed to manage them. If the community determine to introduce gas into the colony, little more remains to be done. No doubt many of us consider we get on very well with oil—a fine, subdued, mellow light! No worry about it—the coolies manage all that. Then there is the trouble with gas; boys would be continually letting it escape, or perhaps, viewing it as a pleasant perfume, they might always be applying their handkerchiefs to the jet and turning it on—in fact, it would turn the existing state of affairs upside down; perhaps even the Josses might frown on such an innovation, and

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all the domestics strike work. Well, these are all considerations; but to our view they are only so many cobwebs to be swept away. Let gas once be introduced, and the present clumsy lighting apparatus will be sent into our lumber cellars. The evening atmosphere of sitting-room or boudoir will no longer be tainted with an ever-present sickly, noisome, smell of oil; no suspicion of filthy smoke will longer haunt the domestic firmament; no regular breaking of globes and funnels will rank among the minor annoyances of life. By such an exchange we should obtain brightly-lit streets for the present thief-inviting slums; radiant chandeliers for three or four smoky moderators; in a word, light for darkness, gladness for gloom. This is all the more urgent a consideration, seeing that, unlike such countries as England, we have throughout the whole year, long, long evenings. Every argument that could be employed in favour of gas at home is of double weight here, since we have twice the amount of darkness. There is, of course, in the commencement of such an undertaking, some little expense to be encountered. We must lay down pipes, and somebody must pay the "piper." But surely, with a community like that of Hong Kong, that difficulty is not insurmountable; and we commend this scheme to the attention of the public, not so much as something new, but as something that must come some day, and ought to be taken up now. The simple form of doing the work by a company, with shares that are within the reach of all (say $100 each), appears to be the most feasible method of setting about it. Let us not leave the matter to our successors when it is so easily within our own power to accomplish it."

Monetary and Commercial.

The last Bank of England returns show that the position of the Bank is steadily becoming stronger. There has been an addition to its resources both under the head of Deposits and of Securities, the latter having matured to some extent, and the void not having been filled up by the commercial demand, the reserve of notes has accordingly increased more than half a million. The addition to the Coin and Bullion is likewise considerable, notwithstanding the continued shipments to America.

The *Money Market Review* says:—"The Discount Market has not experienced any alteration of striking importance. The market must be expected to continue rather tight until the quarter is turned, and the mercantile engagements maturing in the first week in July tare met. Considering the contraction of trade which is taking place in all directions, and the fact that, notwithstanding the drain to America, gold is accumulating in the Bank, there is an impression that the money market will then become easier, and that a reduction will take place in the rate of discount, which, at present, remains at the Bank of England at 6 per cent."

Public funds have been particularly dull, Consols ranging at 89¼ to 90 (ex dividend). Yesterday there was an increased dulness, owing to expected sales being effected by the insurance offices, to meet the losses incurred by the great fire in Tooley-street, which are estimated at nearly £2,000,000. The 8,000 casks of tallow were insured at £200,000. Other articles consisted of hemp, cotton, rice, tea, and saltpetre.

The Southern States of America propose to withdraw all the paper currency of the Confederate States, and to substitute a currency of Confederate State bonds of as low a denomination as $20. The amount of such Confederate currency is to be determined by the amount of cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar which planters and others may place in the hands of the authorities. When the independence of the Confederate States shall have been recognised the project is to ship the produce on account of the Confederate Government, and on the returns of the shipments being made, to cancel an equal amount of bonds in circulation. The old currency, it is argued, might then be restored, if deemed advisable, and trade would fall into its accustomed channels. This remains to be seen, and is, of course, open to considerable doubt.

In the midst of the torrent of vituperation poured out against England by the journalists and letter-writers of the United States, a most satisfactory exception may be cited in the case of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, the oldest evening paper in that city. It has had several logical articles on the question of privateering and belligerent rights. The failure has been announced of Messrs. Sampson and Tappan, East India merchants, of Boston; and of Messrs. Waldo, Barry, and Co., a dry goods house at New York. Both firms held a good position, and the liabilities are considerable.

On the difficulties of our position with the Dis-United States the *Economist* illustrates the following as probable to occasion a *casus belli*:—

"Charleston is blockaded by the *Niagara* steamer. She announces to all comers the existence and efficiency of the blockade, stops and warns off several ships, which respect her warning and sheer away. But, wanting coal, or having some other errand on hand, she sails away for two or three days, and the blockade, though nominally continuing, is virtually raised, and according to the law of nations ceasing to be effectual, cannot claim respect. During this interval of unquestionable freedom, a British ship comes out. The *Niagara*, which has returned to her station during the night, catches sight of her at early dawn as she sails away and captures her. Is the capture good or not? Clearly 'Yes,' say the Americans, for the blockade had been announced, and the *Niagara* came back in the nick of time. Clearly 'No,' say the English, for the blockade had been raised, the blockading force having been withdrawn.

"Again, a British barque with a valuable cargo, bound for Savannah, is intercepted by the United States steamer. She is told by the captain—"Savannah is blockaded; you must go elsewhere." She believes the statement and obeys the order, loses her market, and at great expense prolongs her voyage. It then appears that the statement was false; Savannah was not blockaded at all, except in the wish and fancy of the Yankee captain, and there was nothing to prevent the barque from going to her original destination, and disposing of her cargo according to the merchants' orders. On learning this deception she demands compensation for her loss. We are just in demanding this; will the Americans be just enough to concede it?—and who is to assess the damage?"

The Times, in noticing the attitude of the Northern States, says:—

If there be anyone who believes it possible for England to avert the suspicions of the Americans by fairness of dealing, or to escape their abuse by the most studied courtesy, let him read the files of American newspapers that have arrived by the last mail. When it is remembered that for six months every organ of the English Commonwealth—the Queen in her Speech on opening the Session, the Ministers every time that a question has been asked, the House of Commons, and the Press, have, with remarkable unanimity and constancy, abstained from uttering a word which might encourage the Secessionists, the storm which is now raging against us throughout the Northern States seems as strange as it is scandalous.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co. have received a telegram from Ajaccio, in Corsica, informing them of the successful laying of a submarine telegraph cable between that place and Toulon, in France. The length of the line is 205 miles, and the depth of water 1,500 fathoms.

Mr. D. A. Lange, the English representative of the Suez Canal Company, proceeded in the last steamer for Alexandria, with a view to examine the actual condition of that project, and to report faithfully the material and political results thus far observable.

The market for silver has experienced a further decline, the bars having been sold at 60⅜d. per oz. standard. The dollars held over from the previous steamer, in expectation of a rise, have been sold at 59⅞d. per oz., being a slight fall from the price at which the greater part of those brought by that vessel were sold on the 5th inst. There is but little doing in this coin.

The sums which have been from time to time advanced by the Government of India for payment of the guaranteed interest to the railway companies amounted at the end of last year to £5,299,709.

Government have fixed the *Earl of Windsor*, the *Ghenghis Khan*, the *Wacousta*, and the *Mary Pleasant* to convey Chinese emigrants from Hong Kong or Whampoa to British Guiana at £14. 14s. up to £14. 17s.

NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO CHINA.

Messages can now be sent from London through Russia to China, the route being to Kasan, thence *vid* Kiachta to Peking either by post or by Estafette from Kasan to Kiachta, and thence to Peking. The charges are as follows:—A message of twenty words to Kasan, £1. 2s.; Kasan to Kiachta, twenty-three days' post, and to Pekin, fourteen days, 8s. If sent by Estafette, the time saved will be eight days, but the expense increased by £26.

The *Pera*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., took out in gold to Alexandria, £3,500; to Ceylon, £5,000; to Madras, £3,792; in silver, £10,000. To Calcutta, £126,079; to Hong Kong, £19,325; to Foo-chow-Foo, £2,000; to Shanghai, £32,013; making a total of £12,292 in gold, and £189,417 in silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	85 to 87	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20⅜	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	— to —	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31 to 32	31½ ½
100	London and Westminster	20	67 to 69	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	46 to 47	46½ ½
50	Union of London	12	25 to 27	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3½	...
£0	P. and O. Steam Company	All	68 to 70xd.	...
50	Do. new	30	9 to 11 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ to 18½	17⅝
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	2½ to ¾ pm.	

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—We have but little feature of interest to report during the past fortnight. The trade have bought only to supply immediate requirements, and at about previous prices for those kinds in demand.- For other descriptions the firmness of holders has prevented any reduction in prices, but they are with difficulty supported. Latterly the dulness has been increased by the large quantity advertised for sale on the 25th and 27th inst., amounting to 42,000 packages, of which 6,200 are for sale without reserve. At the great fire at Cotton's Wharf from 20 to 30,000 packages of Tea are reported to be destroyed; a large portion believed to be Tayshan Congous. In low and fair to good Common Congous business has been very limited. The latter we quote 11d. to 11½d. per lb.; Common to fair flavoury kinds under 1s. 3d. per lb. continue difficult of sale, also Common to fair Ho Hows. Good Ning Chows and second class Monings and Wopaks have met with a fair inquiry, and sales have been to a moderate extent at previous prices. Good and fine Kaisows continue in request at fully former prices. A chop of fine Moning Hop Fat has been placed on the market, and a portion reported sold at 2s. 3½d. per lb. Tayshans remain without alteration. In Souchongs and Oolongs business has been limited. 850 chests Flowery Pekoe are advertised for sale without reserve for to-morrow, which will establish quotations for these kinds. Common Scented Capers have been in demand at the late advance. Good and fine are also wanted. Scented Orange Pekoes remain much as before. Green Teas are becoming very scarce, and the sales made have been at advanced prices for all descriptions, the lower grades shewing the greatest rise. Canton make have been saleable at former rates. At the sales yesterday 20,246 packages passed auction, and 3,368 packages were sold, 2,100 being without reserve. The sales went very heavily, and 837 packages Flowery Pekoe sold rather easier.

SILK.—The periodical public sales are concluded. The quantity offered was 1,600 bales Bengal silk, 7,000 bales China, and 1,000 bales Japan. As too frequently happens, the whole were allowed to pass without biddings, except for some few parcels of the Japan, which were announced as "to be sold." These were generally of inferior quality and in very small "breaks," and realised proportionately low prices. The general market continues very quiet, but the uncertainty and fear as to the result of the European crop induce importers to be firm.

SUGAR.—Rates are somewhat higher, and the market quite firm. Sales of 3,400 bags clayed Manila at 34s. 9d.

COFFEE.—Prices somewhat lower. Sales of fine ordinary to low middling plantation at 67s. to 70s. 6d.

RICE.—Market very flat, and floating cargoes meet with no buyers Sales of Java at 12s. 6d. 13s. 9d.

PEPPER.—Black steady, but not in strong demand; and of 1,914 bags Singapore at auction half sold at 3½d. to 4d. per lb.; of 3,877 bags Penang three-fourths sold at 3¾d. to 3¾d., and 977 bags Batavia, all sold at the same prices. White dull; 144 bags Singapore at auction sold at 5⅝d to 5½d. per lb. for middling, and 64 bags Penang, all retired.

SAGO.—Holders are asking 4s. to 5s. advance on last rates. Flour: 1,047 bags sold at 15s. 6d. to 16s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon, quotations remain: 1st 1s. 7d, to 2s. 4d., 2nd 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d., 3rd 11d. to 1s. 4d., and 4th 7d. to 9d. per lb. Business unimportant. Cassia Lignea: Flat; 140 boxes at auction retired. Cassia Buds: No sales. Cloves: 2 cases Penang sold at 1s. 0½d. for good. Mace: 37 cases Penang and 1 case Singapore sold at auction at 1s. to 1s. 1d. for good reddish, and 8d. to 11d. for ordinary to good red. Nutmegs: 161 cases Penang and 16 cases Singapore at auction, nearly all sold at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. for good to fine bold, and 1s. to 1s. 8d. ordinary small to good medium.

HEMP.—Of 1,940 bales (Manila) brought to auction, upwards of three-fourths sold, Quilot at £33 per ton; fair to good roping, £20. 7s. 6d. to £21. 10s. for the sound, with the damaged (a large proportion) upon corresponding terms.

COTTON.—Business moderate, and latterly prices have receded ¼d. per lb. Transactions have included good fair to good Sawginned at 6¼d. to 6⅜d, very middling old to good fair new Oomrawuttee 5⅜d. to 5½d.; middling to middling fair Dhollero 5¼d. to 5⅜d.; middling fair old Broach 5¼d.; and fair Mangarole 5¼d.

JAPAN WAX.—Saucers being scarce have realised former prices, but blocks have sold for less money. Of 330 cases at auction three-fourths sold at 52s. to 56s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to good block.

TOBACCO.—East India sorts are likely to advance in price. Manila is still inquired for, and none in the market.

TIN.—Market flat, and no sales of consequence to report.

GAMBIER.—Market flat, and of 2,320 bales at auction about one-third sold at 16s. per cwt. for fair sound. CUTCH: Steady. Of 1,698 bags at auction about three-fourths sold at 22s. to 22s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Indian Rubber: Dull. 156 packages at auction, half sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. Camphor: A parcel of 100 tubs of Japan at auction mostly sold at 230s. Sapanwood: 46 tons Siam at auction sold at £8, and 15 tons Batavia sold at £7. 12s. 6d. to £8. 7s. 6d. Soy: 68 hogsheads at auction, all retired. Mother-o'pearl-shells: 200 cases Manila, all retired. Singapore: Scarce. Star Anniseed: Market flat and no sales. Sticklac: 58 bags middling at auction sold at 68s.; Block, 55s. to 55s. 6d. Gum Benjamin: Of 201 cases Sumatra at auction, half sold at £11 to £11. 15s. per cwt. for good second quality; £6 to £6. 2s. 6d. fair third; and £3. 7s. 6d. to £3. 12s. 6d. fourth. Damar: Quiet: of 256 cases at auction, a few only sold at 41s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. for middling to good picked. Gamboge: Very quiet. Two cases sold at £4 and £5 per cwt. for middling pipe. Rattans: 24,545 bundles of Singapore and 6,110 Rangoon sold at 1s. 9d. to 5s. 8d. per 100. Elephants' Teeth: Stale and defective are worth 20s. to 80s. per cwt. less. Vermillion: No inquiries. Galangal Root: 50 bags at auction sold at 19s. to 19s. 6d. for fair. Cubebs: 154 bags at auction, part sold at £7. 10s. per cwt. for fair but stalky. Dragons' Blood: 63 cases at auction, half sold at £4 to £6. 10s. for ordinary to fair lump. Galls: 456 cases Japan sold at 38s. to 44s. for ordinary to middling stalky. Rum: 700 puncheons common West India sold at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 10.

TEA.—Holders are firm, and offer but small lots.

SUGAR.—Market dull, and no sales of East India.

RICE.—The demand for this article has improved in consequence of supplies for the army.

HEMP.—The market for Manila is dull, and quotations nominal at 5c. to 5¼c.

TIN.—Banca Tin is firmly held at 26c. Straits dull, at 23c. to 24c.

INDIA-RUBBER.—There have been no sales for several weeks.

COFFEE.—Moderate demand, but prices maintained. Sales of Java at 16c. to 17c.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 0s. 0d. to £6. 10s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 17s. 6d.; hoops, £8. 15s. to £9. 5s.; sheets, single, £9. 5s. to £9. 15s.; Staffordshire bars, £8 to £8. 10s.; rails. £5 to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—125s. for block; 126s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 20s. to 30s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20 to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £24; sheet, £21. 10s.; spelter, £16; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA. &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£308,551
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	24,993
Hong Kong	—	206,084
Manila	—	—
Singapore	12,219	64,393
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	49,840
Hong Kong	—	26,220
Singapore	3736	6,776
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,460

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market has continued as before, dull and in favour of buyers, who, however, are watching their opportunity of coming in at low prices as stocks proceed to accumulate with each succeeding week. Manufacturers are altogether discouraged with the absence of demand, and only maintain prices on the question of cotton supply. Spinners see no prospect before them but that of lessening their productions, which they are now but beginning to do in isolated cases, and that most unwillingly. The class of yarns represented by Blackburn 32's are ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower than last week.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The steamer *Malacca* will take on board the remaining portion of the cable for the Malta and Alexandria line in about a fortnight. The *Rangoon*, noticed in our last, arrived at Malta on the 19th inst.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—June 18, off Crookhaven, from Manila, Glendower, for Cork, with loss of sails, &c. 24, at London, from China and Barbadoes, Red Riding Hood; at Liverpool, from Singapore, Mary Spencer; off the Wight, from Singapore, Lincelles. 26, at Deal, from Penang, Zenobia; off Portland, from China, Caroline; at Gravesend, from China and Dublin, York; from Akyab, Empress; in the Downs, from Sourabaya, Crouch Brothers; 23, off Portland, from Padang, Lewe van Nyenstein; 23, at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewanjie, Johanne en Geertruida, J. C. Schotel, and Henriette Elizabeth Susanna; 26, at Deal, from Macassar, Maria Magdalen; 25, at Liverpool, from Hong Kong, Chevy Chase (s.s.); 27, at Gravesend, from Sourabaya, Corsican Brothers.

DEPARTURES.—June 23, off Portland, for Shanghai, Julia; 20, off the Start, for Batavia, Jeannette and Cornelia; 22, from Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Abeona; 25, from Glasgow, for Sourabaya, Nova Zembla; 16, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Antonia Petronella; 24, from Cardiff, for Manila, Hero.

SPOKEN.—Osiris (French ship), Brest to Saigon, May 18, 5 N., 26 W.; Johannes Anthonius, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 16, 2 N., 24 W.; Germania, Liverpool to Batavia, May 15, on the Equator, 23 W.; Octavia, for Singapore, May 16, 1 N., 24 W.; Iron Age, Sourabaya to Falmouth, June 2, 39 N., 30 W.; Morayshire, Foo-chow-Foo to London, 35 S., 21.30 E.

LAID ON AT LONDON.—For Hong Kong, Violet; for Shanghai, Fairlight.

At ST. HELENA, May 15.—Elizabeth Antoinette, Bessier, from Java, and sailed for Amsterdam; Onward, Jenkins, from Shanghai, and sailed 16 for New York; Malvina Vidal, Kessel, from Sourabaya, and sailed 24 for Rotterdam. 21, Independence, Thrane, from Canton, and sailed 21 for Havana. 26, Sales de Mendezona, from Manila, and sailed 27 for Liverpool; Catharina Olsson, from Java; Prins van Oranje, Nensing, from Batavia, and sailed 27 for Rotterdam. 27, Rostock Belincke, from Macao, and sailed 28 for Cowes. 28, Mary Shepherd, Budge, from Manila; Carntyne, Cowley, from Maulmain, and sailed 29 for Falmouth. 29, Messenger, Manton, from Macao, and sailed 30 for Havana; Leonidas, Wood, from Canton for Havana; Capella, Large, from Sourabaya for Cowes; Jacatra, Benson, from Singapore. 30, Merchantman, Mitchell, from Canton for London; Zephyr, Devries, from Java for Rotterdam.

Table Bay, April 23, Ouderkirk, A. D. Amstel, Grants, from Banjoewanjie, and sailed 27 for Rotterdam; 26, Sydpolen Fritz from Stockholm, and sailed 18th May for Batavia; May 12, Maria Adolphina, Bloen, from Batavia, and sailed 15 for Amsterdam.

Simon's Bay, April 24, Maria Adriana, Vander Helts, from Batavia; 15, H.M.'s str. Nimrod, from Singapore; 17, H.M.'s str. Roebuck, from Japan.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
June13	London	Nagasaki	Juanpore	
— 14	Off Scilly	Shanghai & Kanagawa	Matanzas	Bennett.
— 10	Off the Start	Shanghai	Cæsarewitch	Jorgan.
— 15	Falmouth	Foo-Chow Foo	Kinguian	Meyer.
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Witch of the Seas	Baxter.
— 13	Off the Start	Macao	Siwa	Brorsen.
— 20	Havana	Do.	Forest Eagle	Pillsbury.
— 24	Do.	Do.	Maria Clotilde	Pasteira.
— 6	Off Scilly	Canton	Wolverine	
— 13	Off the Start	Do.	Vanguard	Scott.
— 24	London	Do.	Orissa	Morisson.
— 24	Off the Start	Do.	Dawstone	Newton.
May 2	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Lady Elizabeth	
— 11	Portsmouth	Do.	Bosphorus	
— 14	Crookhaven	Do.	Chevy Chase (s)	M'Gregor.
— 14	Off Queenstown	Manila	Agamemnon	Harem.
— 15	Queenstown	Do.	Eliza Stewart	
— 18	Liverpool	Do.	Albion	Williams.
— 21	Queenstown	Do.	Glendower	
— 19	Off Falmouth	Singapore	John Herman	Dickman.
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Mary Spencer	Fisher.
— 30	Boston	Penang	Belvidere	
— 19	Falmouth	Java	Balder	Sjoberg.
— 13	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Marianna	Groonebeck.
June 6	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Antoinette Maria	
— 8	Do.	Do.	Broedertrouw	Rotgans.
— 12	Off Portsmouth	Do.	Kosmopoliet	Westenink.
— 18	Off Mount's Bay	Do.	Sperwer	Schreuder.
— 20	Falmouth	Do.	Norma	Normand.
— 20	Off Penzance	Do.	Australian	
— 21	Deal	Do.	J. C. Schotel	Holle.
— 24	Do.	Do.	Maria Catharina	
— 12	Off Falmouth	Bankok	Main	Baach.
— 3	In the Channel	Banjoewangie	Henricus Gerardus	
— 8	Broawershaven	Do.	Constance	
— 9	Do.	Do.	Antonia Hertruida	
— 10	Texel	Do.	Minister Thorbecke	Duyn.
— 18	Off Scilly	Do.	California	Wyn.
— 6	Off Hastings	Samarang	Neckar	
— 17	Off the Lizard	Sourabaya	Elizabeth	
— 18	Off Cowes	Do.	Eclipse	Brand.
— 21	Falmouth	Do.	Crouch Brothers	Crouch.
— 22	Off Falmouth	Do.	Amalia Maria	Svendsen.
— 12	Falmouth	Akyab	Roman Emperor	
— 13	Do.	Do.	Frederick VII.	Ohlson.
— 15	Do	Do.	J. W. A. Lorentzen	Henrichsen.
— 19	Off Falmouth	Do.	Empress	Parkins.
— 19	Falmouth	Do.	Apollo	Hagedom.
— 19	Do.	Do.	George Wm.	Droste.
— 20	Liverpool	Do.	Roman Emperor	
— 20	Off Falmouth	Do.	Julie	Van der Stein.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Endora	Wiebes.
— 5	Off the Lizard	Maulmain	Sea Serpent	
— 14	In the Downs	Do.	Ostrich	Black.
— 16	Crookhaven	Do.	Derwent	Harling.
— 20	Liverpool	Do.	Astrea	Haggblom.
— 11	Falmouth	Rangoon	Wilhelm Kirchner	
— 13	Off Falmouth	Do.	Dietmar Heinrich	Meyer.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Fairlight	Kemball.
— 13	Bremen	Do.	Minister	Kok.
— 13	Falmouth	Do.	Rebecca	Schierenberg.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Undaunted	Clegg.
— 19	Queenstown	Bassein	Sydney	Grant.
— 12	Off Dungeness	Do.	Celeritas	Wagner.
— 18	Off Cowes	Passaroeang	Cornelie Henriette	Veer.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Jne.10	London	Shanghai	Merse	Le Guyt
— 10	Do. via Sunderland	Do.	Moneka	
— 15	Cardiff	Do.	Wakefield	How.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Volunteer	Whitton.
— 19	London	Do.	Henry Miller	Sutherland.
— 19	Liverpool	Do.	Celestial	Jones.
— 12	Santa Cruz	China	Granger	Hausen.
— 18	London	Hong Kong	Albueras	Elmslie.
— 10	Do.	Do. and Canton	Patna	Rogers.
— 13	London via Cardiff	Do.	Beatrice	
— 15	Do.	Do. and Canton	Millbrook	Barron.
— 8	Callao	Manila	Fortuna	
— 8	Cardiff	Do.	Cornelius Smit	
— 10	Gibraltar	Saigon	Wm. Mitchell	Riddock.
— 6	Off Dungeness	Java	Minister V. Hall	
— 8	Liverpool	Batavia	Schlosser	
— 9	Off Plymouth	Do.	Loopuyt	
— 14	Off Dungeness	Do.	Strnat Baby	De Jong.
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Vrede	V. d. Pias.
— 8	London	Singapore	Ocean Bride	
— 11	Shields	Do.	Minerva	
— 19	Cardiff	Do.	Mercury	Hibberd.
— 21	Hartlepool	Do.	Confucius	Barham.
— 19	London	Penang	Ecliptic	Le Bœuf.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Kanagawa and Nagasaki: Ocean Gem. For Shanghai: Harkaway, Cambalu, Tung Yu, Juanpore. For Hong Kong: Standard. For Hong Kong and Canton: Vanguard, Heroes of Alma, Lord Macaulay. For Batavia: Eliza Thornton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Salatiga. For Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Victoria. For Singapore: Gazehound. For Singapore and Bankok: Avondhu. For Singapore and Penang: Tamar.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Matilde, Arizona, Burdeos of Habana, No. 1. For Shanghai: Aerolite, Sumatra, Spray of the Ocean. For Hong Kong and Canton: Queensberry, Abeona, Sir Isaac Newton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: O'Thyen, Julia, Christina Agatha. For Batavia and Singapore: Eleonora. For Singapore: Amathea Typhoon.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Eagle. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Rosella. For Sourabaya: Nova Zembla. For Singapore: Congo, Elizabeth.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Rhine, Chloris. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Kalie Maas. For Macassar and Hong Kong: Hertha. For Manila: Voladora, Maria Luisa. For San Francisco: Albrecht Oswald.

At BORDEAUX.—For Singapore: Auguste Grangier. For Singapore and China: Bangkok. For China: Santa Luce.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Theodora Mechtilda, Zeenymph, Nicholas Witsen. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Jacoba Cornelia, Tylingsie. Julie Claire, Vertrouwen. For Batavia and Samarang: Bellatrix, Rhynbrand. For Samarang: Koophandel, Petronella Catharina. For Sourabaya: Electra, Batavia. For Sourabaya and Macassar: Elizabeth and Jacoba. For Padang: Prinzess Amalia. For Singapore: Wildemann. For Singapore and Decima: Willem Eggerts. For Singapore and Kanagawa: Anna Maria Wilhelmina.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Kortenaar, Pieter Schoenmakers, Eva Johanna, Anna. For Batavia and Samarang: Gerardus Jacobus, Johanna Maria, Hendrika. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Anthony van Hoboken, Twee Gezusters, Argo. For Batavia and Panaroekan: Cornelius Anthonie (after arrival). For Batavia and Nagasaki: Ceres. For Samarang: Jeannette and Cornelia, Zwerver. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Jan van Galen.

SPOKEN.

HANS FRIEDRICH, London to Batavia, April 15, 4 N., 23 W.
MARIA MAGDALENE, Macassar to Rotterdam, April 18, 24 S., 4 E.
V. Z. Y. D. (barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, 72 days, April 26, 12 S., 11W.
ADMIRAL HEEMSKIRK, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 27, off the Lizard.
ESTAFETTE, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 6, 6 N., 21 W.
COMMR. DES KON V. D. HEIM, Rotterdam to Batavia, April 23, 4 N.
STAATSRAAD VAN DWYCK, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 7, 7 S., 32 W.
ELIZA (Belgian barque), Macao to Hambro, May 13, 25 N., 38 W.
Dutch barque, No. 9,683, 3rd d. p., Sourabaya to Ams., Apl. 4, 32 S., 36 E.
GERTRUIDA MARIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 5, 6 N., 23 W.
VICE-ADMIRAL GOBIUS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 5, 6 N., 23 W.
CORNELIUS ANTHONY, Batavia to Rotterdam, May 11, 12 N., 28 W.
WELLINGTON, London to Shanghai, May 2, — N., 21 W.
MARIA CHRISTINA, Sourabaya to Altona, June 4, 40 N., 22 W.
CORNELIA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, April 2, 27 S., 55 E.
PETERBOROUGH, London to Shanghai, April 14, 1 S., 26 W.
HUGO GROTIUS, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 9, 1 S., 30 W.
ONWARD (American ship), Shanghai to New York, Mar. 23, 2 S., 107 E.
HENRIETTA ELIZ. SUSANNA, Batavia to Rottdm., May 9, 44 N., 24 W.
BALTIMORE, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 16, 50 N., 8 W.
RALEIGH, London to Shanghai, 6 S., 28 W.
LOWE VAN NYENSTEIN, Sumatra to Amsterdam, April 18, 14 S., 8 W.
WILLEM DANIEL, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 9, 39 N., 10 W.
SATURNUS, Hamburgh to Singapore, May 3, 3 N., 24 W.
KELSO, London to Hong Kong, May 7, 7 N., 25 W.
LOUISA ROELPIENE, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 15, 50 N., 9 W.
SUSANNA EN ELIZABETH, Newcastle to Batavia, May 9, 5 N., 22 W.
GOEDE VERTROUWEN, Batavia to Amsterdam, May 18, 16 N., 39 W.
ZENOBIA, from Penang, April 10, 35 S., 20 E.
FINZEL, Liverpool to Hong Kong, May 4, 20 miles W. of Cape de Verds.
OUDERKIRK a.d. AMSTEL, Batavia to Rotterdam, April 13, 31 S., 32 E.
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 4, 4 N., 21 W.
ARNE HELENE, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, May 25, 35 N., 40 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

For India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope the tonnage loading is 61,000 tons, and there is not much activity in shipments; 40s. per register ton for India, 65s. for China, and 45s. for the Cape, are the current rates. The troops for Kurrachee and Madras were taken low, and there is keen competition for those to Bombay and Calcutta. Coal freights to India and China are unaltered, and the demand for tonnage is very limited.

Current freights to Shanghai for vessels on the berth, 40s. to 50s. per on weight and meas.; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meas.; to Japan, 65s. weight, and 60s. meas.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Nominal quotation for Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Mascate, Gefflot, from Samarang to St. Nazaire, which put into Mauritius, February 11, with damage, has been condemned and sold at that port.

Part of the cargo (500 bags coffee) ex Cornelius Wernard Eduard, Bakker, from Padang for Rotterdam, which put into Mauritius April 7, leaky, has been sold there, being damaged.

SANTA CRUZ, May 22.—The Granger (ship), of London, Hanson, from Queenstown to Hong Kong with coals, arrived here May 5, making three inches water per hour, in port. She was surveyed, discharged seventy or eighty tons of her cargo, had her top sides caulked, and sailed for Hong Kong June 12.

The Trimountain, Friend, from Akyab to Bremen, has been towed into Saugor, leaky.

The Mercedes, Croizet, from Bordeaux to Hong Kong, was spoken, 10th, in lat. 30 S., and lon. 31 W., by the Louis, Tabet (which arrived at Mauritius Nov. 24), and has not since been heard of.

The Frederick VII., Ohlson, arrived at Falmouth June 13 from Akyab, leaky, and with part of cargo thrown overboard. She has been surveyed, and commenced discharging.

At ST. HELENA, May 2.—Fama Phillipina, Gama, from Manila, and sailed 4 for Alicante. 4, Australia, Jochems, from Batavia, and sailed 5 for Amsterdam; Lincelles, Tidmarsh, from Singapore. 6. Cornelia Gertruida, Hoeksma, from Banjoewangie. 7, Aldebaran, Meyboom, from Java, and both sailed 8 for Amsterdam. 8, Odilia Margaretha, van Zeffen, from Batavia, and sailed 10 for Rotterdam. 10, Cornelia Hendrika, Jaski, from Java, and sailed 11 for Amsterdam.

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WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

CHIEF OFFICES, 37, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £100,000 (with power to increase to £1,000,000).

TRUSTEES.

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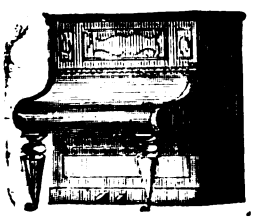

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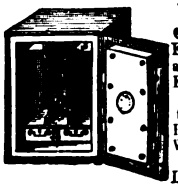

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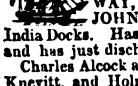

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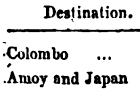

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EXTRA.
ISSUED AS A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH—JUNE 27TH 1861.

THE CHINA POSTAL SERVICE.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

On the 5th inst. a deputation of merchants, bankers, and others interested in the Chinese and Australian trade, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of continuing the bi-monthly postal service to China.

Among the deputation there were Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Chairman of the East India and China Association; Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. Nicol, M.P., Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. James Youl, Deputy Chairman of the Australian Association; Mr. J. Mackinnon, secretary to the above association; Mr. Andrew Henderson (Messrs. Dent, Palmer and Co.), Mr. T. Jones Gibb (Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.), Mr. Walter Gledstanes (Messrs. Gledstanes and Co.), Mr. T. Griffith Frith (Messrs. Frith, Sands and Co.), Mr. G. G. Macpherson (Chairman of the Agra Bank), Mr. James Matthews (Messrs. Grindlay and Co.), Mr. Robert Smith (Messrs. Robert Smith and Co.), C. G. Mansel, Esq., Capt. Sprye, F. J. Angier, Esq. (*London and China Telegraph*), &c., &c.

Mr. S. GREGSON introduced the deputation, and said that as a copy of the memorial had been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had been read and considered by him, he would not read it then, but he hoped they would receive a favourable answer to their application. There was one point that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not seem to be very clear upon, and that was the £12,000 a-year for the postal service. The whole of that amount would not be required, for as the intercourse between China and this country increased it would be reduced; but considering the advantages England derived from the China trade, it would not be too much if the nation had to pay the whole of it. When they (the deputation) applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer before, they thought that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company might reduce their rate of charges, but they had since ascertained from them that they were not inclined to make any reduction. They had that morning received a despatch from Russia that the Tai-pings were nearer Pekin than ever they had been, and likewise that the Emperor of China was dying; and therefore to cut them off from communication with China now would be a great inconvenience to trade. He was aware that the question of cost was a great one, and that every item was of importance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering the expenses of the nation; but when they had heard that within the last few nights the House of Commons had voted very large sums of money for things of much less importance than that under consideration, he thought the Government might continue the postal service they were asking. England at present received about five millions and a-half a year in produce from China, and there was yet the whole of the north of that country to be opened to our trade, and, therefore, rather than decrease the direct postal communication in that direction, they ought to increase it to once a week. The directors, therefore, hoped that the direct intercourse with China would be kept up.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had a memorial to present from the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, in which they showed that their interests were not confined to China, but extended to the Straits. The mails for China took other mails than those for Hong Kong, for they included those from Foo Chow and other places. Letters were sent from all parts to Hong Kong as a central point, from which they could be despatched to this country; and if the Government broke up that central point by taking away the second mail, branch mails that might arrive at that place just after the departure of the main one would be detained there a whole month, and that was a matter of great importance to merchants in that part of the world.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said they must consider that the memorial was, in effect, an application for a new subsidy. There was originally a fortnightly service to Hong Kong, but that was commuted to a monthly one to Shanghai, and the Government paid for the monthly service to Shanghai as much as for the fortnightly one to Hong Kong. In 1859 the Peninsular and Oriental Company made a claim on the Government for an increase of the subsidy on political grounds, apart from commerce, and last autumn it was considered. They would observe from what he had said that their application was strictly a claim for a new subsidy, and so they must be pleased to consider it, the Government paying for Shanghai the same as for Hong Kong. Then came the consideration of the cost, and from his experience he could say that the cost to the Government would not be far from the net amount they might agree to pay. To ascertain what that would be the fortnightly mail must be debited with the excess of the expense over what the monthly mail cost, and on the other hand it would have to be credited with a fair proportion of the receipts from the mails it brought. With regard to the increase in the correspondence with China neither he nor the Post-office authorities could see that there had been an increase. Well, then, they must see that it was a very delicate case to give subsidies on grounds not strictly postal, and they must consider the public scandal that might attach to the Government that would do so. He did not mean to allude to one that was now before a Committee of the House of Commons, but they must consider that if once they began the system it would open the door to great scandal. Some few years ago they were giving subsidies to such an extent that if they had not put a stop to them they would be now paying four millions and a half a-year. It had been said that an increase in the rate of postage might obviate the difficulty, but he was not prepared to give an opinion on it. He should like the deputation to consider the question themselves.

Mr. GREGSON observed that they could not estimate what the loss would be, or if it would be beyond the £12,000 a-year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he could not say that £12,000 a year would cover the loss. The question he had to consider was, what they got by the monthly mail, and what by the monthly fortnightly mail, and by what the latter exceeded the former that would be the proceeds of the fortnightly mail.

Mr. BUCHANAN informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the merchants wrote and sent their letters to China fortnightly, and therefore they might consider the postage as tolerably certain.

Mr. MANSEL added that all the circulars from China brokers and merchants were issued fortnightly.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked if the Government could not be induced to consider the state of affairs in China, and the necessity for keeping up the communication at least for another twelve months.

Mr. GREGSON urged that there was the approach of the Tai-pings to Peking, and there would be a new Emperor, and affairs were assuming an interest and importance that rendered it most desirable that their communication should not be cut off just now.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked that the information given in the House of Commons on the previous evening was that the Government had no knowledge either of the advance of the Tai-pings on Peking or of the Emperor's illness, but that information was in all the China papers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had no knowledge of it, neither had they any information of the surrender of Tien-tsin.

Mr. GREGSON said it was only in the China papers that they had seen it, and they had come to hand only yesterday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then suggested that they should talk the matter over amongst themselves, and see what they could suggest, and then Mr. Gregson could communicate to him on their behalf.

Mr. GREGSON asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer could give him any idea of what the postage would be.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that would be a question for the deputation to consider, and also the number of letters likely to be sent.

Mr. NICOL said that seemed to be the practical way of handling the question.

Mr. MACKINNON drew the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the case of those interested in the Australian colonies. They were much concerned in this alteration, because their letters were now delayed at Galle only five days, whereas if the mail only went monthly they would have to be detained there twenty-one days. A minute had been passed by the Lords of the Treasury, about six weeks ago, in favour of the maintenance of these mails, and a copy of it was in the hands of his friend Mr. Youl.

Mr. YOUL said the minute was to the effect that the service of the mails to the colonies was of the greatest importance to them. He had not got the copy with him, for he had given it to Sir Stuart Donaldson, who was to have been present, but had not been able to attend. The minute had been sent to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and many had gone to some expense in preparing to avail themselves of that service.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not recollect it, and did not think the Government was cognisant of the fact of that minute, but he should like to be put in possession of the date of it, because every consideration ought to be given to those persons under such circumstances.

Mr. GREGSON would like to know what would be likely to be the amount of the increased postage, whether one and a-half the present charge or double.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that was entirely a question for them. He would advise them to consider what they would be willing to pay, and then consult the Postmaster-General as to what would be the cost of the working of the service.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not know that postage would be any consideration with the merchants, they were a wealthy class, and did not look to the cost of postage.

The CHANCELLOR said if they liked he would write to the Postmaster-General and ask him in what shape a practicable proposition could be made to him, and then he would write to them on the subject.

Mr. FRITH thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not had time to consider the indirect advantages of postal communication, for where there were facilities for correspondence the trade of the country would always expand.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he fully appreciated the importance of the mail service and the effect it had in developing commerce, but they must admit that if the Government were not careful to confine their subsidies to postal claims alone it would open the door for innumerable claims and perhaps abuses.

It was eventually arranged that Mr. Gladstone's last suggestion should be carried out, and that when he heard from the Postmaster-General in reply to his communication, he would write to Mr. Gregson, who would continue the correspondence on behalf of the deputation and their constituents. The interview was, on the whole, considered satisfactory, the right hon. gentleman having throughout shown the greatest desire to meet the wants and wishes of the China and Australian merchants.

The deputation thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the kind and courteous reception he had given them and then retired, promising to carry out his recommendations.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

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CHINA—				
	Peking			„ 1
	Tien-tsin			„ 12
	Shanghai	Mar. 26	May 13	„ 23
	Ningpo			„ 16
	Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 17	„ 18
	Amoy			„ 21
	Swatow			„ 22
	Hong Kong	April 10	„ 22	„ 29
	Canton			„ 27
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	Mar. 26	„ 13	„ 21
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			„ 31
SIAM—				
	Bankok			„ 28
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			April 23
	Sarawak			May 31
JAVA—				
	Batavia			June 1
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	April 26	May 29	„ 7
	Penang	„ „	„ 27	„ 9

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List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong, for Southampton.—Commander and Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Brown and child; Messrs. Clarke and J. Mackenzie; Lieut. Brown, 99th Regt., Lieut Hogg, 5th B.N.I., Lieut. O'Neill, 44th Regt., Assist.-Surg. Crian, R.N., Assist. Commissary-General Rogers, and Captain Bell—2nd class: Messrs. W. F. Dukes, W. Ketteringham, W. Callsen, and Samuel Moore. For Marseilles.—Messrs. H. H. Dent, S. N. Taylor, J. A. C. Gaelech, Francisco Ulloa, Pio Mauca, Jose Elosequi, and Pablo Linart; H. E. Don Pedro Pampellon, child, and European servant—2nd class: Mr. Jose Ferriols and Antonio Aloary. For Gibraltar.—Mr. Juan H. Davila and European servant, Mr. H. Torecillo, and European servant, and Mr. Manuel del Roldan. For Malta.—Mr. Young, C.B. For Alexandria.—Mr. C. Boyd. For Singapore.—Mrs. GrandPre and child, Miss C. and Miss J. d'Almeida, Messrs. M. C. Cohen, A. Grant, and H. Hardie.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th July, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Redesdale, Ensign Thompson, Mr. S. G. Downs, Mr. D. D. Inglis. To Singapore: Mr. J. Sutherland. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Shanghai: Mr. Markham, Mr. Higson.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August, from Southampton to Singapore. Mr. A. K. Cockran, Mr. J. D. Vaughan. To Hong Kong: Mr. O. Bullock. To Shanghai: Mr. Winstanley. From Marseilles, 12th August, to Shanghai: Mr. J. Conrad Morf. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. John Gavin. To Singapore: Miss Theresa Collu.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.

Per P. and O. str., 13th September, from Marseilles to Shanghai: Mrs. Parkes.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria), and Mrs. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Hong.—Per Sweepstakes, from Melbourne: Mr. R. K. Rotheel and Dr. J. Falconer. Per str. Pekin, from England, &c.: Messrs. Weston Williams, Ponsford, Duncanson, Green, Conquest, Earnshawe, Scott, Ross, Hodge, Farmer, Pickett, Westonhagen, F. A. Rangel, Scott, Brown, Cooper, Levi, Elsinger, and Dadjeebhoy. Per Ernst, from Saigon: Mr. Gasset. Per Don Antonia Escano, from Manila: Messrs. Cole, Johnston, Ruttersugeam, Lukes, and Bernard. Per Thunder, from Calcutta: Messrs. Cretaus, J. Xavier, A. L. Rodrigues, and several deck passengers. Per Cornelia, from Bankok: Mr. H. Hardie, and three Chinese. Per L'Oriental, from Saigon: Four Chinese, Mr. Zeniero.

CONTINUATION OF THE BI-MONTHLY MAIL.

From information received upon going to press, we have authority for stating that the question relative to the Bi-monthly Mail to China is substantially settled, and that it is determined to increase the rate of postage from 6d. to 1s per half-ounce.

Summary of News from the Far East.

FROM CHINA TO INDIA—OVERLAND.

The Yang-tse river is at present naturally enough the main point of interest in the China papers. Its capabilities for the navigation are now said to be so completely determined that no doubt is felt any longer on the subject, and, according to the *China Mail*, all enterprise in China is gradually being represented in this great highway of commerce. Already there is a larger demand for steamers than can readily be met, although there are already about a dozen fine vessels trading on the river, without mentioning those at present building in England or on their way out. Among these vessels are the *Fire-dart, Governor-General, San Theodosius, Ta-yung, Scotland, Rajah, Chusan, Manila, Hellespont, and Willamette.*

An interesting letter has been addressed to the *North China Herald* from one of the travellers who, it will be remembered, accompanied Admiral Hope's expedition with the intention of pushing on to Thibet and India overland. He observes that the Yang-tse is navigable up to I-chang, which is about 364 miles above Hankow. Above that town the river is said to become unsuited to steam navigation. We subjoin the following extract from the account to which we have referred, dated from Kwei-chang Province of Se-chuen, April 12:—

"Parting with the naval squadron at Yo-chow, on the outlet of Tung-ting Lake, a tedious voyage of eleven days—tedious from its comparative slowness after steaming—and through an uninteresting country—uninteresting on account of its flatness—we arrived on the 27th of March at Kinchow (foo), or rather Shasze, the port as it were of the former, which is about a mile distant from the river, and is more of a Tartar town than a mercantile place. This (Shasze) was the first place having anything of a business-like appearance, the number of up-country junks attesting a considerable trade with Sechuen, in the way of cotton up, and silk, sugar, tobacco, and such like down.

"Above Kin-chow the country soon becomes hilly, and even mountainous. The town of Chi-kiang (hien) and Itu (hien) are passed, and proceeding up a most picturesque part of the river, we arrive at I-chang (foo), 364 geographical miles above Han-kow, and 948 by the Yang-tsze, or, in round numbers, 1,100 English miles from Shanghai, a place which, from its situation, must ever be of considerable importance.

"At a distance of three miles above the city, the river suddenly changes its character altogether, and narrowing to less than one-half its former width, rushes with a strong current through a long gorge, with stupendous cliffs rising on either hand. At fifteen miles above I-chang, the first actual rapid exists at this season; and from thence upwards as far as we now are, about 83 miles above I-chang, its course is through a continuous mountainous country, passing through several more gorges, and obstructed occasionally by rapids. But there is no want of water, for the river is very deep in these narrows.

"I would not give it as a decided opinion that these rapids will altogether prevent steamers from ascending to the upper waters of the Yang-tse, because in time light river-steamers of full power and adapted to the peculiar navigation may be constructed; besides which, the nature of the river may be very different under altered circumstances of high water; for it would appear that the rise during summer is very great, water lines having been observed in the confined parts some 60 or 70 feet above the present level. But then the additional force of water might presen another obstacle."

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JAPAN.

It is stated that our Consul has made some progress in coming to a liberal understanding with the Japanese Government, with regard chiefly to the adoption of a well-defined course in the future treatment of foreigners whom it may be necessary to arrest for any misdemeanour.

The Government of the Tycoon has expressed its disapproval of the manner in which Mr. Moss was treated some months ago.

CHINA.

THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

The knowledge that Hankow has not fallen into the hands of the Rebels has given a great impetus to trade. It appears that they approached within thirty miles of that city in the early part of April, but that a sally was made before them by the garrison, so that they were forced to fall back on Hangchow. Confidence appears, therefore, to have been generally restored at Hankow, for the people were returning, and showed an anxiety to engage in trade with the few foreigners already established there. The *North China Herald* gives the following account of Mr. Gingell's arrival, and of the position in which our merchants will be placed at Hankow :—

"The Yamun selected by Mr. Parkes for the residence of the consul is at Wu-chang, and on Mr. Gingell's arrival he requested the authorities to conduct him to it. They replied that the troops occupied all the Yamuns but one and that would be required also in a fortnight, that the city being under martial law the gates would be closed at stated times which might be inconvenient to him. A Yamun was accordingly pointed out at Hankow which he consented to occupy. He landed with a guard of marines and two constables on the 26th April and took formal possession. The building is nearly in the centre of the city. The foreign concession is at the eastern end of the city, with a fair proportion of water frontage. Vessels of the largest draught can lie alongside, the bank having eight fathoms close to. Hankow Reach is an extremely fine one, its extent from the Middle Shoal to the Han-yang Shoal being about six miles, and from one mile and a quarter to three-quarters across. Plenty of room for turning, and good anchorage throughout. The present anchorage is a little beyond the river Han. The river at this place had been four feet higher, but had fallen again. The towns of Han-yang and Wu-chang are both walled, the latter large enough to deserve the name of a city; both have within the walls, hills from one hundred to three hundred feet high, while Hankow is perfectly flat."

The steamers *Governor-General* and *Fire Dart* had returned to Shanghai from Hankow, laden with oil, paper, and medicines. They brought no teas, though it is expected that the new crop would soon arrive in abundance. The barque *Mona* had been despatched thither with a large amount of treasure in tow of a steamer. Both the *Governor-General* and the *Fire Dart* were being hurried back again, and were taking a considerable quantity of Manchester goods. The steamer *Scotland* had been chartered for Hankow and back for the sum of 20,000 taels.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Rajah* is sold to Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons, and Co. The price is not yet made public, but reported to be $50,000. The company have also sold two other steamers, the *Manila* and the *Chusan*, for employment in the North. This is one sign among many of the impetus afforded to commercial enterprise by the opening of "the Great River."

TIEN-TSIN.

There is no news of special interest by this mail. The greatest confidence still prevails with regard to the future prosperity both of this port and of Chefoo. A considerable trade was doing in cotton goods, and the Rebels had removed further from the city. In the neighbourhood of Chefoo, however, they appeared to be gaining ground on Sangkolinsin, and to be driving him back to the north.

SHANGHAI.

The *Ly-ee-moon* has gone to Tien-tsin, a large business being transacted for that quarter. The junk owners were in great tribulation, their eyes having been opened to the fact that the carrying trade by sea would soon be entirely lost to them.

The *North China Herald*, of May 18, says :—

"H.M.S. *Actæon*, *Leven*, *Algerine*, and *Dove*, left the river on the 16th on their way to complete the survey of the West Coast of Japan. The *Ringdove* will leave on Monday next with Rutherford Alcock, Esq., C.B., H.M.S. Minister and Plenipotentiary at Japan, for Nagasaki and Yedo, on which station she will remain for the present. The *Bouncer* leaves to-day for Nanking, taking Commander G. E. Montgomerie, who succeeds Captain E. D'Aplin (promoted) in the *Centaur*, as senior British naval officer in the Yang-tsze-kiang, with whom Mr. R. J. Forrest remains as interpreter. Mr. T. Adkins also goes up in the *Bouncer* to Ching-kiang as Acting Vice-Consul. The *Encounter*, Captain R. Dew, has succeeded the *Renard* as guard ship on this station."

According to the latest advices Ningpo still remains in the occupation of the Imperialists; business, however, is dull, and the money market tight. Some fear was entertained by the natives of the Rebels attacking the city, but not the slightest preparation was being made for its defence. Affairs at Hangchow wear a gloomy aspect. The Imperial rule had become almost unbearable, the pay of the troops was in arrear, and the inhabitants of the surrounding country were being subjected to arbitrary taxation. The towns of Han-yang, Wu-chang, and Kiu-kiang, were also in the possession of the Imperialists. Here the Braves were seeking opportunities to create disturbances and annoy foreigners, but the inhabitants of these towns were quiet and civil, although very inquisitive. At Ngan-king the insurgents and the Imperialists were still fighting, but the town had not changed masters.

It is announced that Mr. Adkins was about to proceed to enter upon his duties as Acting Vice-Consul for Chin-kiang. A copy of a chart, containing the recent survey of the Yang-tsze-kiang from Woosung to Lang-shan, has been furnished to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce by Capt. Ward, of H.M.S. *Actæon*. Regulations for the collection of import and export transit duties on that river have been issued by the Superintendent of Customs for the guidance of British subjects.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

The gun-boat off Foo-Chow picked up a couple of piratical boats lately close by, and brought them as prizes to the port. The men who manned them have been handed over to the tender mercies of the mandarins. One of the gun-boats' men received a ball in his face, and is under medical treatment.

Local trade is pretty fair. The new Custom-house is in full operation. No seizures have as yet been made—perhaps there is nothing to seize. For the purpose of affording facility to the coast steamers, a branch Custom-house has been opened at the Pagoda Anchorage down the river, where steamers, by lodging an abstract of all cargo and dutyable goods on board, are given a Chinese chop or permit to open hatches, and are thus able to discharge as soon as would be convenient. The mandarin in charge or supervision of the Customs has boats employed as guard-vessels on the river; they examine all boats going up from the anchorage, and see after the permits. The effect of the Custom-house on the Chinese is amusing; to hear them talk of grand chop, receiving chop, discharging chop, &c., &c., would make a London agent fancy their dread of committing themselves only equalled by the apparent knowledge of its stern reality.

The *Japan* had been re-sold by Captain Fawcett for $230—the first sale being declared illegal. Some twenty-five to thirty chests of her tea cargo are being recovered by the divers each tide. Her masts, rigging, &c., have been floated to Pagoda Island.

The French chartered steamers *Fee-loong* and *Confucius* arrived from Shanghai on the 17th May. It is said they are collecting the indemnity money due to the French Government. The latter mentioned steamer in coming up the river, ran into a boat laden with rice, and one of the boatmen was killed.

SWATOW.

Everything at Swatow is quiet, though tragical scenes have been enacted in the vicinity. The *Pearl* and two gunboats arrived on the 3rd May, and proceeded to Brig Island, where the *Pearl* anchored, while the boats proceeded to Tseau-chew to demand that the villagers should hand over the pirates who were said to be secreted there, but they returned for answer that "their hearts were very big, and they did not fear the foreigners' landing." The boats then opened fire, which commenced at 8 A.M., and lasted until 8 P.M. Our casualties consisted of Lieutenant Hambly, burnt in the face; four seamen with bullet wounds; one marine artilleryman burnt in the face. The force consisted of 136 men and 8 officers—144; that of the pirates, 1,000. The casualties of the enemy were, 115 killed and 70 prisoners. The whole town was thoroughly burned down to the ground.

The facts and merits of the case are thus stated by the *China Mail* :—

"The village of Tseau-chew has long been known as a nest of pirates, who were a terror to the native vessels frequenting the Straits of Namoa. In January last, a Tien-tsin junk bound to Amoy was blown into those waters, and the pirates dwelling in this village robbed it of property to the value of some $30,000, killing at the same time eight or nine of her men. The junk then came into Swatow and reported the piracy to her owners at Amoy. By return steamer they replied, appointing Ahok (who is not a mandarin as reported) to proceed to the village and use means to

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obtain restitution. He demanded $12,000 or twelve of the pirates; the people treated his demand with derision, and robbed him. He then petitioned the magistrate of the district, who, having before received many similar petitions against these pirates, now determined to act in the matter, and with 800 braves and two junks sent by the Admiral at Namoa, he proceeded to the village. Finding preparations for an obstinate defence he wrote to the English for aid, at Ahok's suggestion. The Chinese Admiral did the same, quoting the New Treaty. The gunboat *Cockchafer* was sent by Admiral Jones, not to assist them, but to find out how matters stood. On receiving the *Cockchafer's* report, the admiral sent Captain Borlase in the *Pearl*, with other two gunboats, to demand a surrender of the village unconditionally. This not being complied with, the place was bombarded for an hour on the following morning, after which a landing was made of several boats' crews under cover of shells thrown from 68-pounders. Most of the valuables had been removed, but among what was left behind was part of the property taken from the Tien-tsin junk, so that evidence is not wanting of their being the actual pirates."

Some of the articles stolen from Messrs. Bradley and Co., as mentioned in our last issue, are now said to have been recovered, and an opinion prevails that the matter will be quietly settled.

According to a return published for the half-year ending 31st December last, it appears that 105 foreign vessels paid duties amounting to 51,509 taels, and foreign goods per native craft paid 15,019, or a total of 76,528 taels (about £25,500), not a tenth part of which would have reached the authorities prior to the establishment of the Foreign Inspectors of Customs.

HONG KONG.

A frightful case of piracy and murder has occurred on board the brig *North Star*, within a few miles of the harbour. The vessel left Hong Kong on the morning of May 13th, with a large amount of specie on board, and was attacked in the evening when close to Lingting. Seven or eight men were killed forthwith in this murderous onslaught, and the life of the captain is represented as in a very critical state. The following is the most minute, and apparently trustworthy, version of the affair :—

"The wind had fallen very light. The captain had gone forward, told the men to rest while they could, as the vessel would be making short tacks during the night, and their services would, therefore, be required. In the meantime a boat came alongside. This boat is described as being a size larger than the ordinary two-masted boats used chiefly by captains of vessels in this harbour, and had mat sails. The man at the helm was first attacked, and we believe was actually burnt to death by stinkpots which were hove on board previous to the pirates boarding, as we did not observe any severe wounds from sharp instruments about him. The men were down in the forecastle, and their attention was attracted by the Chinese passengers rushing down below to their quarters. They came up and saw smoke aft, saw the captain cut down, saw the chief officer and Mr. Lariski fighting, and finally overpowered, saw the cook (a European) stabbed aft, in the waist, and saw him driven forward to the windlass, where he was again stabbed. Three young men made for the jib-boom, and one seaman and the carpenter for the port fore-rigging; the seaman got up the rigging, but the carpenter was stabbed, and went overboard more of his own accord than being thrust over. The Chinese followed the boys out on the jib-boom as far as the fore stays, when they went in again. The captain was struck over the head and breast by six of those pirates when going aft, and struck down. The pirates then went aft, and it is our belief that if all could have kept forward of the mainmast, none would have been hurt. They clearly knew that treasure had been put on board the ship, and it was for that they came. The money (about $4,000) was in the captain's stateroom. They quickly placed the boxes which contained it in the boat, took the chronometer, but did not touch the cargo. In fact, the whole affair did not last ten minutes. The captain had discharged his revolver a few minutes before the disaster in order to clean it, so that accounts for its being unloaded at the time of the attack. The boat containing the men that boarded the *North Star* had been observed the whole day cruising about, only one man and two boys being visible."

A meeting of subscribers to the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, was to be held at the Club-house on the 29th May, to decide upon rules and regulations, and to elect a committe of management.

The *China Mail* reports that a lady has been slandered by three military officers, that apologies and explanations have passed in consequence, and a court-martial held on the wrong man.

Messrs. Phillips, Moore and Co., announce that Mr. Pincus Friedlander is authorised to sign their firm at Tien-tsin.

Admiral Hope will shortly visit Japan in the *Impérieuse*, to which vessel he has removed his flag. Admiral Jones left for England in the *Chesapeake* on the 22nd May.

The following is a list of the subscribers to the "Inglis Fund" mentioned in another portion of our paper :—

"A. Perceval, $150; John Dent, $200; A. Fletcher, $100; John D. Gibb, $100; W. Walkinshaw, $100; R. Muirhead Reddie, $100; George Lyall, $50; C. F. Still, $50; William T. Bridges, $100; Thomas D. Neave, $50; C. Broderson, $50; Maxn. Fischer, $50; F. B. Johnson, $50; J. J. dos Remedios, $50; J. Heard, $50; E. F. Parker, $50; Fred. H. Block, $100; Arthur Sassoon, $50; D. Lapraik, $50; A. Hudson, $50; H. G. Thomsett, $25; C. W. Murray, $50; H. Cohen, $50; M. C. de Rozario $50; S. P. Hall, $25; Lane, Crawford, and Co., $50; De Silver and Co., $25; W. A. Bowra, $25; D. Gow, $25; A Friend, $10; H. Marsh, $25; C. May, $50; S. E. Burrows, jun., $25; Baron de Cerçal, $50; George H. Heaton, $25; And. S. Dixson, $25; Edward H. Pollard, $25; George Holmes, $25; A. Campbell, $10; G. A. Weiner, $10; Wm. Delano, jun., $50; W. Kane, $25; J. H. Lockhead, $10; O. H. Perry, $10; A Friend, $25; H. Devans, $25; S. Woodruff, $10; James Jarman, $10; James Keenan, $25; F. H. Green, $20; Thomas Hunt and Co., $25; James Purdon, $20; Thomas S. Borradaile, $25; E. A. Vaucher, $20; Henry Kingsmill, $25; Wohang, $50; C. H. M. Bosman, $50; P. and D. N. Camajee and Co., $25; D. M. Mody and Co., $25; D. and P. Camajee, $10; Eduljee Framjee, Sons, and Co., $25; Cowasjee Palanjee and Co., $20; F. B. Cama and Co., $25; P. F. Cama and Co., $15; A. L. Agabeg, jun., $25; Y. J. Murrow, $25; J. A. Brooks, $15; C. Boyd, $50; R. C. Antrobus, $50; Acheong, $50; Tam Choy, $25; Awa, $25; Leong Ah Chew, $25; Hamoon, $40; Hinnam, $10. Total, $3,065.

The following advertisement is an amusing specimen of the art of puffing, as exhibited in the columns of the Hong Kong *Daily Press* :—

"NOTICE.

"Old Hip, dealer in lacquered ware, long since known to foreigners by the name of Hip Qua, having heard that a man had advertised in the papers stating that one of Hip Qua's partners had withdrawn by consent from the firm and that this fact was generally known to Hip Qua's patrons,

"Old Hip begs to make the following particulars concerning his firm. He was formerly known as Hip Qua, afterwards Pon Tsau Wing joined him as a partner, and the profits of their firm as lacquered ware dealers were equitably divided for many years. When Pon Tsau Wing died his son became the manager of the business and kept the books. This latter cheated Old Hip, so he was obliged to pay him off and dissolve the partnerships. All the foreign community are aware that Old Hip would not be guilty of dishonesty, and that long before he was noted for dealing in first-class goods.

"After the partnership was dissolved this son of Pon Tsau Wing commenced business for himself under the style or firm of Old Hip, stating that this latter had been dismissed for dishonesty, which is a gross falsehood. We have heard that this son of Pon Tsau Wing cheated some French soldiers of money in Canton, and that he is now in gaol for the same. If you want to buy really good and cheap articles in lacquered ware, call at the establishment of Old Hip, Hongkong, or Young Hip, of Canton.

"Hong Kong, 7th March, 1861."

The Russian frigate *Alreck* has arrived from Europe, *via* Singapore.

The cargo of ice per *Benefactor*, from New York, is selling at Messrs. Bowra and Co.'s godowns at fifty pounds per dollar. In years gone by, the selling rate was more than double this, and a subscription was raised in 1845 for the preliminary expenses of procuring the first cargo, to which the various firms subscribed $100 to $1,000 to form a fund. This fund has proved to be a sinking one, for none of the contributors have ever seen it back again.

At the beginning of May there were upwards of seven hundred prisoners in Victoria gaol, over a seventh being Europeans.

We are glad to notice the return of Mr. Adams, the Chief Justice, from Shanghai, and trust his health will be permanently improved by the change.

According to the latest returns, the number of British troops stationed in China is as follows :—Tien-tsin, 3,080 ; Taku, 75 ; Shanghai, 875 ; Hong Kong, 835 ; Kowloon, 886 ; Canton, 2,640 ; making a total of 8,316 men. The Rev. R. Beach has been appointed fourth-class chaplain to the forces, by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War. Leave of absence to proceed to England has been granted to the undermentioned officers, on the recommendation of a medical board : —Lieut. O'Neil, H.M.s 44th Regiment, Lieut. Hogg, H.M.s 5th B.N.I. Infantry, Assistant Surgeon Crian, Royal Artillery. A party of time-expired men, consisting of seven sergeants and forty-six rank and file belonging to various corps, proceed to England, via the Cape, in H.M.S. *Chesapeake*. One armourer sergeant, three sergeant conductors belonging to the Military Store Department, and two stokers belonging to the Purveyors' Department, who had arrived here in charge of a distilling apparatus, also proceeded to England by the same opportunity. There has been no mortality among the troops of any consequence.

CANTON.

Considerable anxiety is felt at the proposed evacuation of the city by the allied forces.

A strong police patrol under the command of Captain Despard, Superintendent of Military Police, was despatched in quest of the eight deserters from H.M.s 99th Regiment. A fight occurred between them ; one deserter was shot, and the rest escaped to the hills. Thereupon two detachments were sent in search of them, but the deserters the meanwhile had

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commenced their return journey. Five of them gave themselves up to the military authorities at Canton, and the remaining two, who were found severely wounded in a Chinese village, were brought back by their pursuers. These men are said to have committed two murders besides robberies and other offences.

The following items are from the *Friend of China*:—There was a frightful exhibition in Canton on May 14—the attempt to hang a Chinese, convicted at a drum-head court-martial, of a murderous assault on a sepoy. It was determined to let the native authorities carry out the sentence, and a cross was erected so clumsily that the noose would not operate. The Chinese then tried a species of bow-stringing, hauling the poor wretch's neck backwards and forwards in a disgusting manner. At last a policeman put a loaded musket to the half-killed creature's head and blew his brains out.

The 99th Regiment, in Canton, with exception of removable disease brought on by indiscretion, is said to be in excellent sanatory condition.

Mr. Consul Robertson having intimated a request that those who have an interest in Shameen should take into consideration the prudence of planting trees along the intended Bund, a meeting at Mr. Scott's was called for this afternoon, when, besides the chairman, Mr. Robertson, seven attended we believe. The principal resolution passed was to the effect that the old Canton Garden committee should be asked to disburse money in their hands towards planting trees in such places as Mr. Brunstedt, overseer of the works, might indicate. On the understanding that the plan does not bear the final approval of the Allied authorities, Mr. Robertson exhibited the Shameen scheme, the only alteration on the old plan being a narrowing of the bund to fifty feet, and the widening of the centre road or mall to one hundred.

The *Friend of China*, of May 25, contains a notice of Mr. Scarth's pamphlet on "British Policy in China," from which several passages are extracted.

A serious disturbance took place on board the American ship *Orion*, at Whampoa, between the captain and the cook, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears, from the evidence of the crew, that the captain ordered the steward to get tea, he in his turn ordering the cook to do so, who, being in liquor, was very abusive, Captain Libbey ordered him to be put in irons, when he seized a steel and a knife, and was about to attack the captain, who had already got his revolver, and fired at him; one of three shots went through his body, and caused instant death.

On the subject of the Canton claims the *China Mail* says:—

"We believe that by the present mail a letter has been sent to the Foreign Secretary, in which his lordship's attention is called to a matter that has been allowed to slumber in a manner beyond precedent, even in the records of official dilatoriness. The claims for losses sustained by English merchants in Canton in 1856 is peculiarly a matter where delay in settlement, or in fixing a time for settlement, shows a most unbecoming want of consideration for interests which are entitled to the most serious respect. It is now seven months since the Convention of Peking was signed. By that Convention two millions of taels were expressly stipulated for, to cover the losses alluded to. Considerable sums of indemnity money have been paid at all the ports—H. M. S. *Scout* brought down nearly a million taels the other day, but there are no signs of any payments being made, nor can the smallest information be had from Government upon the matter. The sum withheld amounts in all to about £700,000. Of this sum the merchants concerned have been deprived for four years. The French and American claims have been fully liquidated as regards the principal, and nearly so as regards the interest, the latter being rated at 12 per cent. per annum. Mr. Bruce has given no reply to inquiries made to him on this subject, and we cannot be surprised to learn that the merchants have thought proper to appeal home for information. Lord John Russell must have information on the matter, and it would be well to know his reasons for so long withholding it. We cannot understand the reason for such culpable apathy, and it would be doing good service where a good service is due, should some influential member of the Commons call attention to the matter from his place in the House."

BORNEO.

In reply to a remark in the *China Express*, of April 10, with reference to the rumour that Sir James Brooke would be appointed Governor of the Straits Settlements, the *Singapore Free Press* says:—

"Sir James Brooke's health, we are glad to say, has not at all suffered from his visit to Sarawak, but we believe he has no intention of continuing in the East for a longer period than will suffice to restore order at Muka, and the other places on the coast of Borneo, near Sarawak, which have been unsettled by the intrigues of Seriff Masahore, and the unfortunate proceedings of Governor Edwardes. It is not likely that the Colonial Office would offer the Government of the Straits to Sir James, as he is too independent in his opinions and actions to make a model Governor according to official ideas. It is still more unlikely that he would accept the appointment, were it in his option, as his past treatment by the English Government, Whig or Tory, has not been such as to make him desirous of occupying such a position towards it, as the office of Governor of the Straits Settlement would place him in. In saying this, however, we merely hazard a conjecture as to what Sir James Brooke's feelings on the subject are likely to be, as we have no positive knowledge regarding them."

As regards the hostilities in the southern and eastern division of Borneo, matters remain in *statu quo*. New attacks are expected on the part of the enemy. Latterly they have confined themselves to petty plundering expeditions, and have always been put to flight by the Dutch troops wherever met with.

JAVA.

The accounts from Macassar state that, on the 19th of April, the Dutch war-steamer, *Reinier Claeszen* returned there from a cruise along the west and north coasts of Celebes. On the 4th she gave chase, but unsuccessfully, to a large pirate prahu near the Island of Pengalasan. On the 13th she fell in with sixteen pirate prahus, which were hiding in the bay of Teyar, west of Mandahar. Three armed boats, reinforced by infantry, were obliged to abandon the attack on the pirates, on account of their being overmatched. Reefs and rocks prevented the steamer from getting near to the pirates, who, availing themselves of the darkness of the night, effected their escape and were not again to be found.

In two districts of Java, Rembang and Bagelan, heavy rains during the month of May had again done considerable damage to the crops, carried away bridges, and caused landslips.

Dr. Bernstein, in the month of February, ascended the Sabila mountain in Ternate, and found an immense number of nutmeg trees, the existence of which was previously unknown to the natives of the island.

Small-pox was very prevalent in Ternate and the neighbouring islands, and was producing great mortality amongst the natives. A native schooner carried the disease from Ternate to Doreh, in New Guinea. The disease also broke out on board the schooner *Esther Helena*, Captain Edwards, from Ternate bound to the Sandwich Islands, with 120 coolies, men and women, on board, and in a few days forty persons were attacked, ten of whom died. The captain then put into Doreh, where he erected a house with material which he had on board, in which he placed the diseased persons and continued his voyage.

The clove crop at Amboyna for 1860 had all been delivered into the Government godowns, and amounted to 258,117 lbs. Amsterdam. The nutmeg crop at Banda for 1860 amounted to 1,072,765 lbs. Amsterdam, besides mace.

The appointment of Mr. Loudon as Minister for the Colonies, is viewed with great satisfaction in Netherlands India. Much is expected from his thorough knowledge of the colonies and liberal opinions.

The Director of Finances has notified that Government drafts will in future be obtainable, payable at the Government treasuries in Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, and also at other places, in the first case, however, upon application to the Director of Finances. For sums under ten rupees orders can be obtained at all the Government treasuries, payable at sight at such Government treasury as may be desired.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The transfer question continues to engage the attention of the press at Singapore and Penang, but no new feature has been produced. The impatience at the delay of course increases, as "waiting" is particularly irksome in a hot climate, where everything is conducted more on the American type. A public meeting was held on the 22nd May on this subject, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the revenue of the Straits Settlements are sufficient to meet all legitimate expenses.

"2. That the greatly increased expenditure for military purposes, entailed by the extensive system of fortification now in progress, should not be borne by these Settlements, as it is undertaken for Imperial and not local interests.

"3. That the surplus revenue, exclusive of military outlay, estimated at £50,600, is more than sufficient to defray the cost of a local corps of 1,200 men, which is considered ample to meet all the requirements of these Settlements.

"4. That it would prove advantageous to British interests in these seas that the Governor of the Straits Settlements should also hold the appointments of H. M. S. Commissioner and Superintendent of Trade in the Eastern Archipelago.

"5. That a committee, composed of the chairman, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Woods, and Mr. Harrison be appointed to carry out these resolutions."

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PENANG.

The *Penang Argus* calls attention to the omission of this port on the scheme of the new French Mail Company. There is no doubt it is an unintentional omission, and in going through the Straits of Malacca they will not pass by Penang. We will promise our timely representations on the matter.

Mr. Lewis, lately Resident Councillor at Penang, has obtained from the Rajah of Perak a lease for twenty years of the province lying between the Krian and the Kurau. It is to be rent free for the first two years, after which the rent will be $5,000 per annum. We hear that large numbers of Malays are leaving Province Wellesley to settle in Mr. Lewis' territory, the soil of which is famous for its large yield of paddy. It is also well adapted for sugar, tapioca, and cocoanuts. The forests supply timber, rattans, nibongs, nipa leaves, &c. for the Penang market, and the inner tracts are said to be rich in tin.

We are glad to learn that the convict settlement at Port Blair is now progressing very favourably in every respect under Captain Haughton's management.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON.—At Ardmore, Singapore, on the 23rd May, Mrs. William Adamson, of a son.

ARBUTHNOT.—On the 5th inst., at Greenhithe, Kent, the wife of W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.

BAILEY.—On the 25th ult., at Midford, the wife of Commander Bailey, R.N., of a son.

BROOKE.—On the 5th inst., at 130, George-street, Edinburgh, Lady Louisa Brooke, of a son.

BRUCE.—On the 29th June, at Duffryn, Aberdare, the wife of H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

DAVIDSON.—At Dalvey, Singapore, on the 31st May, the wife of M. F. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.

HAMILTON.—On the 14th inst., at Edinburgh, Mrs. Buchanan Hamilton, of a son.

KENT.—At Palace-villa, East Moulsey, on the— inst., the wife of Frank Kent, jun., Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

SANFORD.—On the 13th inst., at 16, Champion-grove, Grove-lane, Camberwell, Mrs. Percival Sanford, of a son.

TAYLOR.—On the 16th May, on board the Trafalgar, off St. Helena, the wife of Capt. J. H. Taylor, of a daughter.

VACHER.—On the 12th inst., at No. 2, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, the wife of W. H. Vacher, Esq., of a son.

WILKINSON.—On the 13th inst., at No. 6, Sussex-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Alfred Wilkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEVAN—STRONACH.—On the 9th May, at the British Consulate, Amoy, by the Rev. W. Smith, Consular Chaplain at Fuhchau, Commander George Dacres Bevan, Royal Navy, to Jessie Bowie, daughter of the Rev. John Stronach.

BROOKE—WELSTEAD.—On the 18th May, at Singapore, by the Rev. T. Nicolson, J. Brooke Brooke, Esq., of Sarawak, to Julia Caroline, second daughter of the late Benjamin Welstead, Esq., of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire.

LOCKHART—MACADAM.—On the 27th June, at the residence of her brother, Brighton-place, Portobello, by the Rev. William Stevenson, Bothkennar, James Lockhart, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to Margaret, daughter of the late William MacAdam, Esq., of Glasgow.

POTTER—HENDERSON.—On the 26th June, at St. Paul's, Withington, by the Rev. R. Burton, rector of the parish, William Potter, Esq., to Agnes, eldest daughter of C. P. Henderson, Esq., of Withington Hall, near Manchester.

DEATHS.

CALDAS.—On the 19th June, at Lisbon, Joaquim V. Caldas, late of Hong Kong, aged 36.

HANCOCK.—On the 3rd inst., at Turnham-green, of diphtheria, Horatio Spencer, eldest son of B. E. Hancock, Esq., of Ceylon, aged 4 years and 4 months.

COLEPEPER.—On the 9th inst., of chronic dysentery, at No. 4, Darnley-road, Hackney, in the 57th year of his age, John Spencer Colepeper, Esq., late police magistrate in Ceylon.

JOHNSON.—At Hong Kong, on the 15th May, John Johnson, seaman of the British brig *North Star*.

LAZARUS.—At Hong Kong, on the 15th May, — Lazarus, passenger of the British brig *North Star*.

LOWDER.—On the 2nd inst., at Chippenham, Wilts, from the upsetting of a boat, Alicia Eirene, aged 16 years, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Lowder, incumbent of Derry-hill, near Calne, and afterwards British Chaplain at Shanghai, China.

MULLER.—At Hollywood-road, Hong Kong, on the 12th of May, Paul Muller.

SMITH.—At Hong Kong, on the 15th May, Andrew Smith, chief officer of the British brig *North Star*.

VOIGHT.—At Hong Kong, on the 16th May, of wounds received from pirates, Augustus Voight, Master of the British brig *North Star*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

JAPAN.—NAGASAKI.

IMPORTS:—Grey shirtings, 5½ catty, $2 40c. to $2 50c.; ditto, ditto, 6½ $2 90c. to $2 95c.; T cloths, no demand; white shirtings, $3, nominal; white spots, $2 75c. to $2 85c.; dyed ditto, $3 70c. to $3 75c.; white brocades, $2 80c. to $2 90c.; dyed ditto, $3 70c. to $3 80c.; chintzes, $2 40c. to $2 75c.; damasks, $5; handerchiefs, 50c.; lawns, no demand; camlets BBB, $24 to $24 50c.; ditto ss, $23 to $23 50c.: ditto H or X, $20 to $22; long ells, Spanish stripes, lastings, velvets, no demand; lustres (40 yards), $9 50c.; orleans (plain), ditto (figured) $6 to $7; spelter, no demand; tin plates, no inquiry; lead, $8 50c.

EXPORTS:—Vegetable wax, per picul, $12 to $13; bees' wax, scarce; gall-nuts, $6 50c. to $6 70c.; rape seed, $1 80c. to $1 90c.; ditto oil, $7 50c.; mother-o'-pearl shells, $1 25c.; iron, $2 85c. to $2 90c.; copper, scarce; tobacco (common), $3 to $4 50c.; ditto (good), $5 to $7; isinglass (best), $23 to $26; camphor, none in the market; sulphur, $2; coir, $2 50c. to $4; matting, $2 75c.; coal, $4 65c.; printed cottons, 50c.; tea, plentiful and cheaper than at the date of our last report; silk, still scarce and dear, although a few parcels have been offered at reduced prices during the last fortnight.

TIEN-TSIN.

Grey shirtings—5½ to 7 catty, 2.0.5 to 2.5 taels; 7½ catty, 2.6 taels; 9 catty, 2.7.5 taels: deliveries, 7,000 pieces. White shirtings—56 reed, 2.3.0 taels; 64 reed, 2.4.5 taels; 68 reed, 2.6.0 taels: deliveries, 3,000 pieces. Blue shirtings, 4 taels. Red shirtings, 3.8.0 taels. T-cloth, 4½ to 5½ catty, 1.3.0 to 1.4.5 taels; deliveries, 2,100 pieces. Spotted shirtings—white, 2.4.0 taels; coloured, 2.8.0 taels: deliveries, 1,600 pieces. Chintzes, 1.4.0 taels; deliveries, 1,100 pieces. Handkerchiefs, blue and brown, 5 mace per dozen. Brocades—white, 2.1.0 taels; coloured, 2.9.0 taels, per piece: deliveries, 2,700 pieces. Damasks—blue, 5 taels; assorted colours, 4.7.0 taels: deliveries, 800 pieces. Long ells, IIH scarlet, 9 catty, 6.5.0 taels. Velveteens, 1.8 mace per yard. American goods—brown sheetings, 40 yards, 11 catty, 3 taels; 12 catty, 3.1.0 taels; drills, 40 yards, 2.9.0 taels. Jeans, 30 yards, 2.6.0 taels per piece. Camlets—blue, 25 taels; red, 20 taels. Lastings, blue, 12 taels. Steel, large size, 16 taels per picul. Lead, 6.5.0 taels per picul. Tin plates, 5.7.0 taels per box. Spelter, 8 taels per picul.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—The imports of manufactures for the fortnight have been per *Antagonist* and *Glenclune* from London, and *Sharpshooter* from Liverpool. There has continued a good export demand for Tien-tsin, and some inquiry has also sprung up for Hankow. The descriptions of goods required for these markets are Grey Shirtings, Teacloths, Chintzes, Brocades, Camlets, American Drills, and Jeans—and for these the market tends upwards. To Japan there is very little doing. The local demand appears steadier. Woollens being out of season are very dull. The clearances of the fortnight are stated at:—Longcloths, Grey, 51,450 pieces, White, 12,270 pieces; Teacloths, 33,200 pieces; American goods, Drills 3,500 pieces, stock 270,000 pieces); sheetings, 5,000 pieces (stock, 20,000 pieces); jeans, 1,500 pieces (stock, 16,500 pieces); spotted shirtings, 7,600 pieces (white), at 1.8.5. to 1.9.5., and 1,500 pieces coloured, at 2.4.5. to 2.5.5.; brocades, 1,650 pieces (white), at 1.8.5. to 1.9.0., and 150 pieces (coloured), at 2.5.5. to 2.6.0; chintzes, 3,500 pieces, at 1.4.5. to 1.7.5.; velvets, 2,500 pieces (black, 1m to 1m 3c, blue, 1m 4c to 1m 5c per yard); handkerchiefs, 1,160 dozen (brown, 3m 8c; blue, 6m 5c); English drills, 3,000 pieces, at 2.1.5.; dimities, 700 pieces, 1.2.0. to 1.3.0.; Spanish stripes, 42 pieces; long ells, 60 pieces; camlets, 120 pieces; lastings, 560 pieces; iron, 400 piculs (this article is dull with heavy stocks); lead: in limited request but in small stock; tin: very quiet; tin plates are quoted high, but the demand is limited.

HONG KONG.—Sales of the fortnight: Shirtings, 1,500 pieces sound, and 18,000 pieces damaged, at auction. T-cloths, 5,000 pieces sound, and 8,000 pieces damaged, at auction; Aw. drills, 3,000 pieces; camlets, 100 pieces; iron, 1,000 piculs; lead, 500 pigs; quicksilver, 50 flasks.

PROVISIONS, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.—American pork is saleable occasionally, but is in full supply: the quotation is about $13 per barrel for prime mess. Beef is in enormous stock; a sale of American is reported of mess at $6 per barrel. Flour is likely to become a little better; 2,500 barrels have been shipped to Manila, and 500 barrels to Shanghai. Fresh Gallego and Haxall are worth at present about $8.50 to $8.75. Rope, especially Europe, is in heavy supply, as are all other articles usually placed under this heading. Coals are difficult to quote. Storage cannot be had, and cargoes are therefore sold afloat at what they may fetch. If there be a demand at the time, a sale may be effected; otherwise they are difficult to move. The stock is ample, but not large. The wholesale rates for cargoes afloat may be quoted $9 to $10 for English steam, and $6 for N. S. W. At Shanghai the quotations are, English steam, 14 taels; Japan, 8 taels; Sydney, 11 to 11½ taels.

CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight have been perfectly insignificant. Yarn, 212 bales; shirting, 3,000 pieces; T-cloths, 4,280 pieces; longells, 100 pieces; lead, 350 piculs; quicksilver, 130 flasks; steel, 500 tubs (English, at $450 to $480).

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—The opening of the Hankow trade has entirely altered the position of the tea market. The general impression appears to be that large quantities of the leaf will be procurable at that port and will be sent to Shanghai for manipulation and packing. Many country Congous will also doubtless find their way thence, packed and ready for shipment. The new Congous it will be seen have commenced to arrive at Foo-chow; and from the fact of a number of the tea clippers being hurried thither, it might be inferred that foreigners are anxious buyers, and will open the market soon. From the cessation in the demand for Black Teas, however, the probability is that exporters will await the turn of events at Hankow, and will be guided accordingly. As will be seen from a perusal of the market advices given below, there has been more business done during the fortnight in Country Greens than for some time past.

SHANGHAI.—Black: During the fortnight a few small settlements have again been made out of arrivals from Ningpo, and purchases amount to 1,800 chests, of which 1,200 chests are Ningchows at 24½ to 26¾ taels; 400 chests Hohow at 20 taels, and 200 chests Common Flowery Pekoe at 24 taels. Settlements to date are now 75,600 chests against 272,950 chests at the corresponding period last year. Stocks of all kinds only amount to 5,650 chests, of which the greater part are common kinds of Congou and Flowery Pekoe. The recently received advices from Hankow have led many to look for early and large receipts of new Teas at that port, and, influenced by this expectation, prices for the above settlements show a decline of 1 to 2 taels on previous quotations. The business in Greens during the past fortnight has been considerable at Ningpo for shipments hence to America. Settlements amount to 22,560 half-chests, making to date 134,580 half-chests against 442,116 half-chests same period last year. In Japan Teas nothing has been done worthy of note, the new season's leaf will very shortly come forward, and meanwhile old stocks are neglected. Total settlements to date amount to 48,000 half-chests. Stocks: China Teas 1,100 half-chests here, and 4,000 half-chests at Ningpo; Japan Teas 3,600 half-chests. Prices without change, and quite dependent on the operations of two or three buyers for the United States.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Two or three small chops of new Congou have arrived, but they have not been placed upon the market. They are expected down in quantity in another week. The rumour runs that the quality is poor and the price high. The dealers are chary of buying in the interior until they shall learn something definite about the Hankow

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market, fearing that they may be caught with stock. The settlements of the fortnight have been insignificant, and would hardly be worth noticing but for the purchase of a chop of Country Greens. for which the holders became more moderate in their demands. The following is the report:—Congou, 980 chests and 130 half-chests do. at 11½ to 12½ taels for ordinary, up to 18 to 19 taels for fair Hohow packed. Country Greens, 1,000 half-chests at 31 taels all round. The unsold stock upon the market (not reckoning the new Congous) is 8,000 chests; Congou, 300 half-chests; Oolong, 900 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 300 packages Country Greens.

CANTON.—New Oonams and Oopack Congous are expected in a month hence. Advice of the settlement of some is stated to have been received from the tea districts at prices below those ruling last season. The settlements of Congous for the fortnight have been small. Three chops of old Congou have arrived which complete the season's supply. The new Tayshan Congous contain spurious leaf, and are rejected by foreigners in consequence. Country Greens have been moved to some extent at lower rates, and a fair business has been done both in Scented Teas and in Canton Greens. The following are the settlements reported during the fortnight:—Congous, 3 chops Oonam at 27 to 28 taels. 840 chests Canton, packed, at 20 taels. Scented Teas, 4,000 boxes new Orange Pekoe at 27 to 34 taels, and 2,000 boxes old ditto at 18 taels. 700 boxes Caper, new at 27 to 31 taels. Oolongs.—400 half-chests, at 18 taels. Moyune Greens.—6,100 packages, at 35 to 65 taels for Gunpowder and Imperial, 26 to 32 taels Young Hyson, 32 to 56 taels Hyson, 22 to 28 taels Hyson Skin and Twankay. Canton Greens.—5,500 boxes Gunpowder at 20 to 24 taels, 2,500 chests 1,000 boxes Young Hyson at 20 to 30 taels. The stock unsold on the market is called 8 chops Oonam and Oopack Congou, 9,400 packages Moyune Greens and Canton-made Teas of all sorts in various stages of preparation.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—There has been more activity in the market, consequent on the 26th March account from Europe being considered as showing signs of improvement. Throwns have commanded the principal attention, in consequence of a comparatively heavy reduction in the prices asked. In the better sorts of Tsatlees the prices have only given way about 5 taels, and inferior sorts and Taysaams have declined fully 10 taels per picul, whilst Thrown have been freely offered at from 15 to 25 taels reduction. The reports from the interior of the expected crops are still satisfactory, and visitors recently returned thence state that both the worms and mulberry leaves are unusually abundant. Should the Rebels not interfere with the production or the transit, there is every prospect of a good yield. Musters of new silk may be looked for in about a fortnight, and will probably go forward by next steamer. The transactions of the fortnight are estimated at 1,500 bales, making the prices—Tsatlees, No. 1 and 2 none; No. 3, Tls. 395 to 405; No. 4, Tls. 370 to 390; No. 5, Tls. 340 to 360. Taysaams, Nos. 1 and 2, none; fair to middling, No. 3, Tls. 270 to 290; Nos. 4 and 5, Tls. 240 to 265. Hangchow Hong Tsatlee, none. Yuenfa, Tls. 315 to 360; Hainings, Tls. 260 to 300; Sewhings, Tls. 290 to 315; Laeyongs, Tls. 250 to 255; Throwns, Tls. 315 to 400.

CANTON.—The musters of the new crop are not yet on the market. It is reported plentiful and good. The market has fallen materially upon last year's rates. Re-reeled Cumchook may be contracted for at $425.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS.—Cassia Lignea is quoted at Canton, $17 50c. to $18. At Macao $17—no sales reported. Cassia Oil, Canton, $285. Macao, $280. no settlements. Cassia Buds: Canton, none. The Macao quotation is $38. Star Anniseed: Macao quotation, $14 75c. stock. Anniseed Oil, Canton, $160. Macao, $158. Rhubarb is firmly held at Canton—no settlements reported. Vermillion at Canton is quoted $37 50c. per box in very full supply. Galls scarce and wanted. Galangal at Macao is quoted $4.

SINGAPORE.—The demand for some European imports has improved, and a moderate amount of business has been done. In cotton manufactures the inquiry has been chiefly for grey shirtings, T-cloths, and yarn, the sales of which are stated under their respective heads. Most exports are in good demand, and as tonnage for England is more abundant, transactions to some extent have taken place.

MANILA.—In imports business is very dull, owing to the large arrivals just to hand, and which keeps dealers from making any purchases, as also the approaching wet season, which is most unfavourable for moving off goods. A little more animation has been felt in the produce-market, but without any alteration in quotations.

BANKOK.—The active demand for rice has been stopped by the fall in prices in China. Sugar demand small, and holders are waiting better rates. Pepper: all arrivals have been eagerly picked up.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

			Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6	months sight.	6s. 4d. to 6s. 4½d.	6s. 4½d
Ditto	3	ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6	ditto	...	...
At Canton				
At Hong Kong	6	ditto	4 7⅛	4 7⅛
At Macao				
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6	ditto	4 7⅛ to 4 7⅛	4 7⅛
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Manila	6	ditto	4 1	4 1⅛ to 4 1⅛
Ditto	3	ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6	ditto	..	

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 301 rupees per 100 taels and at Hong Kong 221 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B.; 11·5 taels, and at Hong Kong 10 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 6c. to 75. 8c. and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	9,448,306	30,358,997	37,693,035	78,313 479	72,391
Comparative period last season	24,169,919	13,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	25,660,049	Piculs. 1,898
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	30,916,566	1,802
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	Bales 7,607
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,391,330	4,673
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 27,275	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	32,680	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1860, to April 30, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 13,105,710	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,531,681	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334 200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Madras (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, May 12, to London.—Silk, 559 bales. To the Continent—117.

Per Ziba, from Canton, May 13, to London.—Silk, 1,009 bales; tea, not reported.

Per Golden Eagle, from Canton, May 15, to London.—Tea, 295,300 lbs.

Per Ganges (extra steamer), from Hong Kong, May 18, to England.—Silk, 53 bales.

Per Carribbean, from Canton, May 24, to London.—Tea, 1,014,000 lbs.; sundries, 885 packages.

Per Fader's Minde, from Canton, May 17, to Falmouth.—Cassia, 340 piculs; sugar, 2,000; sweetmeats, 10 boxes; canes, 80 mil.; soy, 30 tubs; China ware, 5 cases; sundries, 14 packages.

Per Veloz, from Conton, May 12, to Sydney.—Tea, 611,170 lbs.

Per Conflict, from Canton, May 14, to Melbourne.—Tea, 425,800 lbs.

Per Moonlight, from Hong Kong, May 17, to San Francisco.—Tea, 1,111 packages; sugar, 2,325 piculs; rice, 400; oil, 150; matting, 500 rolls; opium, 4,100 taels; fire crackers, 181 boxes; China goods, 3,157 packages; gunny bags, 16,700.

Per Harkaway, from Hong Kong, May 22, to San Francisco,—Tea, 300 packages; rice, 150 piculs; matting, 743 rolls; fire crackers, 134 boxes; China goods, 2,994 packages; beef, 136 barrels.

Per Dictator, from Hong Kong, May 24, to San Francisco.—Sugar, 400 piculs; rice, 2,400; tea, 500 packages; opium, 2,400 taels; China goods, 2,260 packages.

Per New Great Britain, from Hong Kong, May 15, to Sydney and Melbourne.—Tea, 55,000 lbs.; sugar, 1,300 piculs; oil, 125; China goods, 2,647 packages; prepared opium, 19,200 taels.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Kate, May 19, to London.—Hemp, 4,300 piculs; sugar, 9,600; sapanwood, 86; coffee, 428; mother o'-pearl shells, 143; cigars, 2,454 mil.

Per Regina Maris, May 20, to London.—Hemp, 1,900 piculs; sugar, 12,800; sapanwood, 200; cigars, 2,355 mil; indigo, 364 qqls.

Per Prioress, May 14, to New York.—Hemp, 6,022 piculs; sapanwood, 300; hides and cuttings, 755; indigo, 97 qqls.

Per George Lee, May 7, to Sydney.—Sugar, 10,526 piculs; cigars, 1,350 mil.

Per Anna Digna, May 14, to Sydney.—Sugar, 14,182 piculs; coffee, 290; cordage, 1,056; cigars, 1,000 mil.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Parsee, for London, May 25.—Tin, 868 piculs; sugar, 2,031; black pepper, 1,517; cutch, 1,599; tapioca, 1,553; buffalo hides, 93; cow hides, 32; buffalo horns, 134; india rubber, 102; rattans, 41; nutmegs, 278; mace, 95; cloves, 3; isinglass, 100; nutmeg oil, 108 bottles; rum, 3,200 gallons.

Per Numa Vidal, for Marseilles, May 30.—Tin, 1,400 piculs; white pepper, 277; gum benjamin, 145.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Britannia, to London, May 22.—Tin, 553 piculs; gambier, 2,200; sago flour, 860; black pepper, 1865; white pepper 98; coffee, 460; gutta percha, 87; benjamin, 8; rattans, 120; spice, 7 cases; sundries, &

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Per Titania, to Hamburg, May 28.—Gambier, 4,042 piculs; black pepper, 2,398; white pepper, 75; pearl sago, 530; tapioca, 32; buffalo hides, 12; sapanwood, 184; rattans, 68; merchandise, 4 packages transhipped.

Per Australia, to Falmouth for orders, May 28.—Gambier, 8,811 piculs; black pepper, 5,269; white pepper, 351; sago flour, 103; pearl sago, 104; gum dammar, 25; sapanwood, 50; rattans, 100; tea, 600 chests.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: May 14, Sharpshooter.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: May 25, Maiden Queen. From Toulon: 11, Heloise. From Cardiff: 12, Star Dockum; 14, B. Hertog Van Sax Weimar. From Nantes: 14, Cezar.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool, May 7, Julio; 8, Soberano; 13, Pepita. From Bristol: 10, Jesusa; 13, Joaquina Viet.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: May 31, Pilgrim. From Liverpool: 23, Mayola. From Nantes: 24, Auffredy.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: May 14, Ziba.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: May 15, Golden Eagle; 26, Carribean. For England: 23, H.M.S. Chesapeake. For Australia: 8, Veloz. For Melbourne: 14, Conflict. For San Francisco: 17, Moonlight; 22, Harkaway; 24, Dictator.

From MANILA.—For London: May 19, Kate; 20, Regina Mars. For New York: 14, Prioress. For Sydney: 7, George Lee; 14, Anna Digna.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: May 28, Britannia. For Cowes: 28, Australia. For Hamburg: 22, Titania.

From PENANG.—For London: May 25, Parsee. For Marseilles: 30, Numa Vidal.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Sir Ralph Abercrombie. For New York: Dora.

At FOO CHOW-FOO.—For London: Beemah, Ellen Rodger, Europe, Falcon, Robin Hood.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Invincible, Geelong, West Australian, Mutlah. For Europe: F. Westphalia, Victor Emmanuel, Wild Gazelle. For Australia: Astarte. For Sydney and Melbourne: Matilda, Stately. For San Francisco: Benefactor, Cimber.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Pepita, Joaquina Victoria, Julio, Soberano. For Havre: Souvenance. For New York: Independence. For Boston: Saracen. For Havana: Jesusa.

At BANKOK.—For Europe: Hannah Salkeld.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Granville, Weymouth. For Liverpool: Mayola. For Marseilles: Sainte Anne. For New York: Rocket.

At PENANG.—For London: Sirocco, William and Jane.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At JAPAN.—The Antogonist has been chartered to load here for London at £3. 10. per ton of 50 feet.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £3; Silk, £4 10s. To New York: Tea, $15; Silk, $25. To Hankow: Measurement goods, $20 per ton. During the past fortnight the supply of vessels has largely increased, but the settlements have not kept pace at same rates, the demand being rather less than previously. For the Coast the business has been also below the average. For Hankow two vessels have been chartered at high rates one having left with a full cargo, and it is reported four lacs of dollars on freight; two steamers have also arrived from there with cargoes. The settlements since our last, are:—To Swatow, Algernon, 25 days, $3,200. To Ningteck, Foo-chow and back, Magna Bona, 50 days, $7,000. To Foo-chow and back, Nabob, 50 days, $7,500; Horatio, $6,000. To Hankow and back, Scotland, Tls. 20,000, and Mona, terms unknown.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—All the vessels at this port are waiting for the new teas. The Victor Emmanuel has been chartered at Hong Kong to London at £3. 7s. 6d.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: £3 to £3. 10s. For New York: Tea, $10; Silk, $25. There is a large amount of disengaged tonnage in port, and as there is no employment for them, they will have to go elsewhere. The new Teas that have commenced to arrive only find employment for first-class moderate-sized British-built clippers. The trade to the United States is still very dull. For the Yang-tsze-kiang steam only can be used, as the current is always running down, and ten steamers are already employed in this trade. The Tientsin trade is also progressing favourably. For Japan the trade is rather dull. The charters reported are:—West Australian and Invincible to London at current rates; Alexander to New York at above rates; Stanley to Sydney at £1,700; Harburg and Isis to Saigon and back at 50c. per picul; Clipper for six months, at $950 per month; Teresa for 4 months, at $1,300 per month, and Burman at $1,500. The Willamette has been sold for $30,000, Manila for $50,000, Chusan for $65,000, and Rajah for $50,000.

At MANILA.—The Julio, Soberano, and Joaquina Victoria are loading for Liverpool at £4 5s. to £4 10s., nearly 5s. per ton being saved in the export duty on sugar on account of their carrying a Spanish flag. The Pepita also gets for same port a full cargo at £3. 12s. 6d.

At BANKOK.—Business is very dull, there being scarcely any demand for vessels. The Samuel Fales is loading for Hong Kong at 50 cents. per picul.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3 10s. to £4. Moderate sized vessels are still required for the Rice ports although the demand is not quite so brisk. Seeking vessels are scarce, and the following are the only charters reported:—Mayola to Liverpool, at £3 15s. to £4 5s. Weymouth for London, at £3 10s. to £4. Sainte Ann to Marseilles, at 115 francs. Sillery to Maulmain, at £5. 12s. 6d., for Teak or to the United Kingdom, at £4. 5s., for rice with 10s. extra if to the Continent.

CASUALTIES.

The Egmont, from Shanghai to England, was hove on her beam ends during a typhoon on the 5th and 6th of May, when she was compelled to cut away a jibboom, fore-topgallant, and royal mast, also main topmast, topgallant, and royal masts; lost starboard bulwarks, started covering board, and stancheons. After the vessel righted there was five feet of water in the hold. Lost one boat, and several sails.

The Osprey, from Saigon to Hong Kong, with rice, struck on a shoal of the West Edge of the Paracels on the 8th May, and in eighteen hours the ship was almost sunk, the starboard bow only being above water. Captain and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Cole, a passenger, and seven men took to the longboat, and were attacked three times by pirates, who completely stripped them of every thing, but they succeeded in reaching Macao on the 19th in the Margaret Dundas. The pinnace, with second officer, carpenter, and three apprentices, reached the coast on the 13th with the longboat, but parted on the arrival of the pirates, and was ultimately towed by a fishing-boat into Macao.

The Albert Edward, in running up the Bamboo Town on the 17th May, was hailed by the Golden West to put her helm in a certain way, which resulted in the Albert Edward's helm being hard aport and the Golden West's to starboard, the effect being a collision, in which the Albert Edward was cut down to her copper, right through the topgallant forecastle; her foremast going by the board as short as a carrot, taking with it the main topgallant mast, and all the gear between it and the flying jibboom. The Albert Edward is now in dock, the Golden West is in Hong Kong, and who pays the damage is to be a question for the Admiralty Court.

The crew of the steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy were frightened from their propriety on the last passage to Hong Kong. There were some two dozen passengers on board, and in the middle of the night they set up a tremendous hullabaloo, in the supposition, it is thought, that the captain, Skead, would come below to see what was the matter, when, of course, he would become an easy victim. But they mistook their man. Captain Skead simply directed the "look out" to lock the hatch bars, and keep the passengers down below, while he took aim from a twelve-pounder aft at a boat which had been accommodating her tacks to the steamer's progress, and so induced her to sheer off. In the morning the passengers said that one of them had had the nightmare, and so put them all in a fright; but there must have been something more than that, for the helmsman actually ran away from the wheel, and took refuge forward till called back by Captain Skead.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: May 14, Carlota; 16, Farvel; 22, Northfleet; 26, Resolute. From New York: 25, Mandarin. From China to England and Continent: 20, Excelsior. To Sydney: 19, White Star. To Demerara: 19, Whirlwind. To New York: 20, Lord Clarendon. From England and Continent to Singapore: 14, Auffredy; 16, Pilgrim; 20, Reunion; 24, Tigris; 26, Prince Charlie. From Singapore to England and Continent: 19, N. Riccarde Schmidt; 22, Skiddaw. From Liverpool to Batavia: 15, Souverain. To Amoor: 14, Althea. To Manila: 23, Gertrudio. From Manila to New York: 21, Sherwood. To Boston: 24, Jumna.

THE TRADE OF CANTON.

Having now the official returns, compiled by the Foreign Inspectors of Customs, for the second half-year, we are enabled to give an abstract of the general trade of the Port of Canton for 1860, and it is highly satisfactory to notice, by the latest returns, the progress that it is making, both in imports and exports. The value of the for former were, in the second half of the year, a quarter of a million sterling in excess of those of the first half of the year, while the exports in the same period were about one and a quarter million sterling in excess. The aggregate value of the import trade for the year is shown to have been £4,353,744, and of the exports £3,838,939, or a total foreign or external trade of £8,192,683.

Although considerably behind Shanghai in its exports of tea and silk, the shipments of these staples would seem to be rallying. The total export of tea from Canton in the past year was 35,101,811 lb., of which 2,008,410 lb. only was green, and the rest black. 30,616,509 lb. were sent to Great Britain direct, and 2,287,344 lb. to Hong Kong for shipment. The United States took 1,313,220 lb. of tea from Canton, and Australia, Bombay, and South America a few hundred pounds each. The shipments of silk in the year were 5,489 piculs of raw and 82 of thrown, besides 4,982 piculs of coarse, 168 of refuse, and 23 of cocoons. The United States took 492 piculs of raw silk, Bombay 912 piculs, and the rest nearly all came to Great Britain. As will be judged by the previous figures, it was principally on the last half of the year that the great bulk of the shipments of tea and silk were made.

The shipping entered inwards in the port in the half-year ending December, 1860, numbered 540 vessels, measuring 178,582 tons, of which 134 ships and 57,483 tons were in ballast. The clearances numbered 528 ships and 170,229 tons, of which 124 and 64,202 tons left in ballast. The vessels under British flags entered inwards were 113 of 59,798 tons, and 65 river steamers and lorchas of 8,725 tons. Under the American flag 43 square rigged vessels of 36,106 tons, and 239 river steamers of 42,616 tons. The summary of duties paid in the half-year was 962,541 taels, of which 628,234 was paid by British shipping and 281,805 by American ships.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

General Ignatieff is at present in Paris. This General distinguished himself at the Congress of Paris by causing the frontiers marked out by the negotiators to be rectified to the advantage of Russia, and by so doing added to his country an extent of about two hundred kilometres. A lucky chance has also enabled him since then to render a still greater service to Russia. He will be better known to our readers as the negotiator of the Treaty with China, which incorporated with the Siberian territory an extent of nearly two thousand square kilometres.

The official reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor took place on the 28th ult. at Fontainebleau. The presents which the Ambassadors are charged to present to His Majesty were sent off early in the morning. Independently of the Order of the White Elephant, studded with diamonds, these presents consist of a crown of massive gold, covered with diamonds; a gold waist-belt, with a plate ornamented with diamonds; gold dishes, richly enamelled, of enormous weight; and a number of palanquins, thrones, arms, &c. The crown, which is of a conical form, is covered with a band of very thin caoutchouc, on which the diamonds are placed, so that at a little distance it resembles a pile of precious stones. The *cortége*, after passing through the town, entered the Palace by the Cour d'Honneur. A battalion of the Guard was drawn up in the court, and paid the usual military honours, and a detachment of Cuirassiers was stationed on either side on the grand staircase and in the gallery. The Ambassadors were received at the foot of the staircase by the Grand Master and the First Master of the Ceremonies. Their Majesties, having near them the Prince Imperial, were seated on a throne erected for the purpose in the gallery Henri II., and were surrounded by the great officers of the Crown, and the great officers and ladies of their households. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was also present. The Ambassadors and their suite, on entering the gallery Henri II., went on their knees and advanced in that way to the foot of the throne to their Majesties, as they do in approaching their own Sovereigns. The First Ambassador handed to the Emperor an address from the First King of Siam, which the Rev. Father Renaudie, missionary and interpreter to the Embassy, read in French to their Majesties. The First Ambassador afterwards presented to the Emperor and the Empress the various articles sent by the Kings of Siam, which had been laid out beforehand on tables in the gallery.

The French Government has received despatches from Cochin China dated Saigon, the 14th of May. Numerous deputations had arrived at the French head-quarters since the affair of My-Tho, to offer to submit to the French general, so that the country conquered is now placed under the French authority. The Envoy of the Viceroy of Cambogia had brought a satisfactory reply. His submission is accepted, and in return his entire private property has been guaranteed to him. If he wishes to remain in office he is to have the highest position in the local Government. His son, who is young and active, has been offered a commission in the native corps which is being raised to serve with the French. It is expected that this corps will be of great service to the French, as the Annamites who are to compose it are to be well paid, well fed, and well armed. The accounts from the capital are sad. The King had published an edict, sentencing all to death who should have any intercourse with the French. He caused the general who commanded the right wing of the army at the attack of the forts of Ki-Hoa to be executed in the great square of Hué. The unfortunate man had behaved gallantly on the occasion, and had been invited by the Emperor to come to Hué to receive a reward. When the Commander-in-Chief heard of the fate of his companion in arms he committed suicide. These facts had detached many adherents of the Emperor, and induced them to seek French protection. The French authorities expect that they will have possession of the entire of the Annamite territory within a year or two. The Annamite empire forms the eastern part of the Indian Chinese Peninsula, situated between Hindostan, China, the Gulf of Bengal, and the Ocean. The possession of this vast territory will give France considerable influence in Asiatic affairs. The Annamite Cambogia, of which the French have completed the conquest, is considered by the French as a most valuable colony. Its south-eastern boundary joins the kingdom of Siam, the Government of which is now seeking an alliance with France. Its extent is 14,000 square leagues. At the date of the despatches military operations were suspended, and the troops were occupied in repairing the fortifications and in building a lighthouse on the point of Cape St. James. Measures are being adopted by the Minister of War to organise a corps of 2,000 men, which, with the native troops, are to form the garrison of the new colony, which, it is expected, will be sufficient not only to maintain possession of the conquered province, but to attack and conquer Hué, the residence of the Emperor.

Another despatch, received somewhat earlier, states that all military operations will be discontinued in the district of Hué, that Vice-Admiral Charnier, commanding the French naval force in Cochin China, has solicited his recal, in consequence of ill-health, and that the troops are said to be suffering greatly from the climate. A letter from Toulon says that a corps of Spahis are being recruited in Algeria for Cochin China. The writer of the letter adds that the Annamites are unfit for cavalry, being unable to learn to ride. The French cavalry in the new colony is consequently to be formed of Spahis from Algeria and Tagals recruited in the Philippine Islands, who are naturally accomplished horsemen.

At the Paris Biennial Exhibition, M. Delamarre exhibits four pictures, "The Occidentalist," the "Lantern-painter," the "Tea Merchant," and "Chinese Fishermen," which belong especially to our field. Two of them are engraved in the *Illustrated London News* of June 29th, and are thus described in detail:—

"'The Lantern painter' portrays a native of Canton painting, with much gravity, large Chinese characters upon a lantern already ornamented with antique figures. His manner of manipulating the brush or pencil is imitated from nature by the French artist. By the side of the lantern-painter is a Chinese of a higher class making some observations. In the background there is a female holding a lantern. The interior is decorated with small columns and carvings in red wood, similar in colour to that known as Peking lake or dull vermilion. 'The Occidentalist' is the name the artist has given to the Chinese *savant* who studies the politics and literature of the Occident. He bears the same relation to the Chinese that an Orientalist does to Europeans. This picture represents a blue mandarin endeavouring to understand the books and newspapers of Europe, particularly those of England and France. On the table at which he is studying are *The Times* and the *Moniteur*. The wrinkles on his forehead indicate a supreme effort to comprehend the writing of "those interesting barbarians"—notions which he cannot at all reconcile with his previously-conceived ideas of the perfection of Chinese civilisation. The principles advanced by the European documents seem to embarrass him more than the words of the foreign languages of which he has made himself the master. The wooden lattice-work in the background is very characteristic. In some cases it is completely open, but occasionally the interstices are filled up with glass or other transparent material."

A letter from Toulon of the 9th inst. states that the steam frigates *Gomer* and *Labrador* sailed that day for Cochin China with artillery and marines; seventeen Sisters of Charity proceeded to Cochin China by the same conveyance. The steam-transport *Sevre* is waiting orders to follow. Accounts were received at Toulon by the Indian mail of the death of Captain Causse, of the Imperial navy, one of the five superior officers sent to Cochin China to serve under the orders of Admiral Charner, Captain Causse died in the harbour of Aden of apoplexy.

Advices from Egypt state that Mr. Lange, the English agent of the Suez Canal Company, reached Alexandria on the 18th of June, and that M. de Lesseps left the next day for France. Mr. Lange was about to start for Port Said, and then to traverse the track along which the canal works are going on. The Viceroy had granted his steamer, and Mr. Colquhoun, the British Consul-General, with Mr. Saunders, having agreed to join the expedition, it was now definitely arranged that they should all leave on the 29th. The necessary instructions had been sent to prepare camels, horses, &c., to meet them, and Mr. Lange had full powers to inspect the books and everything connected with the project. According to last reports there were 8,000 men at work.

The *Siècle* has the following:—

"We have received No. 80 of Vol. XIII. of the *Annales de la Sainte Enfance*. The association by which this work is published has for its object the salvation of youthful Chinese, and from not more than twenty-five dioceses it obtained in the year 1860 the sum of 487,390f. Here is a specimen of the manner in which young Chinese are baptised without the

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knowledge of their parents:—Manuel, one of the persons who baptises for me, was one day on the look-out for a favourable opportunity of exercising his office. A pagan perceiving him said, 'You are a physician—come quickly, my child is dying!' Manuel hastened to the house indicated; a child whose body was much swollen was shown to him. He examin d the child and put his hand on its forehead. 'There,' said he, 'is the seat of the malady. The forehead is much heated, and must be refreshed. Bring a little water!' He touched the forehead again. 'Yes,' said he, 'a little water is required,' and he baptised the child without any one knowing what he was doing. 'The head of the child is very feverish,' he said afterwards; 'the malady is grave, I will return to-morrow.' The next day he went to the house, but the little angel was already in heaven. Further on we read:—'A couple of idolators attending our schools had a child who learned some prayers, and heard speak of the virtue of the cross. One day the father having something the matter with his hand, the child made secretly the sign of the cross on it, and an almost instantaneous cure took place—an event which greatly excited the child's confidence in that adorable symbol. On another occasion when his little sister, aged about four years, had an attack of fever, he resolved to cure her as he had done his father. He accordingly took her to a corner, made her recite the *Pater* and the *Ave*, accompanied by the sign of the cross, and the little girl was immediately cured!' Is it not to be lamented that religious associations, whether authorised or not, should publish such tales? Is that manner becoming of administering the sacrament of baptism which is described? And are not statements of cures effected by means of a *Pater* and an *Ave* of a nature to keep alive ignorance and superstition? We appeal to our readers to judge."

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.

An overland letter from Peking states that the insurgent forces are daily increasing in number, and advancing rapidly towards the capital. San-Van, the commander-in-chief of the Emperor's army, continues to suffer one defeat after another, and in one encounter with the rebels was nearly taken prisoner. Evidently encouraged with their success, the Tae-pings are preparing to attack Peking, their advanced posts being already moved forward to within 200 wersts of the city. The work of rebuilding the Emperor's Summer Palace is being carried on with extraordinary rapidity, and makes great progress, which is not to be wondered at, as there are no less than seven hundred labourers employed on the works daily. The reconstruction of the palace bears evident marks of an admixture of European architecture. The Bagdo Chan was still residing at Jok-he, having postponed his return to Peking till the autumn, but it is expected that when that period arrives a fresh postponement will be made. The Emperor's favourite minister, Sou-Soug, a man of insupportable pride and highly unpopular, has been grievously wounded by some high personage, and is said to be in considerable danger. The caravan from Kiachta had not arrived when the letter was despatched, but was looked for in a few days.

A letter from a Russian Missionary at Peking contains the following:—"The good news that God has been pleased to grant us the means for the holy work of propagating his Divine precepts within the limits of this vast empire, redoubled my impatience to pay a visit as soon as possible to our Christian villagers, established about half lay between Tane-tsin and Peking, a short distance from the high road, in the village of Doun-dine-agne. This village has long been an object of peculiar interest for our mission; but it is only lately that I—the first pioneer of the missionaries,—have been enabled to effect my intentions, after overcoming many difficulties thrown purposely in my way. Christianity has long since been professed by the inhabitants of this village, but they were nearly cut off from all communication with the Russian missionaries, and they had had no opportunity of having their wives and children baptised. The result of my visit was that I have been enabled to send them an enlightened and pious missionary to instruct them in the principles of Christianity during the whole of the season of Lent, after which they will make a public profession of their creed, and be admitted by baptism into the bosom of the Christian Church. It is for this object that I have spent the sum placed at my disposal, which, I hope, will meet the expectations of the generous benefactors who subscribed to the fund."

Russian journals state that a mutiny had broken out in the Mandschurian army in garrison at Peking, in consequence of the non-payment of arrears due to the troops.

Accounts have been received here that the Emperor of China is about to send a numerous embassy to Paris and London. They will proceed overland through Siberia, and make some stay in this city on their way to France and England.

The General commanding the army in the Caucasus has sent in an official report from the Commaudant of the naval station at Bakou, announcing the appearance of a new island in the Caspian Sea, between Bakou and Lenkoran. The officer in command of the schooner *Tourkmene*, employed in surveying and sounding the Caspian, reports, under the 9th (21st) of May, that having left Lenkoran on the 7th, and just passed the island called Pogorelaia-Plita, he perceived on the horizon an island that did not exist there previously. After having attentively examined it, and walked all over it, he describes it as composed of torn and jagged clods of earth, the surface alone being scarcely dry, whilst all beneath was liquid and warm. This new island is about twelve leagues from Svinoi Island, and about the same size. Its elevation is eighteen feet above the level of the sea, and there can be no question of its recent volcanic origin. Bakou lies at the foot of the range of mountains of the Caucasus on the western coast of the Caspian Sea; and the island of Svinoi, which is marked on all good maps, is about fifteen miles from the land.

Colonel Balouzek, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, lately appointed Minister Resident at Peking, accompanied by his lady and their suite, as well as by Colonel Boborikine, the Russian Consul for Ourga in China, arrived on the 28th of April (10th of May) at Irkutsk, where they intended to repose from the fatigues of their overland journey for a few days, and then proceed by the caravan route to the Chinese capital.

Private accounts from Siberia state that the frontier Custom-house is shortly to be removed from Kiachta either to Irkutsk or some station on the banks of Lake Baikal.

Our money market is in an alarming state, and great fear—amounting almost to a panic—prevails everywhere, so that silver and gold have totally disappeared, being hoarded up by their fortunate holders. The principal proprietors of mines, as well as the cotton spinning establishments, are in great difficulties. The sugar refiners demand subsidies from Government to the amount of several millions. In many of the manufactories the workmen are discharged for the present, and all business is at a stand-still. Several of the great contractors for farming the privilege of selling spirits have failed and others are tottering. Many industrial undertakings and joint-stock companies are winding up their affairs, and shares inundate the market, and are not to be sold, even at 50 and 60 per cent. under par. Discount is nominally 10 per cent.; but money in reality commands a much higher rate, and large collateral security is demanded for cash advances. The produce market is completely paralysed; all goods unsaleable.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

At length the great question of the new Governor-General of Netherlands India *vice* His Excellency Mynheer Pahud, whose period of service in the East has expired, is finally settled by the official announcement in the *Staats Courant* of the appointment, as mentioned hurriedly in my last, of Baron L. A. J. W. Sloet van de Beele, hitherto President of the Board of Inspection of Railways, to that honourable distinction. The next paragraph in the announcement states that the present Governor-General of Netherlands India, Mr. Chr. F. Pahud, having tendered his resignation, the King has been pleased to accept the same. Although these alterations are only now gazetted in this country, the Royal Decrees (Nos. 14 and 15) containing the above are dated the 23rd of June, and were sent out by the last overland mail to Singapore, whence they will be forwarded in the usual way by the Dutch mail steamer to Batavia. The Baron is well known as a nobleman of enlightened views and liberal opinions, and in every way well qualified for the high position which he is called to fill. His appointment is thus in perfect conformity with the principles enunciated by the Colonial Minister in the late debates of the States General. Nevertheless it has created some surprise that the selection has been made of a man who has never yet filled any responsible office abroad, and, indeed, never even been in India. It is also worthy of remark that amongst the legion of names mentioned at different times as the successor of Mr. Pahud, that of Baron Sloet van de Beele has never once appeared. It is, however, but fair to suppose that the Colonial Minister would not have recommended him for the office, nor the King have sanctioned and confirmed the appointment, without being fully convinced that he will prove to be the right man in the right place; and thus it is to be hoped that by his conduct he will justify the confidence placed in him by his sovereign, and wield the large amount of authority with which he is invested with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the Government. It is under-

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stood that the Baron goes out by the present overland mail to undertake at once the duties of his new appointment.

The official announcement of the sudden suspension of the second bi-monthly China mail has created a great and painful sensation in mercantile circles, as this country has a large interest at stake, second only to England, in the continuance of two mails a month as hitherto, and contributes indirectly a considerable share towards defraying the expenses, the number of letters sent to and from Holland amounting to nearly ten thousand by each mail, thus giving an aggregate of about 250,000 letters in the year, not to mention the passengers, specie, and other remittances, as well as books, parcels, and fine goods, to and from Netherlands India. Great hopes are entertained that the British Government will reconsider the matter and reinstate the second or bi-monthly mail, so that the merchants in this country may also profit by and participate in the *status quo ante* as heretofore.

In the Second Chamber of the States General, Mr. van Bosse lately begged leave to ask the Colonial Minister about a book that has lately appeared on the Dutch East India possessions, "Java; or, How to Manage a Colony," * written by an Englishman (Mr. Money), containing information, which purports to be taken from official documents, obtained for him through the medium of the British Consul at Batavia. Amongst other things the work contains, he said, copious documents concerning the revenue and expenditure from the year 1817 down to 1857. He, therefore, wished to know if the figures given in the book may be relied on as official, and if so, whether it is officially correct for the Governor-General to allow a foreigner to inspect documents that have not been laid before the Second Chamber. On the proposal of the President the permission asked for was granted, a day to be named at a future sitting for putting to the Minister for the Colonies the questions, to allow him time to prepare the needful answers.

The King has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Commission for the final examination of students at the Royal Academy of Delft, destined for employment in the Civil Service in Netherlands India:—Mr. J. A. Kurenaer, Director of the Academy; Major General J. P. Delprat, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General; Mr. D. A. Junius van Hemert, late Director of Finances and Domains in Java, now on leave of absence in this country; Mr. J. G. Gallois, ex-Resident of Rembang; Mr. H. P. Potter, ex-Resident of Tagal; Mr. J. R. Couperus, Member of the Supreme Court in Netherlands India, now on leave of absence here; Mr. T. Roorda; Mr. A. van der Gon Netscher, of Delft; Dr. J. Pynappel; Mr. S. Keyzer, Professor of Oriental Languages; Mr. D. J. Storm Buysing, Chief Engineer of Water Works and Professor of Hydraulics; Dr. G. van Wieringen-Boaski, teacher of Oriental languages; and Dr. E. Mulder, teacher of Chemistry. There are eleven competitors for the appointment of Civil Officers of the First Class, and seventeen for the Second Class. The examinations have commenced, and the following gentlemen passed for the First Class:—Messrs. J. Bousquet, Baron W. van Dedem, P. Deketh, H. J. Nahuys, and H. Semler.

Baron J. C. W. van Heckeerentot Walien, of the East India Civil Service, late Assistant Resident of Tebing-Tingie, in the Residency of Palembang, Island of Sumatra, now on leave of absence in this country, has at his own request been permitted to retire from the Service with a pension for life.

The following gentlemen are confirmed in their appointments by the Governor-General:—Mr. J. Blok, late Resident of Tapanoele (West Coast of Sumatra), to be Resident of Ternate; Mr. C. de Waal, to be Secretary of Government; Mr. A. J. Hamers, to be Assistant Resident of Tebing-Tingie; Mr. J. Arnold to be Assistant Resident of Siak, and Mr. C. Boers, to be Secretary of the Residency of Banjoemaas.

Chief Engineer Audemans has published a continuation of his triangulations, longitudes, and astronomical and physical observations. One of the principal results achieved by this learned *savant* is the confirmation of the geographical longitude for several important places in Netherlands India; thus, that of Batavia is ascertained to be 106 deg. 48 min. 7·5 sec. east, and the difference of mean time between that city and London (Greenwich), is 7 hours 7 min. 12½ sec. Cheribon is found to lie 1 deg. 45 min. 50·55 sec., and Samarang 3 deg. 36 min. 59·1 eastward of Batavia.

It is now confirmed that Rear-Admiral G. Vogelpoot, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces in Netherlands India, has been superseded at his own request, his successor being appointed in the person of Rear-Admiral May, Naval Aide-de-camp of Prince Henry. Rear-Admiral Vogelpoot on his arrival in this country will be appointed Director of the Royal Dockyard at Vliessingen and Commandant of the naval forces there.

Captains (R.N.) C. J. Berghuis, B. G. Escher, and J. May are promoted to the rank of Schout-by-Nacht, equivalent to that of Rear-Admiral in the British service. A further promotion has taken place in the Dutch navy, viz.:—Four captain-lieutenants to be captains, four first-class lieutenants to be captain-lieutenants, six second-class lieutenants to first-class, and twenty midshipmen to be second-class lieutenants.

It is understood that as soon as the new steam frigate *Adolph of Nassau* is launched and equipped she will be commissioned for home service, instead of the floating battery *Neptunus* (the cut down line of battle ship *De Zeeuw*), which will be put out of commission and laid up again in ordinary, the officers and crew being transferred to the frigate. This, however, cannot be done earlier than September or October.

Government has received intelligence that the steam corvette *Merapi*, Captain-Lieutenant R. L. de Haes, from the East India station, arrived on the 15th of May in Simon's Bay (Cape of Good Hope), and sailed for this country on the 23rd of same month. All well on board.

The Royal Netherlands Yacht Club has given notice that the annual regatta will commence on the 20th of July at Rotterdam. According to the programme published, there are to be twenty-one different rowing and sailing matches, with prizes in money, medals, silver oars, silk flags, and several gold and silver cups to be competed for. This regatta is very popular and always attracts a large concourse of visitors, both from this country and abroad.

The steam corvette *Djambi* having steamed out to the Outer Roads of Nieuwe Deep, sailed for her destination (Curaçoa) on the 1st of July. In hauling out of the harbour a hawser snapped, and broke the leg of one of the sailors.

Another fourth-class screw steam corvette, called *De Amstel*, has been launched at the dockyard here since my last, and sent down to the Helder, to be fitted for immediate service. She is supposed to be destined to reinforce the squadron assembling at Curaçoa for the coast of South America.

Lieutenant (first class) van Rhyn, R.N., has been sent out to Port Mahon to watch the progress in the health of the sailors belonging to the frigate *Evertson*, suffering from ophthalmia, and left in the hospital there.

Captain Dittloff Tjassens, R.N., has retired from the service with a pension, and Captain Braam-Houckgeest, R.N., is appointed in his stead Superintendent of the Royal Dockyard at Nieuwe Deep.

Orders have been given to accelerate the fitting out of the steamers *Bromo* and *Sindoro*, for the reinforcement of the East India station.

The *Vesuvius*, Lieutenant A. Schotberg, sailed from Helvoetsluys on the 4th inst. for Curaçoa, after exchanging the usual salutes with the batteries on her departure.

The Colonial Minister gives notice that a second-class engineer is wanted for service in the steam squadron in Netherlands India. Salary to commence at 350 florins per month (£350 per annum), with a rise of 30 florins per month for every three years' period of service till it reaches the maximum of 500 florins (£500 per annum).

PASSENGERS INWARDS.

Per *Neckar*, Captain Brolin, at Brouwershaven from Samarang: Captain Ullmann, of the E.I. Artillery, and Mrs. Ullmann, Captain and Mrs. Sonnenberg and child, Lieut. Hartweg, and Mr. van Rooyen.

Per *Gelderland*, Captain Hellingman, at Amsterdam from Padang: Messrs. J. P. and E. Cuperus.

Per *Cornelia and Henrietta*, Captain de Veer, at Amsterdam from Passarocan: Captain J. P. Hermerling, of the E.I. Engineers.

Per *Maria Catharina*, Captain de Bos, at Nieuwe Deep from Banjoewangie: Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Koot and nine children, with four native servants.

Per *Johanna and Gertruda*, Captain Flens, at Rotterdam from Banjoewangie: Mr. and Mrs. Barth, family, and servants; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stoltenbach.

Per *Cornelis Anthony*, Captain Reinders, at Brouwershaven from Java: Mrs. Terbruggen and family.

Per *Australia*, Captain Jochems, at Nieuwe Deep from Java: Mr. and Mrs. Voigt and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Ketting Olivier and three children, Miss de Haas, Miss Molenbroek, Mr. Bockhorst, and Mr. van Hart.

Per *Ouderkerk aan den Amstel*, Captain Swart, at Brouwershaven from Batavia: Baron and Baroness W. d'Ablaing van Giessenburg, four children, and attendants; Baron and Baroness O. van Nispen, two children, and governess; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Plancken and child; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. F. T. Engelburg and three children; Mr. and

* See *London and China Expr.ss*, May 27.

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Mrs. A. B. Cohen Stuart and four children; Mrs. A. Martherus and two children, Dr. Bauer, of the Medical Staff, E. I. Army, and nine military invalids.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Jacoba en Christina*, Captain Jaski, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Lawick van Pabst, Miss Ten Cate, Miss Raadt van Oldenbarneveldt, Mr. Piquelmont, two Javanese native servants.

Per *Asia*, Captain Molenaar, from Amsterdam to Java: Messrs. C. Leuring, A. van Lethem, P. Muller, and W. ter Flogh.

Per *Straat Bali*, Captain de Jong, from Texel to Batavia: Mr. H. van Holters.

Per *Argo*, Captain van Teutem, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Huysdens and two sons, two Misses ten Brummeler, Miss D. Koenen, Messrs. Edward Chastel, and J. van Leeuwen; two Javanese native servants.

Per *Elizabeth*, Captain Snoek, from the Texel for Batavia: Mrs. L. Berger and three children.

Per *Scheveningen*, Captain van der Velde, from Brouwershaven for Batavia: Mr. A. W. Deerns.

COMMERCIAL.

In COFFEE there is not much doing. The transactions are limited, but the market is very firm.

EAST INDIA SUGARS are rather neglected, and sales amounted to not more than 5,000 bags here and at Rotterdam, at previous quotations.

RICE: Dull, and prices decidedly in favour of purchasers.

At a sale of 2,855 bags brown PEPPER, ex *Johanna Catharina*, from Singapore, 22½c. to 23½c. was paid for undamaged, and 21c. to 22c. for damaged. Sound white, ex same vessel, fetched 33½c.

TEA: Languid. At a sale of the cargo of the *Spray of the Ocean*, from Foo-chow-Foo, held at Rotterdam last week, fine Congou went off heavily at 84c. to 85c.; middling 80c. to 81c. A parcel of Japan, ex *General van Stuers*, fetched 63c. to 64c. for good Japan, and 130c. to 133c. for fine flowery Pekoe.

INDIGO is almost the only article that is steady, and it may even be called firm. 95 chests of Java (private trade) changed hands at very full prices. COCHINEAL: Dull.

At a public sale held here since my last 2,000 chests CASSIA LIGNEA, ex *Asia*, Captain Pens, from Canton, via London, sold at 50½c. to 51c.; 855 packages india-rubber, ex *Anna Maria Wilhelmina*, from Padang, fetched 71½fl. to 71¼fl.; 762 bags of LONG PEPPER, ex *Martaban*, from Sourabaya, realised 14c.; 58 bags CUBEBS, ex *Batavia*, from Samarang, were bought in at 81c.; 377 bags GUTTA PERCHA, ex *Otto*, from Padang, all sold at 71c.; 769 bags CUTCH, ex *Johanna Catharine*, from Singapore, sold at 14fl.; 517 bags GAMBIER, ex same vessel, fetched 9¾c. (sold); and 28,400 MALACCA CANES, ex same vessel, found purchasers at 6¾fl. to 7fl.—all private trade.

TIN.—At the Company's sale of 149,188 blocks of Banca the whole quantity was sold at 69fl., but after the sale 2,000 blocks changed hands at an advance of one florin. At a subsequent sale of 6,405 blocks of Billeton only two lots were sold at 69fl., but after the sale the rest was disposed of at the same figure.

HIDES.—1,042 sea-damaged Samarang ox hides were sold by auction at prices ranging from 20½c. to 52c.

At a sale of 500,000 lbs. of old East India copper coin put out of circulation, held in this city by the Netherlands Trading Company, the whole was sold in lots to six different houses, at prices varying from 42.11 to 45.60 per cwt.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the States has voted the sum of 100,000f. to defray the cost of an expedition to Japan, for concluding a treaty of commerce with that country.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IRRIGATION AND INLAND NAVIGATION IN INDIA.

(5th). Lord SHAFTESBURY moved that a humble address be presented to her Majesty to assure her Majesty that this House had regarded with great satisfaction the progress of public works in various parts of India, and to beseech her Majesty that, with a view to confer further benefit on that country, she will be pleased to take into her immediate and serious consideration the means of extending throughout it as widely as possible the best systems of irrigation and internal navigation. He prefaced his motion by dwelling upon the importance of an adequate supply of cotton to this country, and the expediency of encouraging the growth of cotton in India and Australia. The principal requisites for promoting the growth of cotton in India were an extensive system of irrigation to fertilise the soil, and a system of inland navigation for carrying the produce to the coast. India, from its conformation, presented great facilities both for the purposes of irrigation and the construction of canals, labour being plentiful and cheap. In addition to these advantages these works were extremely profitable, they protected the districts they traversed from famines and floods, and at the same time that they promoted the general welfare of the country they increased the revenues of the Government by rendering salt cheaper, and thereby increasing the demand for it. Having shown that by the opening up of the Godavery all these benefits would be gained, Lord Shaftesbury proceeded to show the capabilities of India for supplying England with cotton and flax, if only it could be made sufficiently remunerative by providing roads and canals to bring it down for shipping from the interior. At the same time that the promotion of cotton cultivation would benefit India it would do more than anything else to put an end to slavery in America. He concluded by showing by statistics the enormous increase in the value of property in districts properly irrigated.—Lord DE GREY and RIPON acknowledged the importance of extending public works in India, and showed from a recent speech of Mr. Laing at Calcutta that £3,300,000 had been taken up for works for 1860-1, an increase of £230,000 on the previous year, which would give an increase net expenditure on roads and canals of about half a million, as less would be required for repairs than in the previous year. Every effort had been made to reduce the military expenditure in India, and to lay out an increased amount on works of irrigation and on the improvement of communication. If Lord Shaftesbury meant to imply that the Government ought to borrow money to carry out these works, he doubted whether the money market could raise a much greater amount than was absolutely required for the purposes of Indian railroads. He hoped, as the Government was acting in the spirit of the motion, that Lord Shaftesbury would not press it, as if carried it might give rise in India to delusive hopes.—Lord OVERSTONE thought such works should be left to private enterprise. He, therefore, moved the previous question.—The Duke of ARGYLL said that the revenues of India were already greatly burdened by the expenses of the mutiny, that they were already pledged to the amount of £57,000,000 on account of public works, and that they were still further pledged for the present year. Under such circumstances the Government did not feel itself justified in entertaining any proposition for a further advance.—Lord HARRIS having made a few remarks, the previous question was carried, Lord Shaftesbury having recognised the impossibility of carrying the motion which he had brought forward.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EAST INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

(27th.) After a short discussion, and a slight amendment, this Bill was read a third time.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

(27th.) On the order for going into Committee upon this Bill, Mr. BAILLIE warned the House against the abuses which might arise under the Bill in relation to the exercise of patronage.—Colonel SYKES objected that the Bill provided no security for the qualification of persons appointed out of the Uncovenanted Service, and that such appointments would affect the interests of a large body of highly qualified natives of India.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY wished to know what would happen if the Civil Service funds should be seriously affected by this Bill, Parliament being, in his opinion, pledged to protect the interests of the covenanted servants in this matter.—Mr. ADAM desired to know the opinions of the Council of India in regard to this measure. The fullest information should, he thought, be laid before the House, which would otherwise legislate in the dark.—Sir M. FARQUHAR, referring to the dissents from the Bill of last year, insisted that the opinions of the Council as to the present Bill should be distinctly known.—This preliminary discussion was continued by Sir H. Verney, Mr. W. Forster, Sir J. Fergusson, Mr. Ayrton, and other members.—Sir C. WOOD replied briefly to objections. In answer to Sir H. Willoughby's inquiry his opinion was, he said, that the Civil Service was not likely to be injured by the provisions of the Bill, which only contemplated special and exceptional cases. He could not deny, however, that there was a possibility, though a slight one, of the service being injured in relation to the funds by the provisions of the Bill, and if it should turn out, and it could be shown, that the civil servants were injured by any abuse of its powers, they would have a fair right to claim indemnity.—After a few words from Mr. VANSITTART, the House went into Committee on the Bill, when Sir C. WOOD moved a proviso to the effect that, except in the departments of Finance and Customs in the Presidency towns, no uncovenanted person should be appointed to offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Service who had not resided at least seven years in India, and passed an examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he is to be employed. The proviso was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses of the Bill, after a very long discussion.

EAST INDIA (HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE) BILL.

(27th.) After much discussion, in which several amendments were proposed, most of which were negatived, the remaining clauses of this Bill were agreed to.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

(28th.) Mr. GRIFFITH rose to explain a misapprehension which had arisen as to some observations which he made a few nights ago upon this subject. He then stated that one of the objections urged by the noble lord at the head of the Government against the canal was, that it would give foreign nations a start on the road to our Indian possessions. He had in a public journal been accused of having, in making that statement, misrepresented the noble lord. To clear himself from that imputation, he would read a statement made by the noble lord on the 17th of July, 1857, which was to the following effect:—"In a political point of view it is objectionable as regards England, in connection with our Indian possessions; for it is plain that if a great canal were cut from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea there are other naval powers with which we may have difficulties, which would have a very important start as compared with ourselves, with regard to any operation that might be undertaken in the Indian Seas."

(28th.) The House went into Committee on the Army Estimates, on the London Coal and Wine Dues, on the Inland Revenue Acts, &c., and the East India Council Bill was read a third time and passed.

REPORTS FROM CHINA.

(4th.) Colonel SYKES wished to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether there was any foundation for the statements in the newspapers by the last China Mail, that the departure of the British troops from China, consisting of 7,403 men of all arms, had been postponed for an indefinite period? Whether the report in the *China Mail* newspaper be true that, on the 30th day of April, a body of 200 armed men, from the villages of Swa, Boey, and Ou-tenz, in the neighbourhood of Swatow, marched through the streets of Swatow, at three o'clock in the day, into the hong of Messrs. Bradley and Co., and plundered the same, the Tartar authorities not interfering, and refusing a guard to protect Messrs. Bradley from further outrage? Whether information had been received that deserters from Her Majesty's navy, and Europeans of different nations to the amount of 200, were known to have enlisted in the Tartar service, twenty-four of whom were seized in Imperialist boats, in a creek in the Yang-tze-Kiang, while carousing, eleven of whom, not being English or Americans, were liberated, and the rest handed over to their respective consuls? And, whether the Secretary of State purposes to direct steps being taken to prevent British subjects enlisting in the Tartar service or that of the Taepings?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated in reply that the Foreign Office had received no information on the subject to which his questions referred.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE IN THE EAST.

ALMOST every mail brings us news from COCHIN CHINA which has a strange political, if not commercial, significance. Quietly and steadily the French are establishing a position in that country. The fighting in some cases has been severe enough, and the loss from dysentery and other diseases is, we suspect, far beyond the official announcements; but, in spite of all, the French have pushed their way on and are pushing on still, and when once they have established a military position in the country, we may be sure that neither the unhealthiness of the climate, nor the persistent hostility of the natives, will ever succeed in dislodging them, for this position affords to France that hold upon the East, to attain which has been her settled aim for years. The brilliant prospects which seemed before her in India a hundred years ago vanished, indeed, even while she gazed upon them. It was British endurance and energy, following up the splendid successes of CLIVE, that created a mighty empire for England in that country; but when FRANCE felt her power waning, and when her East India Company was dissolved, the wish to rule in the East was as strong as ever, and there needed nothing but a favourable opportunity in order for her to give full vent to her ambition.

The flimsy pretext which in the first place drew the French troops into Cochin China cannot, it is obvious, afford any valid reason for a military occupation of the country. Long before this they have had a full and terrible revenge for the alleged injury inflicted on their Missionaries. The *flimsy pretext* we say, for Christianity acknowledges a precisely opposite rule of action, and if the French Missionaries died at their post as martyrs to their faith, they fell as thousands have fallen before, and could not if they were "good men and true" have wished for vengeance on their enemies. Not thus can Christianity be promulgated in the world, not thus can the Divine message of peace and good-will be delivered to heathen nations. The French people know this as well as we do, the French Emperor knows it, and if they assert, notwithstanding, that their object has been to inflict a righteous retribution, they will not expect that such an assertion will be credited in Europe. The truth is that by the occupation of Cochin China France becomes a power in the East; by this occupation, if she cannot command the trade of China, she will be able to influence it, and, in case of war, materially to damage our interests in the China Sea. There can be little doubt that Saigon will, ere long, become one of the most important of French colonies. It affords almost unequalled advantages for the establishment of a naval station, and at the same time the occupation of Metho places the whole trade of Camboja under French control. Thus France will be the medium for supplying the great markets of India and China with the valuable products of the country.

We see, from the most recent despatches, that the French expect to have entire possession of the Annamite territory in a year or two. This will give France an influence in Asiatic affairs such as she has never before possessed. The next movement will be to attack and conquer Hué, the residence of the Emperor. She will then possess a magnificent seaboard, the command of harbours and navigable rivers, and all the resources which she requires for establishing her position in the East. Meanwhile, we English may thank ourselves for the detriment, the expense, and, to some extent, the loss of prestige which the military occupation of Cochin China bids fair to inflict upon us. By seeking the aid of France in the war with China, we may be said to have introduced her to that part of the East, to have shown her its treasures, and its capabilities. If ever war should again break out between France and England, our merchants in the Far East, as well as our statesmen at home, will bitterly rue the day when we sought by an unnatural and injudicious alliance to secure those privileges to which we were entitled, and which we were perfectly able to obtain without any extraneous assistance.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

IN the City article of *The Times* of the 1st inst., some forcible remarks are made on the uncertain policy of the Government in promoting schemes to which its aid has been pledged. The reader is reminded that some years back a distinct engagement was entered into to assist the development of the Euphrates route to India both for telegraphic and general purposes, in consequence of which a number of shareholders were induced to embark money in the undertaking. Subsequently, however, it was resolved in preference to guarantee £800,000 to the Red Sea line. Truly does the writer say that "it will long be remembered as a painful warning to investors that even at the present epoch in England it is unsafe to trust the pecuniary pledges of any set of politicians." Unfortunately this instance of bad faith, which it is understood arose from deference to the wishes of the French EMPEROR is but one instance amongst many. It is evident that the Red Sea cable will always be liable to interruptions, which are almost certain to turn up at the very moment when some great necessity is felt to communicate with our Indian possessions. We certainly do not recommend the abandonment of the Red Sea cable, which would involve a loss to the country of £800,000; but, on the contrary, we maintain that, both on financial and political grounds, it is the duty of the Government to remedy its defects since at present the sum of £320,000, which they are paying annually as guaranteed interest, is entirely sunk. From what the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said lately in the House, as reported in our last issue, we are glad to perceive that Government intend to take early steps in the matter, and we understand that Sir CHARLES BRIGHT and Mr. LATIMER CLARK are now engaged in preparing a report of the probable expense necessary to repair the injured cable.

It is not too much to say that there is no existing or projected railroad that can for a moment compare, in point of interest and importance, with that of the Euphrates Valley. It brings two quarters of the globe into juxta position, and three Continents—Europe, Asia, and Australia—into co-relation. It binds the vast population of Hindostan by an iron link with the people of Europe, it inevitably entails the colonisation and civilisation of the great valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, the resuscitation in a modern shape of Babylon and Nineveh, and the reawakening of Ctesiphon and Bagdad of old. It will also settle the mail route to and from Australia and China—an element of prosperity of very great importance—for the passenger traffic *from* the Australian Colonies exceeds one hundred weekly, and ere the railway can be completed will be five times that number—of whom more than half will take the shortest route; while the number of emigrants from this country who will prefer a passage of forty to over eighty days may also be fairly expected to be very large.

According to Sir JOHN MACNEILL, who was assisted in the survey by Captain BURGESS, and the officers of H.M.'s steam ship *Stromboli*, there is every facility for making a harbour in the vicinity of the ancient port of Sileucia, near the mouth of the Oroistes, and the country, *via* Antioch, Killes, and Ailam, to Aleppo, ninety miles in length, presents no engineering difficulty. By making a detour, a rich settled country, dotted over with towns and villages is accommodated, and branch lines would be unnecessary. A large traffic is already in existence, as the toll books, at a bridge on the Peoutes, show that about 1,200 camels and horses laden pass each day. This will be the most important portion of the railway, from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, the link from Sileucia to Aleppo is in itself a complete work, having a port at one end and the chief emporium of Mesopotamia at the other, to which the traffic from India, Bagdad, &c.,

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converges. Or should the railway be carried on to the Euphrates, sixty miles beyond Aleppo, by the route recommended by General CHESNEY and Sir JOHN MACNEILL, there would be a still more perfect work of about one hundred and fifty miles in length, beginning at a port in a great sea and ending at the head of a navigable river in a greater ocean. This would be of itself, and by itself, a complete, perfect, and profitable enterprise; not only would a new country be opened up to European enterprise, but a directness in the route to India obtained, which few would believe who do not work it out on the map.

Taking the line of the Austrian railways to Trieste, thence by rail to Tabor Castle, down the stream of the Euphrates and by the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, where the Scinde Railway, the first complete Indian line, commences the future net-work of Indian lines, the traveller will follow a route as direct as any railway can be expected to afford. Eight days and six hours will take the traveller through Trieste to Sileucia, thence the railway will take him in five hours to the head of the navigable waters of the Euphrates. Three days and three hours more will see the river voyage completed to Bussorah; and three more days, making in all fourteen—bring the traveller to Kurrachee, where the Scinde Railway keeps the western door of the railways of our Indian Empire. Like most of the other railways for which India is indebted to Mr. ANDREW, this line from Sileucia to Tabor Castle, though complete in itself, is regarded by him as the parent of further lines, whose construction will depend on the success of the parent line, and will gradually lessen the distance between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf. Thus he would extend his works by degrees along the valley of the river by Phumsah, the ancient Thapsacus, cross thence into Mesopotamia, working down the valley by Annah and Hit to the environs of Bagdad, and thence by Babylon and Hillah to the point where the Tigris and the Euphrates join at Kurreah, and the united stream becomes deep enough for steamers of the largest size. Other branches, too, might top the Persian Gulf at Schrister, or at Bussorah, where the trade is extensive, and the accommodation for ships of large tonnage already ample.

The extension of the Indian telegraphic lines to Western China through Pegu, and thence to Canton and the ports on the coast, as proposed by Captain SPRYE and his son, is the next question which necessarily becomes facilitated by the adoption of the Euphrates Valley route, and which cannot fail to engage the attention of the Board of Trade and our Ministers. The map compiled by Capt. SPRYE, and which very clearly shows the proposed route, has been already fully described and commented on in this journal.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S EDICT ON THE SLAVE TRADE.—FREE EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

THE Emperor has addressed a letter to the Minister of Marine, which appeared untranslated in the morning papers, rescinding the present system of virtual slavery, by which the French colonies have obtained labourers from the coast of Africa, and stating that he has signed a treaty with our Queen —"par lequel Sa Majesté Britannique consent à autoriser dans les provinces de l'Inde soumises à sa couronne l'engagement de travailleurs pour nos colonies, aux mêmes conditions que celles observées pour les colonies Anglaises."

Right glad are we to welcome the Emperor of the French as aider and abettor in the good cause of subverting slavery and promoting "free emigration." The edict, just published, will indeed strengthen the hands of Mr. AUSTIN, the agent in China for the "West India Immigration Committee," and he will no longer be thwarted in his efforts to procure really free emigrants by French agents, such as those employed in despatching vessels from Shanghai, who, as our readers will remember, caused a serious riot in that settlement, in which Mr. LAY, an English subject, was seriously wounded. In fact, owing to their conduct the lives of all foreigners were placed in more imminent jeopardy than at any time during the war. We sincerely hope that the American Government, whose merchant vessels now so largely assist the slave trade from China to Cuba, will be disposed to follow the Emperor of the French in his laudable efforts. At the present crisis with the Southern Slave States such a course of action would promote the stability of the Federal Government, and secure the moral support of England and France.

By the mail just arrived from the West Indies we observe that the *Chapman*, Captain Harland, had arrived at Demerara on the 9th June from Canton, with 289 Chinese emigrants, and the *Mystery*, Captain Stop, on the same day, from Hong Kong with 357. The Rev. Dr. Lobschield was a passenger by the latter vessel. On reference to our files we find the *Mystery* took on board 313 males, 41 females, and 3 children, total 357, being the exact number landed. This is another proof of the care exercised in despatching these vessels, and the superiority of the "free system" over the traffic to Cuba.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A BRITISH OFFICER.

THE fact that *The Times* has recently admitted in its columns a long letter from Mr. FONBLANQUE, describing a visit to the Great Wall of China, and that at the same time the China papers have descanted in somewhat strong terms on the imprudent and irritating conduct of this officer while on the excursion to which his letter relates—seems to justify us in making a few remarks upon the subject. The statements made in the *China Mail*, that this officer violated the 9th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin in going to the Great Wall without a passport from the local authorities, or permission from an English Consul, that he insisted on a district magistrate supplying him with a vehicle for the purpose, and that he and his interpreter were insolent enough to demand admission into the Yuen-min-Yuen—are charges which we are loath to credit, but which nothing but a distinct and satisfactory denial on the part of Mr. FONBLANQUE can fully rebut. The connection between this outrageous conduct, which for the present we must take for granted and the suspension of passports by Mr. BRUCE, is denied by some journals and affirmed by others. It is perfectly clear that, apart from this occurrence, Mr. BRUCE may have had legitimate ground for the issue of this order. It is most important that the feelings or prejudices of the people should not be roused against us, and acts which would be neither imprudent nor discourteous elsewhere might, if they occurred at Peking, have an injurious effect upon British interests. Whether then or no Mr. FONBLANQUE'S conduct has been the primary cause of this arrangement, we believe that in making it Mr. BRUCE has exercised "the better part of valour," since until Prince KUNG and the citizens of Peking have become, as it were, *seasoned* to the presence of the barbarian, it is imperative, while maintaining a dignified attitude, to avoid every unnecessary cause of irritation.

RUMOURS OF OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

So long as the appointment of Lord CANNING'S successor remains open we must expect many *positive assertions*, and a still larger number of half-assertions and inuendoes, with reference to the new Governor-General of India. Hamlet implored his friends not to hint at the visit of his father's ghost, by implying that "they could if they would," or "they might an they list" unfold a strange story. We might more reasonably make the request in the present instance, as we firmly believe that nothing positive is known about the matter. The latest rumour, and assuredly the least probable, reaches us from abroad, and is to the effect that the Duke of NEWCASTLE is to leave for India at a fixed date, in company with His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, who is to inaugurate the new Order of Indian Chivalry. Then there are other rumours afloat, to the effect that Sir C. WOOD is to go to the War-office, and that Lord ELGIN is to be placed at the head of the India-office. We venture to believe that the "Sir Oracle" who fathers these reports will find that he has a spurious progeny.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF AMERICA.

To those who are accustomed to watch the policy of America in foreign countries, the circumstance of an American expedition having sailed up the Yang-tsze is significant enough. There are certain words—some of them belonging to our slang vocabulary—which we are accustomed to apply to our cousins in the States, and which would be inappropriate if applied to any other people. We call them sharp, smart, go-a-head, 'cute, wide-awake, &c., and certainly their conduct at times justifies us in the use of this inelegant phraseology. The labour and the fighting, and all preliminary difficulties, have to be borne by the old country, but no sooner is the field open than America takes possession, gains all the privileges, and suffers none of the loss or opprobrium. This has been particularly observable in China and other parts of the Far East. We do not complain of this Yankee briskness—we merely note it as a curious fact in psychology.

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THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THOSE of our readers who are well "posted up" on the subject of the Suez Canal, will remember that some time ago the project was strongly opposed by Lord Palmerston, while Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, took a different view of the matter, considering that, if the French people chose to sink a large amount of capital in the undertaking, it was no concern of ours. The views of the Government now appear to have entirely changed, and we infer from the fact that Mr. Colquhoun, our Consul-General accompanied Mr. Laing on his journey of exploration, that an active interest is felt on the subject. It is not likely that Mr. Colquhoun would have started to examine the canal works unless he had first communicated with our Government, and received permission to do so. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that it is their intention neither to let the project alone, as Mr. Gladstone at one time advised, nor to denounce it, as Lord Palmerston did once, but to show, in some measure, a concern in the undertaking.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

THE Honourable A. BURLINGAME, the newly-appointed American Ambassador to China, is the most prominent of the young statesmen of that country. He is indebted to Austria for the Chinese Commissionership, as in consequence of his rejection by the Court of Vienna, his own Government has transferred him to Peking, where a wider field awaits him for the display of his talents. The Hapsburghs could not endure him, on account of the early, earnest, and successful efforts he made in Congress for the recognition of Italy. His admiration of CAVOUR and GARIBALDI wholly disqualifies him for diplomatic service in Austria.

THE TRANSFER OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE Straits transfer question is at present in abeyance. We have authority for stating that the arrangement has been approved of at the Colonial-office, the India-office, and the War-office, but the main obstruction arises from a financial cause, and it appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer stops the way. The transfer will, therefore, be postponed until next year. There is a difficulty, too, not yet solved, as to who is to pay for the fortifications which have been constructed at Singapore and elsewhere. This expense was incurred by the Indian Government, without consulting the Home Government, or even the local administration. In our opinion it would be most illiberal of the Imperial Government to suffer any portion of this expense to fall upon the Settlements.

VISIT OF THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.

IN consequence of the representation of Sir Robert Schomberg, our Consul at Bangkok, we understand that our Government have invited the Siamese Ambassadors and suite to visit London. This friendly act will also be an act of policy, as it is most advisable that we should cultivate amicable relations with the King of Siam. By a telegram received yesterday we learn that the Ambassadors have accepted the invitation.

THE LATE HARBOUR MASTER OF HONG KONG.

OUR readers will remember that in our issue of April 26 we mentioned the case of Mr. Inglis, the late harbour master of Hong Kong, and urged upon the attention of the Government the services rendered by that gentleman. We have now the satisfaction of being able to state that Mr. Inglis's claims have been acknowledged, and that on the expiry of his leave on the 1st September next a pension will be granted in consideration of his services and consequent loss of health.

We learn by the present mail that Mr. Inglis's friends and well-wishers in Hong Kong have raised the large sum of $3,065 as a tribute of their esteem for his private character and public services.

OFFICIAL TRIAL OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMER "MOOLTAN."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Mooltan* made her official trial trip in Southampton waters on the 11th inst. Several gentlemen proceeded in the vessel, including Messrs. Anderson, Allen, De Salis, and Captain Nairne, Directors of the Company; Captain Engledue, the Company's Marine superintendent; Mr. Lamb, Superintending engineer; Mr. Ritchie, Superintendent at Bombay; Captain Patey, Admiralty surveyor; Mr. Dinnan, Admiralty engineer; Messrs. Rubie and Murray, of the Board of Trade; Mr. Rolt and Captain Ford, of the Thames Iron Ship Building Company; Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, marine engineers; Mr. Haliburton (Sam Slick), Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Angier, Dr. Beattie, Dr. Finch, Colonel Burnaby, Captain Graham, an officer of the Russian service, two officers of the Spanish service, Mr. Summers, Mr. Pinnock, &c., &c. An elegant champagne luncheon was provided by the Company, and the day being one of the brightest, the trip was most thoroughly enjoyed. It was a day of out-of-door pleasure and escape from the confined precincts of the City, and many of the visitors seemed heartily to appreciate it in this point of view, more particularly as it was unaccompanied with that awful penalty, *mal de mer*.

The *Mooltan* was built on the Thames by the "Thames Iron Ship Building Company," and is the last addition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, which now numbers fifty-two sea-going vessels. She is intended to run a few voyages between Alexandria and Southampton, and thence be transferred to the Suez and Calcutta line. She is commanded by Captain Cooper, the Commodore of the service. Her dimensions are—length, 355 feet, or only five feet less than the *Himalaya*; beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 28 feet—nominal horse power, 400; registered tonnage, 2,257; and she may be considered the QUEEN of the Company's fleet. The "Thames Iron Ship Building Company" were also the builders of the *Lye-ee-moon*, now trading on the coast of China, for her owners, Messrs. Dent and Co., under the command of Captain Hill, and whose extraordinary passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong in 61½ hours was noticed in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 27th of June last.

The *Mooltan* is constructed with teak decks—which we are glad to see is getting into more general use for deck purposes. We observed several improvements for the navigation of so long a vessel, among which we may notice a patented invention of Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant for steering the vessel by an apparatus which works by hydraulic pressure on the rudder-head, and in any weather requires only the very slightest movement of the hand. A double wheel, on the old principle, is also fitted, in case of any accident to the new invention, and which, in a gale of wind, requires eight men to manage. In consequence of her great length, the motion of the screw is scarcely felt on the bridge; and as it is of the greatest importance for the captain or pilot, while taking the vessel in or out of harbour, to know if his orders are correctly acted on, an indicator has been fitted on the bridge, by which the action of the engines, either a-head or a-stern, is shown, as also the number of revolutions. There is also fitted on the bridge a telegraph to the engine-room, by which the commander can communicate the desired speed and movement of the engines. This is a great improvement on the old style of "passing the word," which in bad weather was no small strain on the captain's lungs. There is another ingenious contrivance on the bridge, the invention, we believe, of Captain Cooper, for signalling to the helmsman the direction required. Nothing is so subversive of discipline as the captain screaming at the top of his voice when the steam is roaring off. The hatches are fitted with hoists worked by hydraulic pressure, and the capstan for heaving up the anchors is also of improved construction, and avoids all that "row, rumpus, and rioting" which gave rise to the saying, that "a ship is a thing that you never can be quiet in." All these modern improvements tend very much to reduce the terrors of a sea passage.

The *Mooltan* is barque rigged and fitted with iron lower masts and bowsprit, flush deck, excepting the topgallant forecastle, and her bulwarks are unusually high, to secure dry decks. The cook's quarters are particularly roomy and almost elegant, and the cooking apparatus, constructed by Messrs. Benham and Sons, London, combines the *multum in parvo* most strikingly. A spacious deck-cabin has been built for the special use of the Post-office staff, affording convenience for the sorting of letters, according to the new arrangements. An admirable refrigerator has been erected, which is worked by steam, in connection with the engine-room, and that invaluable commodity ICE can be produced in any quantity. This will be an especial boon to passengers on the other side of Suez.

The engines are constructed by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, and fitted with Lamb's patent apparatus for superheating steam, by which a great saving is effected in fuel and in the size of the engines and boilers. They are on Woolf's two cylinder principle, the small cylinders

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being forty-three inches in diameter, and the large ones ninety-six. They are supplied with steam at twenty pounds pressure from four boilers, each boiler being fitted with three furnaces, and each furnace being three feet wide and four feet six inches long, or about half the usual size. The steam after passing through the engines is condensed in a surface condenser, and is returned into the boilers again. The consumption of fuel appears to be about two pounds per indicated horse power, and the maximum effort of the engines equal to about 1,600 horses.

In consequence of the stiff breeze, and the screw not being at quite the required pitch, the test at the measured mile was not undertaken. The trip, however, which was from her anchorage in the river to about four miles past the Needles, distance twenty-seven nautical miles, and back to the Docks, thirty miles, was performed in four hours thirty minutes, being over twelve and a-half miles per hour, the tide being against her during three hours of the time. The engines worked at an average of fifty-four revolutions. From this it may be assumed that she will have no difficulty in maintaining at sea an average speed of ten knots. Should this prove so she will be the greatest success yet achieved in the construction of marine engines.

THE CHINA POSTAL SERVICE.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The necessity for the continuation of the semi-monthly mail to China has been felt more strongly the more the subject has been considered. A vast trade has been opened to us; we have won by our arms a harvest which it remains for us to reap by our commerce. The barrier which has impeded our onward path for centuries has been suddenly removed, and at the moment of freedom and hope—at the moment when we are, as it were, about to try our strength in a magnificent field of commerce—the Government withdraws its assistance, and says, in effect, that although it has deemed it advisable to spend millions in order to gain a legitimate commercial footing in the Chinese Empire, the expenditure of £12,000 a-year for the purpose of frequent intercourse with the country is an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public money. The arguments are so strong in favour of a frequent communication with the Far East, that we are not suprised that they have had their weight with the merchants and others whose names appear in the subjoined memorial.

Our readers will observe from the observations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it is proposed to cover the deficit which arises from the semi-monthly mail by increasing the rate of postage. The Postmaster-General has been requested to communicate to Mr. Gregson a statement on the matter, but at present no information has been received from that gentleman. It is, however, probable that some decision may be formed on the subject before the next outward mail. The report of the meeting is appended:—

On the 5th inst. a deputation of merchants, bankers, and others interested in the Chinese and Australian trade, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of continuing the bi-monthly postal service to China.

Among the deputation there were Mr. S. Gregson, M.P., Chairman of the East India and China Association; Mr. Walter Buchanan, M.P., Mr. W. Nicol, M.P., Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., Mr. James Youl, Deputy Chairman of the Australian Association; Mr. J. Mackinnon, secretary to the above association; Mr. Andrew Henderson (Messrs. Dent, Palmer and Co.), Mr. T. Jones Gibb (Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.), Mr. Walter Gledstanes (Messrs. Gledstanes and Co.), Mr. T. Griffith Frith (Messrs. Frith, Sands and Co.), Mr. G. G. Macpherson (Chairman of the Agra Bank), Mr. James Matthews (Messrs. Grindlay and Co.), Mr. Robert Smith (Messrs. Robert Smith and Co.), Mr. C. G. Mansel, Capt. Sprye, Mr. F. J. Angier (*London and China Telegraph*), &c., &c.

Mr. S. GREGSON introduced the deputation, and said that as a copy of the memorial had been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had been read and considered by him, he would not read it then, but he hoped they would receive a favourable answer to their application. There was one point that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not seem to be very clear upon, and that was the £12,000 a-year for the postal service. The whole of that amount would not be required, for as the intercourse between China and this country increased it would be reduced; but considering the advantages England derived from the China trade, it would not be too much if the nation had to pay the whole of it. When they (the deputation) applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer before, they thought that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company might reduce their rate of charges, but they had since ascertained from them that they were not inclined to make any reduction. They had that morning received a despatch from Russia that the Tai-pings were nearer Pekin than ever they had been, and likewise that the Emperor of China was dying; and therefore to cut them off from communication with China now would be a great inconvenience to trade. He was aware that the question of cost was a great one, and that every item was of importance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering the expenses of the nation; but when they had heard that within the last few nights the House of Commons had voted very large sums of money for things of much less importance than that under consideration, he thought the Government might continue the postal service they were asking. England at present received about five millions and a-half a year in produce from China, and there was yet the whole of the north of that country to be opened to our trade, and, therefore, rather than decrease the direct postal communication in that direction, they ought to increase it to once a week. The directors, therefore, hoped that the direct intercourse with China would be kept up.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had a memorial to present from the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, in which they showed that their interests were not confined to China, but extended to the Straits. The mails for China took other mails than those for Hong Kong, for they included those from Foo Chow and other places. Letters were sent from all parts to Hong Kong as a central point, from which they could be despatched to this country; and if the Government broke up that central point by taking away the second mail, branch mails that might arrive at that place just after the departure of the main one would be detained there a whole month, and that was a matter of great importance to merchants in that part of the world.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said they must consider that the memorial was, in effect, an application for a new subsidy. There was originally a fortnightly service to Hong Kong, but that was commuted to a monthly one to Shanghai, and the Government paid for the monthly service to Shanghai as much as for the fortnightly one to Hong Kong. In 1859 the Peninsular and Oriental Company made a claim on the Government for an increase of the subsidy on political grounds, apart from commerce, and last autumn it was considered. They would observe from what he had said that their application was strictly a claim for a new subsidy, and so they must be pleased to consider it, the Government paying for Shanghai the same as for Hong Kong. Then came the consideration of the cost, and from his experience he could say that the cost to the Government would not be far from the net amount they might agree to pay. To ascertain what that would be the fortnightly mail must be debited with the excess of the expense over what the monthly mail cost, and on the other hand it would have to be credited with a fair proportion of the receipts from the mails it brought. With regard to the increase in the correspondence with China neither he nor the Post-office authorities could see that there had been an increase. Well, then, they must see that it was a very delicate case to give subsidies on grounds not strictly postal, and they must consider the public scandal that might attach to the Government that would do so. He did not mean to allude to one that was now before a Committee of the House of Commons, but they must consider that if once they began the system it would open the door to great scandal. Some few years ago they were giving subsidies to such an extent that if they had not put a stop to them they would be now paying four millions and a-half a-year. It had been said that an increase in the rate of postage might obviate the difficulty, but he was not prepared to give an opinion on it. He should like the deputation to consider the question themselves.

Mr. GREGSON observed that they could not estimate what the loss would be, or if it would be beyond the £12,000 a-year.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he could not say that £12,000 a year would cover the loss. The question he had to consider was, what they got by the monthly mail, and what by the monthly fortnightly mail, and by what the latter exceeded the former that would be the proceeds of the fortnightly mail.

Mr. BUCHANAN informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the merchants wrote and sent their letters to China fortnightly, and therefore they might consider the postage as tolerably certain.

Mr. MANSEL added that all the circulars from China brokers and merchants were issued fortnightly.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked if the Government could not be induced to consider the state of affairs in China, and the necessity for keeping up the communication at least for another twelve months.

Mr. GREGSON urged that there was the approach of the Tai-pings to Peking, and there would be a new Emperor, and affairs were assuming an interest and importance that rendered it most desirable that their communication should not be cut off just now.

Mr. BUCHANAN remarked that the information given in the House of Commons on the previous evening was that the Government had no knowledge either of the advance of the Tai-pings on Peking or of the Emperor's illness, but that information was in all the China papers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government had no knowledge of it, neither had they any information of the surrender of Tien-tsin.

Mr. GREGSON said it was only in the China papers that they had seen it, and they had come to hand only yesterday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then suggested that they should talk the matter over amongst themselves, and see what they could suggest, and then Mr. Gregson could communicate to him on their behalf.

Mr. GREGSON asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer could give him any idea of what the postage would be.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that would be a question for the deputation to consider, and also the number of letters likely to be sent.

Mr. NICOL said that seemed to be the practical way of handling the question.

Mr. LEWIS said that a number of his constituents had spoken to him on the necessity of keeping up the fortnightly communication after such great sacrifices had been made to extend our trade with China.

Mr. MACKINNON drew the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the case of those interested in the Australian colonies. They were much concerned in this alteration, because their letters were now delayed at Galle only five days, whereas if the mail only went monthly they would have to be detained there twenty-one days. A minute had been passed by the Lords of the Treasury, about six weeks ago, in favour of the maintenance of these mails, and a copy of it was in the hands of his friend Mr. Youl.

Mr. YOUL said the minute was to the effect that the service of the mails to the colonies was of the greatest importance to them. He had not got the copy with him, for he had given it to Sir Stuart Donaldson, who was

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to have been present, but had not been able to attend. The minute had been sent to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and many had gone to some expense in preparing to avail themselves of that service.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not recollect it, and did not think the Government was cognisant of the fact of that minute, but he should like to be put in possession of the date of it, because every consideration ought to be given to those persons under such circumstances.

Mr. GREGSON would like to know what would be likely to be the amount of the increased postage, whether one and a-half the present charge or double.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that was entirely a question for them. He would advise them to consider what they would be willing to pay, and then consult the Postmaster-General as to what would be the cost of the working of the service.

Mr. BUCHANAN did not know that postage would be any consideration with the merchants, they were a wealthy class, and did not look to the cost of postage.

The CHANCELLOR said if they liked he would write to the Postmaster-General and ask him in what shape a practicable proposition could be made to him, and then he would write to them on the subject.

Mr. FRITH thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not had time to consider the indirect advantages of postal communication, for where there were facilities for correspondence the trade of the country would always expand.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he fully appreciated the importance of the mail service and the effect it had in developing commerce, but they must admit that if the Government were not careful to confine their subsidies to postal claims alone it would open the door for innumerable claims and perhaps abuses.

Mr. GREGSON called the attention of the Chancellor to the reduction which had been made in the P. and O. Co.'s contract for this year of £15,000, in lieu of their obligation to convey officers of Government at a reduced rate of passage, and that this sum might be applied towards the outlay for the fortnightly mail.

It was eventually arranged that Mr. Gladstone's last suggestion should be carried out, and that when he heard from the Postmaster-General in reply to his communication, he would write to Mr. Gregson, who would continue the correspondence on behalf of the deputation and their constituents. The interview was, on the whole, considered satisfactory, the right hon. gentleman having throughout shown the greatest desire to meet the wants and wishes of the China and Australian merchants.

The deputation thanked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the kind and courteous reception he had given them and then retired, promising to carry out his recommendations.

The following is the memorial alluded to:—

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Respectfully showeth—

1st. That your memorialists have seen with much concern and surprise the resolution which has been sanctioned by your Lordships in regard to the discontinuance, after the current month, of the bi-monthly mail which for some time past has been despatched on the 20th and 26th of each month.

2nd. That the second monthly mail alluded to now costs the country, after deducting the amount which the line has yielded in postages, about one half of the total subsidy, or £12,000 per annum, that is, £500 for each homeward, and £500 for each outward mail; and your memorialists, therefore, earnestly hope that, considering that so many millions sterling have been expended in furthering our trade with the Chinese, the comparatively trifling outlay involved in this second monthly mail will not be deemed worthy by your Lordships of being put in comparison with the numerous commercial advantages it affords; and your memorialists feel confident of the support of Parliament in passing the necessary vote.

3rd. That your memorialists beg to submit that the sums now derived from postages will, by reason of the augmentation in correspondence caused by the extension of our relations with the Chinese from the opening of so many new ports, be so far increased in amount as to cover a large proportion of the deficit in the subsidy alluded to.

4th. That your memorialists further desire to remind your Lordships that China and the Far East will not be the only sufferers by the discontinuance of this mail, but that the withdrawal of the subsidy will disorganise the mail service between those countries and Australia, as according to the contract the mail steamer for Australia starts from Galle on the 21st of each month, and the second mail steamer from Singapore, China, &c., arrives at Galle on the 16th, while the mails from Australia are due at Galle on the 16th of every month, and the steamer for Singapore, China, &c., leaves on the 21st with the English mails of the 20th and 26th of the preceding month.

5th. That your Lordships have always evinced so great a liberality in the promotion of free trade, and in facilitating communication with all quarters of the globe, that your memorialists believe it is only necessary that a fair representation of this proposed exception should be made in order to stop what must otherwise be stamped as a retrograde and injurious act for a liberal Government in the present day.

6th. That though several other weighty arguments in proof of the great value of our trade with the Far East, and the revenue it produces, might well be urged by your memorialists in support of their views as to the necessity of continuing the mails as heretofore, they would briefly ask your Lordships to accept the subjoined signatures as evidence of the fact of such bi-monthly mail being indispensable for the proper conduct of the vast and increasing trade with the Far East.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

(*Signed at the "London and China Telegraph" Office.*)

Matheson and Co.
Dent, Palmer, and Co.
Baring Brothers and Co.
Forbes, Forbes, and Co.
Frederick Huth and Co.
Gregson and Co.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co.
Joshua Brothers and Co.
Sanderson, Fry, Rigge, and Co.
Agra and U.S. Bank (Limited).
Commercial Bank of India.
Crawford, Colvin, and Co.
Frith, Sands, and Co.
Gledstanes and Co.
Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.
Alexander Fletcher and Co.
S. Gregson, M.P., Chairman East India and China Association.
Arles Dufour and Co.
Fearon and Co.
Cama and Co.
T. A. Gibb and Co.
Labuan Coal Company (Limited).
Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.
Robertson and Co.
Jas. Hosking.
Shepherd and Co.
Burke and Holmes.
Wilson, Bowles, and Co.
John Sangster.
James Crampton.
William Hunt and Co.
Tolson, Hunt, and Co.
Previte and Greig.
Richard Sprye, for self and Sons.
Geo. Lyall.
Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther.
Holmes, Knevitt, and Holmes.
Charles Alcock and Sons.
H. H. Lindsay.
Harvey Lewis, Chairman Universal Marine Assurance Co.
Elliot and Co.
F. Algar.
H. Wright.
F. B. Brown and Co.
Goodbhere, Gaine, and Co.
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Smith, Wood, and Co.
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Dadabhoy, Nowrajee, and Co.
A. A. Robinson.
Pile, Spencer, and Co.
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Daugar and Co.
Walter Josephs and Co.
Smith, Elder, and Co.
William Myers and Son.
Haggard and Co.
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Hyde and Jones.
Leckie and Co.
Grindlay and Co.
Oakes Brothers and Co.
Stuart Donaldson, Chairman Australian Association.
James A. Youl.
Thos. P. Walker.
D. Q. Henriques and Brothers.
Weston and Co.
Marcus Samuel.
W. H. Smith, Barry and Son.
G. Carvan.
A. Guthrie.
H. Guthrie.
L. Mackinnon.
W. R. Looker and Co.
Moreton and Langeley.
George and R. Dewhurst.
Sam Mendel.
T. Harrison and Sons.
Leo. Schuster and Brothers.
George Fraser and Sons.
Robert Gardner.
Robert R. Calvert and Co.
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Alexander Collie and Co.
John Pender and Co.
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J. Nadin and Co.
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Nicholls, Lucas, and Co.
Samuel Radcliffe and Sons.
Thomas Ashton and Son.
Swainson, Birley, and Co.
Robert Barbour and Co.
Glover and Garnett.
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Lewis Stewart.
Batty and Co.
Springfield, Son, and Nephew.
Frederick Chapman.
Thomas Brockwell and Co.
W. Sangster and Co.
Coles, Brown, and Co.
Andrew Henderson.
Alexander Miller, Manager Jerusalem Coffee-house.
N. Alexander, Son, and Co.
George Maxwell.
Durant and Co.
Morris Prevost, and Co.
Ashton and Co.
H. J. Enthoven and Sons.
George Peabody and Co.
Harvey, Brand, and Co.
Helbling and Co.
Kay, Finlay, and Co.
Elias and Co.
The Borneo Company, (Limited.)
T. W. Bradley and Co.
Peek Brothers and Co.
Smith, Simpson, and Co.
Scott, Bell, and Co.
Finlay, Hodgson, and Co
Kelson, Tritton, and Co.
Redfern, Alexander, and Co.
Lenox Nephew and Co.
Robert Smith and Co.
Pastre Brothers.
W. W. Ker.
H. M. Simons.
John Borradaile.
Remi Schmidt and Co.
S. D. Sassoon.
Small and Co.
A. Ellissen and Co.
John Willis and Son.
Thorne and Co.
Henry Wise.
Anal Renshaw.
John Dennis, for Proprietors of *London and China Telegraph*, and *London and China Express*.
George Henderson.
S. Moss and Co.
Middleton, Knight, and Co.
Deane J. Hoare.
Joseph Street.
Charles Ellis.
John William Janson.
Aug. Toulmin.
Arthur Burnand.
James Dewar.
D. Alay Rurgement.
William R. Price.
G. and B. Hewitt.
Heyon Huffam.
George Jones.
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Thomas Baring, M.P., Chairman, Lloyds.
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Robert Gladstone and Co.	George Denny.
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D. Duarte and Co.	Pat Chalmers.
John Leech and Sons.	Frederick Bower and Co.
John Bolton and Barlow.	Samuel Mackenzie.
John Peel and Co.	Rangel, Woollett, and Co.
John Morley.	G. H. and J. F. Wulff.
Gibson, Hankey, and Co.	Hickie, Borman, and Co.
Thomas Hilton, Son, and Co.	James Barber and Co

GENERAL SIR J. HOPE GRANT.—The magistrates and council of Edinburgh held a special meeting on the 11th inst., for the purpose of conferring the freedom of the city on Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. About ten days previously the council had unanimously resolved to take advantage of the presence of this distinguished soldier in Edinburgh to confer on him the highest honour in their disposal. There was a large attendance of the civic body in their official robes, the Lord Provost presiding, and a number of strangers, among whom was Lady Hope Grant, were present at the ceremony. In presenting the burgess ticket, the Lord Provost conveyed to the gallant general the congratulations of the council and of the citizens on the success with which he had conducted an important series of operations in China last year, and also upon his safe return. His lordship alluded to the honours Sir James had received from his Sovereign, and to the esteem and respect which he had won in London and also in this his native country. Sir James Hope Grant, who had been most warmly received on entering the council chamber, was greeted with loud cheering on rising to return thanks.

A PRESENT FROM SIAM.—When the Siamese ambassadors came to England, some three or four years since, they brought with them about fourscore boxes containing specimens of the produce of their country. This precious cargo was stowed most carefully away in the cellars of the Foreign Office, where, a week ago, the boxes giving unpleasant indications of their existence, they were examined, and found to contain various food and animal products. This has led to their transference to the South Kensington Museum. No room at present exists for the exhibition of the whole of the collection, but a few specimens of the food products are exposed in a case in the food department. They consist of elephants' trunks, rhinoceros' hide, sharks' fins, deers' tendons and gelatinous delicacies of that kind, and also of edible birds'-nests, dried fish, betel nuts, tobacco, and various unknown seeds. These are only a small portion of the collection, which has suffered a good deal during its seclusion, especially the tubs containing varieties of *beches de mer*, sea slugs, dried cockles, and other marine delicacies of a perishable nature.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—We are glad to find that the authorities of the Post Office have at last resolved to consult the convenience of those who have large postal communications with foreign countries to issue a nine-penny stamp. The three-penny stamp, which has been the great desideratum in forwarding newspapers to the East, is also said to be in preparation. This will prove no small saving of annoyance and of trouble. We can only wonder that such a stamp has not long since been issued.

The screw steamship *Sanspareil*, 70, was recommissioned at Devonport on the 6th inst., by Capt. George Le G. Bowyear. She will have a complement of 140 men, and will, when fitted, convey to China seamen and marines to relieve those on duty in the gunboats and small craft on the station, and supernumeraries for the squadron. Among others about 100 stokers and several engineers are ordered to hold themselves ready to embark. The *Sanspareil* will bring home troops.

The *Roebuck*, 6, screw despatch-vessel, Capt. Frances Marten, arrived at Spithead on the 9th from China and Japan, and has steamed into Portsmouth harbour to dismantle and pay off. Her dates of sailing are—Japan, March 4; Hong Kong, March 21; Singapore, April 6; Cape of Good Hope, May 22; and St. Helena, June 5.

Monetary and Commercial.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE EXPORTS TO CHINA of the principal manufactures from January to May in some instances show a great increase on the five months, as compared with corresponding periods of 1859 and 1860:—

COTTONS.—The quantities exported in May, 1859, were 31,082,443 yards, whilst only 24,539,016 yards were exported in 1860. For the five months, however, the quantities are—78,315,773, 97,495,245, and 149 578,702 yards, whilst the declared value was £1,086,181, in 1859; £1,450,034, in 1860; and £1,933,201 1861.

COTTON YARN.—The quantities were—4,030,400 lbs., 4,284,862 lbs., and 4,528,300 lbs., valued at £190,913, £209,441, and £206,132 for the five months of 1859, 1860, and 1861.

WOOLLENS.—The pieces exported were—31,683, 44,286, 56,008, valued at £142,645, £241,864, and £241,149 respectively for the five months of 1859, 1860, and 1861.

WORSTED STUFFS, 63,257, 97,831, and 83,446 pieces. Exports valued at £127,883, £223,848, and £179,425 for each five months of 1859, 1860, and 1861.

LEAD AND LEAD SHOT.—The reported values were £37,310, £38,728, and £58,843; and the quantities 1,691, 1,704, and 2,694 tons respectively.

THE TOTAL DECLARED VALUE of these items is, for 1859, £1,584,932; for 1860, £2,163,915: and for 1861, £2,618,749: in other words, the value of these five articles during the first five months of 1861 are as near as possible double the value of all our exports to China during the year 1855.

The exports of cotton goods to the Philippine Islands have also greatly increased, having risen from 6,602,106 yards in 1859, to 7,858,717 yards in 1860, and to 19,392,114 yards in 1861 respectively, valued at £97,217, £120,528, and £321,532.

To Java there has been a falling off in the export of these goods as compared with 1860, but an increase, although not large, as compared with 1859. The quantities were in yards—20,108,424, 32,353,541, and 20,372,096, valued at £295,463, £501,013, and £313,321 for each five months.

To Singapore during the five months we exported 19,202,839 yards cotton goods, valued at £263,273, and 737,563 lbs. cotton yarn, valued at £51,369.

Ceylon took in the same period 11,836,510 yards cottons, costing £202,715, and cotton yarns, 89,350 lbs., valued at £6,197.

Bombay, Madras, and Bengal took to the amount of £3,158,617 cottons, namely—calicoes, cambrics, and muslins, fustians and mixed stuffs, which, added to £3,034,042 taken by places before-mentioned give a total of £6,192,659 of these manufactures, or nearly 41 per cent. of a total of £15,193,156 to all parts of the world, during the five months ended 31st May, 1861.

OF COTTON YARNS the East, including £595,596 worth exported to India, took in all only £859,294, out of a total of £3,662,010 exported to all parts. To British India, including Singapore and Ceylon, the falling off is £349,277, as compared with 1859, and £250,354 as compared with 1860.

A deputation, introduced by S. Gregson, Esq., M.P., waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 5th inst., on the subject of the proposed stoppage of one of the mails to China. The suggestion of the Chancellor was, that an increased rate of postage should be paid in order to assist in defraying the expense of the subsidy. The probable increase is, perhaps, immaterial, but the principal involved should be strenuously opposed. A full report of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

The Compagnie des Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales is about to make an issue of 30,000 new shares, for raising the capital for establishing the postal communication between China and India which we have noticed in previous issues. Two steamers are said to be in a forward state at Toulon.

A private company has been formed for the navigation of the Euphrates for purely commercial objects, and the first vessel of the new company is said to be already finished.

According to the statistics of the *East India and China Association*, the entries of British and foreign shipping at London from China from January 1 to June 30, 1861, was:—69 vessels, of 42,775 tons; from Singapore and Penang, 21 vessels, of 10,614 tons; from Philippine Islands, 8 vessels, of 6,227 tons; from Java and Sumatra, 3 vessels, of 1,092 tons. At Liverpool, from China, 7 vessels, of 3,113 tons; from Singapore and Penang, 7 vessels, of 3,624 tons; from Philippine Islands, 13 vessels, of 9,018 tons. At Bristol, from Java and Sumatra, 1 vessel of 186 tons; At Clyde, from China, 1 vessel of 334 tons; from Singapore and Penang, 4 vessels of 921 tons; from Philippine Islands, 2 vessels of 774 tons. And the clearances from London, for China, 36 vessels of 22,932 tons; for Singapore and Penang, 8 vessels of 3,131 tons; for Philippine Islands, 1 vessel of 364 tons; for Java and Sumatra, 4 vessels of 1,359 tons. From Liverpool, for China, 23 vessels of 12,263 tons; for Singapore and Penang, 10 vessels of 5,003 tons; for Philippine Islands, 7 vessels of 3,357 tons; for Java and Sumatra, 8 vessels of 4,332 tons. From Clyde, for China, 1 vessel of 145 tons; for Singapore and Penang, 5 vessels of 1,998 tons; for Java and Sumatra, 2 vessels of 931 tons.

A contract has been made with Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead, to build two steamers for the China and Japan Steam Company.

The *Money Market Review* notices the despatch of silver to India on Government account:—

"We understand that on the despatch to India of the balance of the silver bullion lying in the Bank of England, the amount of which is stated in the return just published at only £71,964, the remittances of silver to India on Government account will cease. This fact is satisfactory, as indicating a certain improvement in the financial position of the Government in India, and also as denoting some relief to the home money market."

The *Economist*, on the operations in silver in France—considered in connection with the Exchange lately made with the Bank of England, says:—

"An event which nobody would have expected a short time back has occurred; the Bank of France is making payments in silver in preference to gold, and this is owing partly to the excessive drain of silver to Asia having ceased, and partly to large arrivals of that metal from America having taken place. If the bank could have foreseen this early change in

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that precious metal, it would not perhaps have taken the measures it did some months ago to protect its stock of silver. So abundant has silver become, that even in petty purchases at shops one now receives 5f. pieces in exchange for gold: for a long time coins of that amount had almost entirely disappeared."

The bar silver and dollars brought by the last Mexican steamer have been disposed of at 60½d. and 58½d. per ounce, showing a decline of ¼d. in the former and of ½d. in the latter, as compared with the prices realized for the previous arrivals. Transactions have been effected in the interval at 60¼d. for bar silver, and 58¾d. for dollars. The principal part of the amount sold has been taken for the Continent.

At an adjourned meeting of creditors of Messrs. Mackay and Read, East India merchants, the report of the committee of investigation stated that the trading had continued after the firm ought to have known that they were insolvent, and that the stoppage should have taken place earlier. The committee, however, recommended that an offer of 5s. in the pound, payable in instalments at 6, 10, and 14 months, the last to be secured, should be accepted, and a resolution was accordingly passed to that effect.

A report on the financial and commercial condition of Russia, by Mr. Erskine, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, has just been printed:—

"It appears that at the present day the expenditure is about £44,500,000, and the revenue about £40,000,000, showing a deficiency of £4,500,000 sterling. In 1858 the cost of the army alone was estimated at about £15,000,000. The most productive source of Russian revenue is the duty on spirits, amounting to the astonishing sum of £19,000,000 per annum."

On the trade with China the following is gathered:—

"Tea is almost the only article imported from that country, and with the view of encouraging the exportation of Russian manufactures in return by the Kiakhta route, the quantity of tea conveyed by sea is limited to one or two cargoes annually. The consequence is that the price is so greatly enhanced as to keep down the consumption of tea far below the natural demand, while the revenue is defrauded by large quantities being smuggled over the frontiers from the German ports. The town of Kiakhta, where this trade is carried on, is more than 3,500 miles from Moscow, and the tea regions are about the same distance from Kiakhta. Hence the internal conveyance amounts to 7,000 miles, and raises the price of middling tea, duty paid, to about 6s. or 7s. the pound, or fully double that at which it could be obtained from England *via* Hamburg. The calculation is that the Russian public, under this system, pay annually upwards of £1,500,000 for the encouragement of an export trade in Russian manufactures valued in the official returns at less than £1,000,000."

THE ORIENTAL AND GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The growing want of joint-stock companies for marine insurance purposes has induced the formation of another company, called the "Oriental and General Marine." With the growing wants of the public there is perceptible, also, a tendency to treat the underwriters at Lloyds as one of the remnants of the past usages inaugurated at a time when no better means could be found, and as a body no fault can, perhaps, be found with their liberality in settling claims; but that they should, as individuals, be very desirous of using all legitimate means to avoid the acceptance of a claim, and to drive off to the utmost limit of time, claims which are patent, is only to be expected. That they will eventually, like the old East India Company, be one of the bodies of by-gone days, there is little doubt.

The prospectus of the "Oriental and General Marine Company" will be found in our advertising columns, and among the Directors we observe Mr. A. F. Croom, for many years a resident merchant in Shanghai in connection with one of the large firms, and, coupled with the title of the Company, implies an intention to devote especial care to Eastern risks. The statistics of our increasing trade with that quarter, as shown above, fully confirms the correctness of these views. This, in conjunction with special efforts to the business of the outports, which are well represented in the direction, will afford ample scope for a profitable use of the proposed capital. The shares are already quoted at a premium.

Lloyds have notified that arrangements have been made to telegraph the arrival of vessels from Alexandria in China, India, or Australian waters at a cost of ten shillings each.

The Danish Concession to the North Atlantic Telegraph Company has passed into new hands, preliminary to forming a company.

Government have, it is understood, determined upon taking over the Red Sea cable, and effecting the necessary repairs.

The *Rangoon* has not yet laid her portion of the Malta and Alexandria cable.

The amount of bullion from Southampton by the steamer *Ceylon* on the 4th inst. was—To Ceylon, £2,150 in gold; Madras, £2,986; Calcutta, £600, and £234,634 in silver; Hong Kong, £13,023; Shanghai, £21,388.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Our market has continued in the same dull and inactive state as previously advised. Although the deliveries continue to be maintained at a high figure, both for home consumption and export, there is a total absence of life, the transactions being almost of a retail character by private contract, the trade buying only to supply immediate wants, which the large public sales brought forward from time to time have enabled them in a measure to supply, a larger proportion than usual being offered without reserve. Prices for most of the lower descriptions have been barely maintained, whilst the continued scarcity of good and fine descriptions causes prices for these to be fully supported. At the great fire at Cotton's Wharf about 22,000 packages of tea were entirely destroyed, weighing nearly 1,000,000 lbs.; of this 600,000 lbs. were Taysham Congous, but the quantity bears but a slight proportion to the total in stock, and the market for these kinds has not benefited. For the low and fair descriptions of Congou, as also for the dusty kinds, there has been only a moderate inquiry, but prices remain much as before. Good common we quote 11d. to 11½d. per lb., but with little inquiry. Common to fair flavory kinds have in some instances sold ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Common to fair Ho Hows show but little alteration. Good Ning Chows and second class Monings and Wopaks have been in fair request, and the sales made have been at previous rates. A chop of fine Moning "Hop Fat" has been sold at 2s. 3½d. per lb. Good and fine Kaisows fully support their former value. Tayshan kinds have been dull, owing to the cessation of speculative purchases. About 1,000 chests of flowery Pekoes have been sold at public auction, without reserve, the prices realised being 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. for common to good qualities. Souchongs show but little alteration. There has been a moderate demand for good descriptions. Oolongs realised rather lower prices at public auction. Common Scented Capers have declined about ½d. per lb; the fair to good and fine kinds are saleable at full prices. Common Scented Orange Pekoes remain neglected, but there has been some inquiry for the good and fine qualities at former prices; Foo Chow descriptions remain unaltered. Green Teas are now getting into a small compass, and the prices realised from time to time for those offered show an advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb., the rise being greatest in the lower qualities. Canton Gunpowders sold rather lower. Young Hysons remain much as before. There have been four public sales during the month, comprising 68,564 packages, of which 24,600 were sold, including 18,220 packages offered without reserve, and 1,250 packages Assam tea, the lower kinds of which declined 1d. to 2d. per lb. The stock on the 1st of July of all descriptions of Black was, in London, 57,286,000 lbs., and of Green, 3,774,000 lbs. The total delivery was, of Black, 36,631,000 lbs., and 5,037,000 lbs. of Green. The stock at Liverpool was of Black, 3,740,000 lbs., and of Green, 146,000 lbs. The total delivery of Black was 3,755,000 lbs., and 281,000 lbs. of Green. The imports in London to the 1st of July have been of Black, 47,611,000 lbs., and of Green, 3,090,000 lbs., and at Liverpool, of Black, 5,384,000 lbs., and 279,000 lbs. of Green. The amount of Tea afloat at the present time is 11,561,177 lbs. against 14,062,420 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—We have still nothing favourable to report as to Silk. The transactions of the month have again been of the most limited character—even the occasional days of comparatively good business have been wanting, and the deliveries mark reduced employment of the operatives. The prospects of the European crop are felt to be rather less disastrous as to quantity than was at one time feared—in Italy at least the total yield is expected to be in excess of last year, although the quality may be worse—and the prices mentioned for the new Silk are 20 to 25 per cent. below the exaggerated notions of last year. This, however, has been without any quotable effect upon the prices of China and Bengal Silk, which are fairly supported—recent advices inducing the idea that the supply from both these countries may prove materially less than for the season now closing. The only feature in the market has been the arrival of the long-missing ship *Matanzas* from Japan with 350 bales, which being all more or less damaged were sold by public auction without reserve. This commanded more than usual attention, and the whole were taken freely at full prices. Chinese Thrown Silk remains unnoticed.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 6 to	24 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	21 6		
„ No. 5	17 0	17 6		
Taysanm	12 6	16 6	16 6 to	19 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 6
Canton	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
Chinese thrown	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	29 6
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	July 1, 1861.	July 1, 1860.	July 1, 1861.	July 1, 1860.	Jan. 1 to July 8, 1861.	Jan. 1 to July 7, 1860.
Bengal	2,236	1,900	2,703	2,191	3,889	6,247
China	7,978	8,098	13,106	6,114	33,193	29,787
Japan	1,344	643	1,903	602	4,762	2,211
Canton	670	505	1,162	1,189	889	1,128
Chinese Thrown	681	1,253	2,698	3,385	866	1,893

SUGAR.—Sales have been made at 6d. reduction in some cases. The sales include 200 bags Clayed Manila at 32s. 6d., 1,700 baskets, and 600 native bags of Java, at 24s. 9d. A lot of 16,000 bags Unclayed Manila, has been sold for the Continent, at 26s. 6d., and a further lot of 2,897 bags at 29s. 6d., and 662 bags of good brown Penang, at 32s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Good and fine qualities are in fair request, but common and inferior descriptions remain much neglected. A public sale of 500 casks 256 barrels and bags Plantation went off at steady rates; fine fine ordinary and low middling, 68s to 71s. 6d.: middling to good middling, 72s. to 75s.. In Native little has occurred privately; 682 bags good ordinary, rather small, in auction brought 61s. to 61s. 6d. being the former value.

RICE.—Market dull, with a downward tendency. Sales of Maulmain at 9s. 6d.; Necranzie, 9s. 9d. to 10s. Sales of Bengal, common cargo, at 9s. 3d.

PEPPER.—Supply and demand both small. Sales of 500 bags Penang black at 3¼d. to 5⅛d. Singapore white, 5¼d.

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SAGO.—In consequence of the fire quotations are now 19s. 6d. to 21s. for small Pearl. Flour: sales at 16s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Quotations remain, 1st, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 4d.; 2nd, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d.; 3rd, 11d. to 1s. 4d.; and 4th, 7d. to 9d. per lb. Business limited at the currency of the last sales. Cassia Lignea: Quiet. No auctions, and very little trade privately; prices unaltered. Cassia Buds: Held for more money. 13 cases at auction retired at 240s. per cwt. Cloves: The only business of interest has been in Penang, 55 cases of which, recently arrived, offered at auction, were chiefly sold at 1s 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.; 40 bags Amboyna and 97 bags Zanzibar all retired. Mace: Sales of 1 case Penang at 1s. Nutmegs: without change; only 15 cases Penang at auction, sold at 3s. 3d. per lb. for good bold, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d., middling small to medium.

HEMP.—Of 2,000 bales Manila offered, the damaged only sold, the sound being retired at £20 to £22.

COTTON.—The market has been more active and firmer, prices ¼d. per lb. higher, and good inquiry. Business has combined Tinnevelli, middling to good fair at 5¾d. to 6¼d. per lb., and fair to good fair Western 5⅝d. to 5¼d.

JAPAN WAX.—At Liverpool 20 cases sold at 58s., and 50 boxes at 56s. 10 boxes cake Japan vegetable wax were bought in here at 75s.

TOBACCO.—Java in brisk demand, and good qualities much wanted.

TIN.—Banca is quoted at 118s.; Straits, 115s.; antimony ore, £16. 2s. 6d.

GAMBIA.—Prices have declined. Sales of about 1,500 bales at 15s. 6d. to 16s.

CUTCH.—2,500 bags sold at 21s. to 22s.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Sales have been made at 1s. 3d. Market firm. Camphor: Small sales of Japan at 230s. Sapanwood: Firm, and with more inquiry. Of 51 tons Siam at auction, one third sold at £7 to £8. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 11 tons Bombay sold at £5. 10s. Soy: No sales. Mother-o'-pearl Shells: Manila quiet, but held with more confidence. Singapore very scarce. Star Anniseed: No improvement and no sales. Sticklac: Siam quoted at 75s. to 90s. Gum Benjamin: Small sales at previous rates. Damar: As last quoted. Gambouge: No sales. Quotations £7 to £8. Rattans: 1,300 bundles of Batavia sold at 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. Saltpetre: A sale of 41 packages of Japan at 37s. Gutta-percha: Of 4½ tons at auction, half sold at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. for good genuine, for which there is still some demand. Arrivals and sales advertised privately—Sales have been effected at 1s. 3d. per lb. for good, at which figure the article is firm, but quiet. Rape Seed: 1,700 quarters of Japan sold at 50s. to 52s. 6d. Elephants' Teeth: No sales. Vermilion: No demand and no Sales. Galangal Root: Market flat. Cubebs: Very quiet. Dragons' Blood: No business of consequence doing. Galls: Japan rather cheaper. 638 packages sold at auction at 36s. to 41s. for ordinary to fair stalky. Rum: In more demand. 40 puncheons Penang have been sold at 1s. 8d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 0s. 0d. to £6. 5s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 17s. 6d.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9 to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 15s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17,

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 10½d.; yellow metal, 9d.

TIN.—121s. for block; 122s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. to 29s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 10s.; sheet, £21 to £21. 5s.; spelter, £16 to £16. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The export of metals from London and Liverpool up to the 30th June has been as follows:—To SINGAPORE: Yellow metal, 91 tons; copper sheet and sheathing, 40; iron bars, 94; sheets, 10; nail rods, 300; foreign, 81; spelter, 25 tons; tin plates, 800 boxes; pig lead, 145 tons: English steel, 2; foreign, 15. To HONG KONG: Yellow metal, sheet; and sheathing, 181 tons; copper—sheet and sheathing, 56; rods, 3, iron—bars, 277; hoops, 18; sheets, 47; nail rods, 927; spelter, 49; zinc, 6; tin plates, 3,950 boxes; lead—pig, 1,649 tons; sheet, 12; steel—foreign, 20; quicksilver, 30,366 lbs. To SHANGHAI: Yellow metal, sheet and sheathing, 13 tons; copper—sheet and sheathing, 7; rods, 7; iron, 433; hoops, 96; sheets, 86; nail rods, 1,635; spelter, 133; tin plates, 1,760 boxes; lead—pig, 1,313 tons; sheet, 1; steel—English, 14; foreign, 35; quicksilver, 1,600 lbs. To MANILA: Iron—bars, 302; hoops, 18; sheets, 28; nail rods, 20; lead—pig, 41; sheet, 10; steel—English, 1. To BATAVIA: Yellow metal, sheet and sheathing, 6 tons; copper sheet and sheathing, 79; rods, 2; iron bars, 400; hoops, 37; sheets, 186; nail rods, 17; spelter, 25; zinc, 6; tin plates, 590 boxes; steel—English, 3; foreign, 10.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£329,949
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	24,993
Hong Kong	—	219,107
Manila	—	—
Singapore	12,219	64,392
Penang	—	18,624

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	...135,935
Hong Kong	—	... 43,338
Singapore	9696	... 6,776
Penang	—	... 44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	... 4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 8d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 8d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 18 3
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 0½
Mexican Dollars	0 4 10½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The general demand has not improved, but where orders have been held over from want of confidence in prices, buyers in general have been anxious to place them if last week's rates could now be accepted. Both spinners and manufacturers decline these terms, believing that the value of cotton will be maintained, and that a decrease of production in yarn and cloth will be thus ensured. In some mills notices have been given of reduction in the hours of working, and it is expected such will be very numerous indeed by the end of this month. We quote an advance, currently held for but not largely obtainable, of 3d. per piece in shirtings, 1½d. to 3d. in printing cloths, and ¼d. per lb. in yarn, whilst the advance during same time in cotton has been nearly as much again.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price July 4, 1861	Price July, 1860	Price July, 1859	Price July, 1858	Price July, 1857	Price July, 1856
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Upland fair ... ...per lb.	0 8½	0 6⅝	0 7⅝	0 7¼	0 8⅛	0 6⅝
Ditto good fair	0 8⅝	0 7¼	0 7⅝	0 7⅞	0 8⅝	0 6⅞
Pernambuco fair	0 9	0 8	0 8⅜	0 8¼	0 9	0 7
Ditto good fair	0 9½	0 8½	0 9⅛	0 8⅞	0 9½	0 7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality ...	1 0½	0 11½	1 1	0 11½	1 0½	0 10½
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto ...	1 0½	0 11½	1 0	0 10½	0 11½	0 10
26 in. 66 reed, Printer, 23 yds, 4lbs. 2oz....	5 9	6 0	5 9	4 10½	5 4½	4 7½
27 in. 72 reed, ditto ditto 5lbs. 2oz....	6 6	6 9	6 6	5 10½	6 8	5 9
39 in. 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds., 8lbs. 4oz....	8 9	9 1½	9 10½	8 4½	9 1½	8 1½
40 in. 66 reed, ditto ditto 8lbs. 12oz....	10 0	10 6	11 0	9 6	10 1½	8 10½
40 in. 72 reed, ditto ditto 9lbs. 4oz....	11 3	11 7½	12 0	10 6	11 0	9 9
39 in. 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yds., 9lbs.	8 6	8 7½	8 9	½ 6	8 4½	7 3

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A further improvement has taken place in the Manchester market. The circular of Sam Mendel, says:—

"The improvement of last week is still more decided to day. In the interval sales have been made sufficiently large to establish a higher range of prices, with much irregularity in the quoted advances, governed more or less by the position of producers."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—July 9, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Chapman; at Portsmouth, from Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, H.M.'s str. Roebuck; July 10, at Sourabaya, Malvina, Vidal; at Liverpool, from Manila, Sales; July 11, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Prince Frederick William; June 25, at New York, from Hong Kong, Comet; July 10, at Deal, from Banjoewangie, Aldebaran; at Brouwershaven, from Banjoewangie, Watergens, Ida Wilhelmina; June 9, at Demerara, from Canton, Chapman; from Hong Kong, Mystery; July 15, off Queenstown, from Akyab, Hydaspes; 12, off Dungeness from Sourabaya, Nederlanden; 13, at Brouwershaven from Passarveang, Zephyr; from Banjoewangee, Odilia Margaretha; 13, at Antwerp from Akyab, Chapman; 12, at Hexel from Banjoewangie, Aldebaran; 14, Catharina; 14, at Brouwershaven from Banjoewangie, Sophia Kon der Nederlanden.

DEPARTURES.—July 9, from London for Shanghai, Cambalu; July 11, from London, for Shanghai, *via* Newcastle, Sagittarius; from Deal, for Batavia, Julie Claire; from Liverpool, for Batavia, Eleonora; 12, from Deal for Hong Kong, Jan Van Salen; 11, from Deal, for Singapore, Rhein; 10, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Beatrice; 12, from Liverpool, for Manila, Matilde; 15, from London, for Shanghai, Juanpore; 13, from Milford, for Manila, Hero; 12, from off South Foreland, for Batavia, Javaan; from Cardiff, for Singapore, Lion; 15, from Liverpool, for Shanghai, Sumatra.

LAID-ON.—At Liverpool, for Manila, Matilda; at London, for Singapore and Penang, Crouch Brothers.

SPOKEN.—Foam, London to Hong Kong, May 20, 5 N., 24 W.; Chance, Spanish ship, Cadiz to Manila, May 22, 22 S., 27 W.; Ocean Mail, London to China, April 13, lat. 17, lon. 34; Catarina, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 1, 41 N., 31 W.; Doctor Juris Jantzen, Macao to Hambro', May 11, 34 S., 15 E.; Nederland, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 25, 31 N., 18 W.; Kronprinz, Ernst August, Liverpool to Batavia, May 20, 23 S., 31 W.; General de Lourmel, Toulon to Singapore, May 24, 22 S., 31 W.; Elizabeth Antoinette, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, June 8, 43 N., 32 W.; Arlequin, Rotterdam to Batavia, 55 days out, lat. 21, lon. 26 W.; Cornelia Hendrika, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, June 15, 15 N., 15 W.; Capiolani, ship, for Shanghai, June 5, 8 N., 26 W.; Hendrika, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 6, 49 N., 6 W.; Tagal, Dordt to Batavia, June 4, 6 N., 24 W.; Anglo-Saxon, London to Shanghai, lat 7.10 N., lon. 24.36 W.

At ST. HELENA, May 31: Queen of the East, Healey, from Manila, and sailed for Liverpool; Montmorency, Sowerby, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Demerara; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, from Penang, and sailed for London June 1; Honigby, v. d. Valk, from Banjowangie, and sailed for Rotterdam; Knight, Reed, from Singapore; 4, Morayshire Mathews, from Foo-Chow-Foo, and sailed for London; Marie Elise, Rocher, from Sourabaya; 5, Ferdinand and Louis, Nolting, from Penang.

The Augustin Grange, troop ship, Cottineau, from Bordeaux to Singapore, in leaving the Gironde, got on shore on the mud banks off the Island of Aix, in the night of July 7, during heavy weather. She has since been floated and taken into Rochfort. Extent of damage not yet ascertained.

The Comet, Todd, which arrived at New York, on June 25 from Hong Kong, had sprung her mainmast head, and sustained other damage, in lat. 29 S., lon. 14 E., in a sudden shift of wind.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne.21	New York	Shanghai	Onward	Jenkins.
— 27	London	Foo-Chow Foo	Yaratilda	Bowness.
May22	Callao	Macao	Grovanin	Selsut. (?)
Jne.26	Off Portland	Do.	Caroline	Matthiessen.
July 8	Deal	Canton	Corea	
— 2	Cork	Hong Kong	Bosphorus	Murphy.
Jne.26	Deal	Macassar	Maria Magdalena	Willenbrink.
— 24	London	China and Barbadoes	Red Riding Hood	
July 3	Cuxhaven	Manila	Glendoveer	Jarvis.
Jne.24	Off the Wight	Singapore	Lincelles	Tidmarsh.
— 26	Deal	Penang	Zenobia	Morton.
July 1	Off Falmouth	Java	Louise	Bruys.
Jne.25	Off Dover	Sourabaya	Anna Lena	Zaal.
— 26	Texel	Batavia	Australia	Jochems.
— 27	Cuxhaven	Do.	Maria Christina	Voss.
— 28	Deal	Do.	Admiral Tromp	Tubergen.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Marianus Willem	Van Duyn.
— 23	Off Portland	Padang	Lewe van Nyerstein	Lamers.
— 23	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Henriette Elizabeth	Susanna.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Johanna en Gertruida	
— 24	Do.	Do.	Deepshaven	Schaap.
— 25	Texel	Do.	Goede Vertrouwen	Kraan.
— 25	Browershaven	Do.	Erasmus	Heiningen.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Cornelia Anthony	Reinders.
— 26	Texel	Do.	Louisa Roelfiena	Sybrandi.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Pollux	Cruys.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Cornelia & Geertruida	Hoeksma.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Stad Enschede	Noordhoek.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Baltimore	Brakke.
— 26	Brouwershaven	Do.	Ouderkerk a d. Amstel	Swart.
— 26	Texel	Do.	Cornelia	De Witt.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Heimann	Luttenberg.
July 1	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Bato	V. d. Burg.
— 2	Off the Lizard	Do.	Davo	Wytenhorst.
Jne.25	Brouwershaven	Akyab	Nederward	Kwakkelstein.
July 7	Falmouth	Do.	Kron Prindsessan	Bothen.
Jne.29	London	Rangoon	Sydney	Grant.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
July 6	London	Amoy, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki	Ocean Gem	Cubbins.
Jun.23	Off Portland	Shanghai	Julia	
— 26	Sunderland	Do.	Moneka	Mayo.
July 3	London	Do.	Tung Yu	Taylor.
Jun.29	Off South Foreland	China	Jacob	Feilcke.
Jun.22	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Abeona	
— 27	London	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Gsenghis Khan	Phelan.
— 28	Do.	Hong Kong & Canton	Heroes of Alma	Woodstock.
— 29	Do.	Hong Kong	Standard	Walshan.
July 2	Do.	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Daphia	Havener.
Jun.24	Cardiff	Manila	Hero	Young.
— 16	Off Dungeness	Batavia	Antonia Petronella	
— 20	Off the Start	Do.	Jeannette & Cornelia	Verhoeven.
— 27	Off Dover	Do.	Scheveningen	v.d.Velde.
July 1	Deal	Do.	Elizabeth	Snoek.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Hendrika	Aalborg.
— 3	London	Do.	Eliza Thornton	Maxwell.
Jun.27	Liverpool	Cardiff & Singapore	Typhoon	Webb.
July 3	Off Folkestone	Singapore	Guinea	Bundesen.
— 1	London	Do. and Bankok	Avondhu	Cunningham.
Jun.25	Glasgow	Sourabaya	Nova Zembla	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai: Harkaway, Cambalu, Juanpore, Fairlight, Gabalva. For Hong Kong: Violet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Lord Macaulay, Vanguard, Red Riding Hood. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Salatiga, Victoria. For Singapore: Gazehound. For Singapore and Penang: Tamar.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Matilde, Arizona, Burdeos of Habana. For Shanghai: Aerolite, Sumatra, Spray of the Ocean. For Hong Kong: Wacousta. For Hong Kong and Canton: Queensberry, Sir Isaac Newton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: O'Thyen, Julia, Christina Agatha. For Batavia and Singapore: Eleonora. For Singapore: Amathea.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Rosella, Patriarch, Samhiri. For Singapore: Congo, Elizabeth.

SPOKEN.

OSIRIS (French ship), Brest to Saigon, May 18, 5 N., 26 W.
JOHANNES ANTHONIUS, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 16, 2 N., 24 W.
GERMANIA, Liverpool to Batavia, May 15, on the Equator, 23 W.
OCTAVIA, for Singapore, May 16, 1 N., 24 W.
IRON AGE, Sourabaya to Falmouth, June 2, 39 N., 30 W.
MORAYSHIRE, Foo-Chow-Foo to London, 35 S., 21, 30 E.
OTTOLINA (Dutch barque), Java to Rotterdam, May 14, 35 S., 21 E.
COREA (ship), Canton to London, May 10, 35 S., 24 E.
AMAZONA (barq.), of Hambh., Sourabaya to Rottm., May 23, 23 S., 1 E.
WATERGENS (Dutch brig), Batavia to Rotterdam, May 4, 36 S., 20 E.
CAROLINA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, June 15, 50 N., 15 W.
EMILIA MARIA PATTON, Java to Cowes, May 28, 38 N., 38 W.
EMILIA HENRIETTA, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 9, 44 N., 21 W.
MINISTER VAN HALL DE HAAS, Ams. to Batavia, June 12, 47 N., 12 W.
VICTOR, bound to Singapore, May 13, 15 S., 36 W.
PRINSES AMALIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 6, 5 N., 23 W.
BULGERSTEYN, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 9, 5 N., 22 W.
VICE ADMIRAL GOBIUS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 8, 4 N., 22 W.
GEERTRUIDA MARIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 8, 4 N., 22 W.
SOLENT, London to Shanghai, May 20, 1 S., 29 W.
ANTILLA, Liverpool to Singapore, May 7, 5 N., 22 W.
WILHELMINA, Rotterdam to Macassar, June 10, 49 N.
LOOPUYT, Hamburg to Batavia, June 14, 49 N., 12 W.
SUSANNAH ELIZABETH, Shields to Batavia, May 10, 4 N., 21 W.
GEERTRUIDA MARIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 14, 1 S., 24 W.
S. v. HEEL, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 19, 6 N, 25 W.
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 6, lat. 5 lon., 22 W.
A three masted sch., Clyde to Ningpo, 27 days out, May 11, 4 N. 20 W.
MARY LEE, Cardiff to Shanghai, May 23, 3 N., 23 W.
LADY ALICE, Toulon to Cochin China, June 22, 21 N., 22 W.
MAGNIFERB (Danish brig), London to Anjer, May 14, lon. 24 W.
NEDERLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 24.
CECROPS, London to Batavia, April 25.
JESSIE BEAZLEY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, March 25, 44 N., 14 W.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Medina, Canton.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Chilo, Athelstan, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Morayshire, Petchelee, Egmont, Strathallan, Shantung, Bacchante, Corea, Humphrey Nelson, Kinnaird, Glencoe, Panic, Weymouth, Strathmore. At Outports: Lord Dalhousie, Henry Moore, Merchantman, Eloise, Rostock.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Robert Small, Knight, Rajah of Cochin, Peter Symons, Procymatia. At Liverpool: Jacatra, Crisis, Champion, Panic, Excelsior, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton. At Outports: America, Commerce, Elizabeth.

From MANILA.—At London: Mary, Avalanche. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Sales, Queen of the East. At Queenstown: Melancthon.

From PENANG.—At London: Isabella Harnett, Rajah of Cochin, Barracouta, America.

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: Kerr, Shantung.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: Pauline.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The past fortnight has not been so encouraging to shipowners as might reasonably have been expected at its commencement. The long continuance of a high price of money is telling more and more upon every branch of commercial enterprise, and we have scarcely known a time when there has been such a complete lull as at present.

For India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope the tonnage on the berth has increased to 63,000 tons. There is a little more activity for the Cape, but for India business generally is dull, and the China berths are fully occupied.

Charters can be obtained here on favourable conditions from Mauritius, the rice ports, from Moulmein for Teak, and also from Java and the Malabar coast; but considerable difficulty is experienced in finding suitable outward freights to combine with them. Coal freights to the eastward continue almost a dead letter, scarcely any contracts having been issued for months past, but we notice with satisfaction a somewhat improved demand for this article for local consumption in China.

41s. per ton is offered for Hong Kong, 47s. 6d. Shanghai, 35s. Manila, 31s. Calcutta, 35s. per ton for mixed cargoes to Madras.

Current freights to Shanghai for vessels on the berth, 40s. to 50s. per on weight and meas.; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meas.; to Japan, 65s. weight, and 60s. meas.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Glendower, from Manila for Cork, which arrived off Crookhaven June 18, had lost sails, &c.

Cape Town, April 27.—The Maria Adriana Van der Heldt, from Batavia for Rotterdam, which arrived in Simon's Bay April 24, had put in for repairs.

The Jane Wakefield, How, which sailed June 15 from Cardiff for Shanghai, put into Queenstown, June 27, leaky, and was towed back to Liverpool, July 1.

The steamer Chevy Chase, which arrived off Liverpool June 26 from Hong Kong, had lost her funnel.

Amsterdam, June 29.—The Pollux, Crays, from Banjoewanjie to this port, was in contact in the Great North Holland Canal, off the Zyper sluice, and had her starboard bow stove in.

The Emma Mathilde (barque), of Lubeck, Behrens, from Liverpool for Batavia, with a general cargo, put into Rio Janeiro, May 27, in distress (with foremast sprung), and will have to discharge part of her cargo.

The Hero, Young, which sailed from Cardiff June 24 for Manila, put into Milford, July 5, through stress of weather.

Table Bay, April 23, Ouderkirk, A. D. Amstel, Grants, from Banjoewanjie, and sailed 27 for Rotterdam; 26, Sydpolen, Fritz, from Stockholm, and sailed 18th May for Batavia; May 12, Maria Adolphina, Bloen, from Batavia, and sailed 15 for Amsterdam.

Simon's Bay, April 24, Maria Adriana, Vander Helts, from Batavia; 15, H.M.'s str. Nimrod, from Singapore: 17, H.M.'s str. Roebuck, from Japan.

LAUNCH OF THE "ARRATOON APCAR."—On the 4th inst. this vessel was launched at Renfrew from the building yard of Messrs. James Henderson and Son. She is 1,500 tons register, fitted with patent diagonal engines of 250-horse power, and her model is strikingly handsome. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Alexander Apcar, one of the members of the firm of Apcar and Co., Calcutta. She is intended to trade between that port and Hong Kong. The same owners have, as already noticed, laid down a paddle steamer on the Thames, intended to run between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

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Samples of the Lead, Price Lists, and every information, had on application to the Company's Works, Old Ford Road, Bow, or to the Secretary, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

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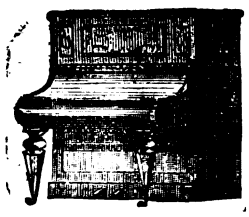

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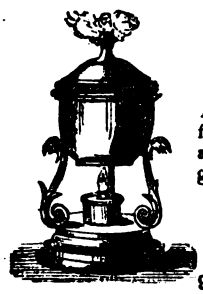

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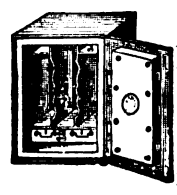

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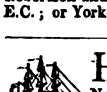

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. III.—No. 65. | LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1861. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER
COMMENCED AT 4 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED
AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			May 19
Kanagawa			„ 20
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 20
Tien-tsin			„ 27
Shanghai	April 10	May 29	June 4
Ningpo			„ 3
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ „	„ 2
Amoy			„ 4
Swatow			„ 7
Hong Kong	„ 26	June 6	„ 12
Canton			„ 10
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	May 27	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 7
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ „
Sarawak			June 12
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	May 11	June 13	„ 20
Penang	„ „	„ 11	„ 22

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong, for Southampton.—Lieut.-Col. Knox, Major Beddingfield, Lieut.-Col. Porter, Lieut. Heathcote, Lieut. Cuttley, Mr. Rogers, Assistant Commissary General, Captain Beasley; Messrs. Clarke, S. C. Walker, T. A. Alderson, and Mr. Cole. For Marseilles.—Messrs. C. C. Rainbow, R. Hamilton, — Salgado, — Whagon, J. Lecarroy, J. Lecarroy, jun., and G. Tuasson. For Gibraltar.—Mr. Pordo. For Alexandria.—Mrs. Schaeffer, Messrs. S. Dixon and Schubert. For Madras.—Lieut.-Col. Butler.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th July, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Redesdale, Ensign Thompson, Mr. S. G. Downs, Mr. D. D. Inglis. To Singapore: Mr. J. Sutherland. From Marseilles, 12th July, to Shanghai: Mr. Markham, Mr. Higson.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August, from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. A. K. Cockran, Mr. J. D. Vaughan. To Hong Kong: Mr. O. Bullock, Mr. Rennie. To Shanghai: Messrs. Cheshire, W. G. Stronach, C. T. Gardner. From Marseilles, 12th August, to Shanghai: Mr. J. Conrad Morf, Mr. F. St. John. To Hong Kong: Mr. Vielle. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. John Gavin. To Singapore: Miss Theresa Collu, Mr. H. Gonzenbach. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Ladage, Mr. Niemer.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. Gilman, Ramsay, F. Blackhead, D. Welsh, A. Brown, — Winstanley, and W. Dieckmann. To Shanghai: Mr. K. C. Dow. To Singapore: Governor-General of Dutch Possessions, lady and son, Mr. T. T. S. de Bech, daughter, Miss de Bech, Miss Scheefmaker and two servants, Mr. Jno. Pryce. From Marseilles, 12th Sept., to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Woods, Mr. A. K. Johnston, Messrs. Inde, Azcarraga, and R. G. Caldecon, Mr. and Mrs. Heira. To Shanghai: Mrs. Parkes,

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. M. H. Dowbiggin, Mrs. Fox and lady friend, Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Bailley de Sufforin, from Nantes: Messrs. Bohour, Thabert, Nicholas, Liques, and Ayat. Per Napoleon III., from London: Mr. A. H. Donald. Per Singapore, from England, &c., for Hong Kong:—the Hon. R. Marsham, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Forth, Mr. and Mrs. Reymer and infant, Mrs. Langley and infant, Mrs. Piggot, Lieut. Hanna Engineer Rollard; Messrs. South Latkins, Nutt, Goodwyn, Harrison, Forckler, Rosa, Villevicencia, Feraldo, Wilson, and Riquera. For Shanghai: Messrs. Fleming, Skeggs, Ensile, Davidson, Beldeston, and Flowers. Per Raven, from Sydney: Mr Smith and Chinese. Per Runnymede, from London: Mr. Rosselet. Per Northfleet, from London: Messrs. Linzan, Crelanney, Villamit, Boot, Dounie, Young, and Kettle.

CONTINUATION OF THE SEMI-MONTHLY MAIL.

The information which we announced in our last number will have apprised our readers of the successful result of our efforts to procure the continuation of the semi-monthly mail. We have now to add that the additional rate of postage will apply to both mails. This arrangement did not come into force with the mail which has just left, and the letters and papers sent by it will have to take their chance of being forwarded by the first steamer from Galle. But as the matter is proceeding in due official course, there is every reason to believe that it will be carried out by the mail of the 20-26th August.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE TWO OVERLAND PARTIES.

We have endeavoured from time to time to make our readers familiar with the narrative of the two expeditions which started some months since—the one from Canton overland to Thibet and India; the other, far less ambitious in aim, from Canton to Hankow. News of both expeditions has reached us by this mail, but there is very little in the intelligence which need be transferred into our columns. The "great overland party," as it is correctly termed by the *China Mail*, has, it seems, reached Kwei-Chau-Fu, 1,203 English miles from Shanghai. Major Sarel writes a description of the voyage from Hankow for the North-China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, but his narrative contains few novel features, although it carries us about a hundred miles further from Shanghai than the account published in our last issue, and dated the 12th April. Major Sarel describes Kinchow, distant from Hankow five days' journey by land, as a flourishing town inhabited by Tartars and Chinese. He gives the value of different articles there as follows:—

"1 Mexican dollar, equal 1,000 cash; tea, 140 cash per catty; charcoal, 1,800 cash per picul of 100 catties; flour, 29 cash per catty."

The description Major Sarel gives of the river above I-Chang agrees with what we have already given. Between I-Chang and Kwei-Chow, the river, he says, is full of rapids, and the navigation at certain seasons of the year impracticable for steamers. He then adds:—

"In a great number of places, in the gorge between I-chang and Kweichow, coal is worked in galleries driven into the hill-sides close to the river; it is worked into bricks with water, and sent in boats down to I-chang, which place they reach in a day. About Kweichow the poppy is cultivated and opium made; we were asked nearly four dollars a catty for it, but the Prefect of the district said that its proper cost was little over two dollars. Raw silk was seen in some shops. Mexican Dollars have always been current at 1,000 cash; we have no more, or they would probably be current here. We got yesterday seventeen hundred and twenty cash for a tael of silver."

The four travellers who formed the "little overland party" reached Shanghai on the 26th May, in one of the American ships of war from Hankow. It will be remembered that they left Canton on the 11th April. The whole trip was performed without any serious accident, or any interruption by Imperialists or insurgents, the people and officers everywhere, with one or two exceptions, showing themselves civil and obliging.

In our last account of the expedition we left the travellers at Ee Chag-ung, from whence they were about to start over the mountains for Chung-Chow. From this place they took boat again to Yoh-chau, a place at the mouth of the Tung-ting Lake, near the centre of Hu-Kwang. The particulars received about this portion of the route are extremely meagre.

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Through the whole trip, from Canton to Yoh-chau, no part of the country was found occupied by rebels; in many places, however, traces of their devastations were still visible, especially in temples and altars of the pagan deities.

On the whole, we cannot but regret that the reports at present received of this novel and interesting journey are so comparatively meagre, but in all probability the travellers are reserving their strength, and will eventually give us a fuller narrative.

JAPAN.

There is no definite news from Japan of an interesting character. There is, however, a rumour that the Japanese are about to send embassies to the Treaty Powers for the purpose of begging off that article in the treaties which opens Yedo from Jan. 1, 1862. It is declared that their objection to this point is so strong that they would rather have recourse to war than concede it and thereby cause disaffection amongst their own people, which might lead to a civil war.

Mr. Rutherford Alcock has just published, at the London Mission, Shanghai, a work entitled "The Elements of Japanese Grammar."

The crop of new silk is reported to be large. Samples of the new teas had been produced. The *Vision* had sailed, bound to London with a cargo of rags.

CHINA.

PEKING.

All is tranquil in the Imperial city; but there is no sign of the Emperor's return.

Mr. Bruce still suspends permission to visit Peking, but his official intercourse with the Chinese is perfectly satisfactory.

Hang-ke, now well-known from Mr. Parkes' narrative of his captivity, and Tsung-lun, the mandarin who met Sir John Bowring at Takoo in 1854, have been appointed Under-Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs to assist Prince Kung, who, from all that is heard about him, appears sincerely to wish to carry out the provisions of the Treaty.

Tsung-lun arrived at Tientsin on the 8th from Peking to treat with Count d'Eulenberg, who has hoisted the Prussian flag and taken up his residence on shore; but it is not known with what powers the Mandarin is invested.

Three separate victories are announced at Chaoyang in Shingking; in the first of which the rebels are said to have been annihilated, only, however, to rise again to lose several hundred men, and finally, in a still greater fight, to lose seven guns and ten matchlocks.

The Emperor is delighted, but begs the victorious general Kosingah to make the most of his opportunities, and follow up the rebels.

A victory, too, is reported near Tsingpu, in which Li, the newly-appointed General at Sungkiang, is reported to have sallied out from his head quarters at Kwangfolin, about ten miles from Sungkiang, and, after a protracted fight, to have destroyed one mounted rebel, for which promotion is given him and the officer he recommends.

TIEN-TSIN.

According to the latest advices the aspect of affairs is more satisfactory. Trade was progressing favourably. The Rebels had retired southward from the provinces of Chih-li and Shantung. They were supposed to be in Honam.

A mandarin had arrived at Tien-tsin to treat with the Prussian Ambassador, Count d'Eulenberg. No less than fourteen committees of defence were established in the city and suburbs to provide for its defence against the Rebels. The Men-fi were in the vicinity of Ta-ming-fu, and Liu-ching-chow, in the provinces of Pecheli and Shang-tung.

THE YANG TSE-KIANG.

At Tsinpoo there has been a slight "misunderstanding" between ourselves and the rebels. The following account of the affair is extracted from the *North China Herald* of June 1:—

On the 24th ult., Captain R. Dew and one or two other naval and military officers went up the river in H. M.'s gun-boat *Flamer* to deliver a letter to the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces in this neighbourhood, intimating that any interference on their part with boats engaged in conveying silk for foreigners from the producing districts to Shanghai, would be treated as a hostile step, and warning them that if they approached within two days' march of Ningpo they would come into collision with the British forces. They proceeded about 40 miles up the river in the steamer, and then in ships' boats, by creeks, to Tsingpo, when a small party, consisting of Captain Dew, Mr. Alabaster, and a boy carrying a white flag on a boat-hook, left the boat and advanced towards the gate. On their approach the walls were manned, and a fire from gingalls and guns was kept up upon them. They exhibited the letter to indicate the object of their visit, but the firing continued. No other course was left than to retire; this they did after placing the letter in the cleft of a bamboo, and sticking it in the ground. This occurred at the same place where the Imperialists were lately repulsed, and twenty-two of the Chinese Foreign Legion killed or wounded. They then returned to the *Flamer*, and arrived here late on last Saturday night. The French steamer *Contest*, with a small iron steamer, having on board the French Admiral and other officers, accompanied the British party up the river, but returned without proceeding to Tsingpo. We believe a party will go up again next week to demand an apology on which occasion the gun-boat will be taken within range of the city wall.

At Hankow the natives were slowly returning, but much uneasiness was felt at the proximity of the Rebels who are at Hwang-chau, a distance of between forty and fifty miles. Several masters of the new crop of black tea were in the market.

Chin-kiang was being closely invested by the Rebels. The British Consulate is removed to Silver Island.

SHANGHAI.

The American expedition has arrived at Shanghai from its trip up the Yangtse river. The Americans have succeeded, as usual, in adopting the course previously followed by the British; no novelty has been developed by this expedition.

Between Shanghai and Soonkong, a number of Imperialist soldiers attacked three native boats under the charge of Europeans, and plundered from them treasure to the extent of 72,000 taels. The case has been laid before the Taoutai in such terms as will doubtless insure a speedy return of the property or its equivalent. The carrying trade with the Northern ports and the Yangtse has passed into the hands of foreigners, who were feeling very uneasy as regards the transit of silk to the Shanghai market.

NINGPO.

The people say that so long as Hangchow holds out there is no fear of the rebels getting Ningpo.

Consul Sinclair and family left in the *Hainan* on the 13th May for Foo-chow, and Mr. Harvey, who succeeds him, had not arrived. This was felt inconvenient by the foreign residents there, as difficulties were arising from the establishment of the foreign inspectors of Customs.

There is no further news from Chapoo, which is still held by the insurgents.

The Chinese steamer *Paoushun* has been on shore near Wanchew, and has received such serious damage that she is quite unfitted to go to sea again.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

The steamers *Confucius* and *Feiloong* left this place for Shanghai after having collected $46,000 of the indemnity money.

SWATOW.

No satisfactory arrangements have been arrived at with the Chinese officials in regard to compensation for the property stolen from Messrs. Bradley and Co.'s premises. The American war vessels *John Adams* and *Dacotah* have been dispatched to take the matter in hand.

HONG KONG.

Among the shipping casualties reported in our last was the loss of the *Osprey*, and mal-treatment of the crew. It appears that the authorities at Hong Kong sent out H.M.S. *Pearl* to the west coast to discover the pirates, and six ruffianly-looking fellows were apprehended on shore by the Mandarins, five of whom were identified by Captain Allen of the *Osprey*, as having been concerned in the attack upon his vessel. They have been taken to Hong Kong for trial.

We mentioned in our last the sale of three vessels by the P. and O. Company. We have now to notice the sale of the *Oriental* for $18,500, to Messrs. Jairuz, Fazul and Co., who intend to make a warehouse of her, and to save the $1,500 a month which they have been paying for storage in Hong Kong.

The *China Mail* of the 12th ult. contains a review of the Rebel movement in China considered in its religious and political aspect.

The passengers from Galle to Hong Kong by the *Singapore*, P. and O. steamer, have written to Captain Wright, acknowledging the "unceasing manner in which he has at all times considerably added to their comforts and amusements," and requesting, at the same time, his acceptance of a silver cup as a remembrance of their pleasant intercourse.

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The great "scandal case" in which Colonel MacMahon and other officers were charged with having injured the character of an officer's wife, still formed food for gossip for that class of individuals whose tastes run riot in such matters.

Mr. George B. F. Swain, R.N., has been appointed as one of the marine surveyors to Government.

Chief Justice Adams was holding the usual sittings of the Supreme Court. We see no mention of Mr. Smale, the new Attorney-General, who, we presume, has entered on his duties.

A sentence of six months' imprisonment has been passed upon Costello, for the embezzlement of coals, the property of his late employers, Messrs. Walker, Borradaile, and Co.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We mentioned in our last that a meeting of the subscribers to the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce was to be held on the 29th May. The following report of the proceedings on the occasion is extracted from the *China Mail*. The *Daily Press* was unable to give them, and is extremely angry in consequence. Nothing can be stranger to quiet and unprejudiced readers in England than the way in which the editors of the local press in the Far East abuse each other :—

A meeting of subscribers to the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Club-house on Wednesday at 3.30 P.M. There were twenty-six gentlemen present. Mr. Perceval moved that Mr. Murray take the chair. On occupying the chair, Mr. Murray remarked that those present were aware that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of carrying out what was very much wanted here, namely, a Chamber of Commerce. It was a singular thing, he said, that such a large mercantile community as was to be found here, should still be without anything of this kind, but there had long been a desire to have it established. He pointed out the objects that a Chamber of Commerce was calculated to serve, and had no doubt that all would be agreed as to the utility of such an institution, particularly in one of its functions, namely, the arbitration of disputes. He then called upon Mr. Walkinshaw, who proposed the following as the rules and regulations. They had been taken principally from those of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce :—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE HONG KONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. That the Society be styled the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.
2. That the object of the Chamber shall be to watch over and protect the general interests of Commerce, to collect information on all matters of interest to the mercantile community, and to use every means within its power for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and others thereupon; to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated; to receive references, and to arbitrate between disputants—the decisions in such reference to be recorded for future guidance.
3. That all mercantile firms and persons engaged or interested in the commerce or shipping of China shall be eligible for admission as members in the manner hereafter described, and on payment of $100 for firms and $50 for single individuals for the current year, and an annual subscription of $100 payable in advance on 1st January.
4. That candidates for admission, proposed by one member, and seconded by another, shall be ballotted for, and a majority of votes shall decide the election.
5. That voting by proxy or by members whose subscriptions are in arrear be not allowed, and that each firm be restricted to one vote.
6. That in the absence from the colony of all the partners in a firm, their representative by power of attorney shall be entitled to a vote.
7. That the Chamber retains to itself the right of expelling any of its members, such expulsion to be decided by the votes of three-fourths of the members of the Chamber.
8. That any number of members not less than seven, in addition to the committee, shall be held to constitute a general meeting called in conformity with the rules of the Chamber for the despatch of ordinary business.
9. That the business and funds of the Chamber be managed by a committee of seven members, consisting of chairman, vice-chairman, and five members, to be elected annually at a general meeting of the Chamber in the month of May. In the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman, the committee to choose another from its members. Four to form a quorum, and the chairman in cases of equality to have the casting vote in addition to his own.
10. That the committee shall meet on such day of every fortnight as it may fix to be most convenient for the transaction of business, and that its proceedings be laid on the table open to the inspection of members, subject to such regulations as the committee may deem expedient.
11. That in case of a vacancy in the committee, it shall be filled up *pro tempore* by the committee until the next general meeting, and that they have the power to appoint a sub-committee from their own number for any purpose whatever.
12. That a paid secretary be elected by the committee, such election to be subject to confirmation at the next ensuing general meeting.
13. That the general meetings of the Chamber be held on 1st May and 1st November of each year, and that special general meetings shall be called by the chairman, or in his absence by the vice-chairman, or by his order, on the requisition of any five firms or individuals, members of the Chamber, to be held within ten days subsequent to the receipt of such requisition.
14. That all proceedings of the committee be subject to approval or otherwise of general meetings duly convened.
15. That the committee be empowered to make bye-laws which shall not be of any force until approved of at a general meeting.
16. That an annual report of the proceedings be prepared, and after being approved at a general meeting, printed and circulated.
17. That all disbursements shall be made on orders signed by the secretary, and countersigned by the chairman or vice-chairman; and all accounts shall be submitted to, and audited, by two members of the Chamber at each annual meeting.
18. That the above rules be added to or altered only by a majority of the members of the Chamber present at a general meeting, of which previous notice of ten days has been given.
19. That the foregoing rules be printed, and an authenticated copy subscribed by each member on admission, be kept as part of the records of the Chamber.

The Chairman said he did not purpose to ask them to pass these rules at the present meeting; they could not then have sufficient time to examine and criticise them. They would, therefore, be printed and circulated among the members, and be considered at another meeting which would shortly be held. At the same time it seemed desirable, as this appeared to be a full meeting, to proceed to elect a committee, including a chairman and vice-chairman. It seemed rather out of order to elect a committee before these rules were passed, but unless any gentleman present objected to Rule No. 9 (which empowered the election of a committee) being passed at the present meeting, the election could be proceeded with.

A member said he did not see why the rules as at present proposed should not be passed at once—they had been seen by the subscribers.

The Chairman explained that they had since undergone alteration.

After a general conversation which lasted for a few minutes, it was moved by Mr. Purdon, and seconded by Mr. Nissen, that Rule No. 9 be passed.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the next thing they would have to do would be to proceed with the election of seven members to act as a committee. He requested those present to write down the names of whoever they proposed as members of committee, having the goodness to distinguish the names of those whom they selected as chairman and vice-chairman.

The election then took place with the following result :—Chairman of committee, Mr. Perceval; Vice-chairman, Mr. Walkinshaw; members, Messrs. Murray, P. Campbell, Gibb, Delano, and Reddie.

The Chairman inquired whether any gentleman present had any proposition to make with regard to the business before them; if no gentleman had anything farther to say, he believed the object of the meeting had been attained. At the next meeting, the rules and regulations would be again submitted for approval.

This closed the business.

The following certified minutes of meeting has been kindly supplied to us :—

HONG KONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hong Kong Chamber Commerce," held pursuant to notice, at the Club House, on Wednesday the 29th of May, 1861.

Present—Messrs. Perceval, Chomley, Macandrew, Reddie, Duns, Brodersen, Nissen, Sharp, Purdon, Cryder, Baldwin, Lapraik, Noble, Maclellan, Still, Linstead, P. Campbell, Maclean, Gibb, Delano, P. Dhunjeebhoy, Johanus, Murray, Johnson, and Bosman.

It was moved by Mr. Perceval, and seconded by Mr. Walkinshaw, "That Mr. Murray be invited to take the chair, and Mr. Johnson to act as honorary secretary to the meeting."

The Chairman having briefly alluded to the objects of the meeting, called upon Mr. Walkingshaw to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. C. F. Still:—"That the Honorary Secretary be requested to read the proposed rules and regulations for the Chamber."

The rules and regulations having been read accordingly, the Chairman stated that it was not proposed to pass them at this meeting, but that copies would be printed and circulated for the information of the members, to be confirmed or revised at the next general meeting, which will be called at an early date, when the by-laws also to be adopted by the committee will be submitted for consideration. It would, however, be necessary for the meeting to settle the number of members to compose the committee before proceeding to elect them – in fact to make an exception in favour of rule No. 9.

It was then moved by Mr. Purdon, and seconded by Mr. Nissen,—"That Rule No. 9 of the proposed rules and regulations be confirmed by the meeting." Carried unanimously.

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Votes of the members present were then taken in election of the committee, the result of the scrutiny being as follows:—

Mr. ALEXANDER PERCEVAL, Chairman.
„ W. WALKINSHAW, Vice-chairman.
„ C. W. MURRAY.
„ P. CAMPBELL.
„ J. D. GIBB.
„ W. DELANO,
„ R. M. REDDIE.

The Chairman then declared the above-named gentlemen to be duly elected, and the business before the meeting to be concluded.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Murray terminated the proceedings.

C. W. MURRAY, Chairman.

F. B. JOHNSON, Honorary Secretary.

CANTON.

We mentioned in our last the case of Captain Libbey, an American, having shot the cook on board his vessel, the *Orion*. He has been declared not guilty, and "honourably acquitted" of the offence charged, and a perusal of the evidence brought forward at the trial leads us to believe that this verdict is correct, and that the case was one of "justifiable homicide."

The *Friend of China* is extremely severe on our review, some time since, of Mr. Brown's book on Cochin China, the perusal of which has afforded them "a good deal of pleasure, and no small amount of intellectual profit." We are leashed with *The Times* in the reprimand which we receive, and are told that while the writers are deliberately blind to all that is good in the book, "all that is peccant is ungenerously commented on." We can only say that we wrote without prejudice what we believed to be the truth, of Mr. Brown's narrative.

Mr. H. S. Parkes has returned from the North, to take up his former position as British Commissioner. It has been stated that Mr. Parkes will leave for England to represent to our Government the difficulties of our position with regard to the contending parties in China. There appears, however, no ground for the rumour.

It is said that there is no prospect of our troops leaving Canton until the month of September next.

A missionary expedition up the Canton river has lately been made, and places unvisited hitherto, as well as places more familiar, have been visited by the Rev. Dr. Legge and his two friends, Mr. Chalmers and Mr. Hawke, accompanied by the Doctor's teacher, Yam, the church treasurer, A-muk, the colporteur, Leong-nan-shing, and two servants. A full account of this interesting journey appears in the *Overland Register* of June 12. The party left Canton on the 1st of May, on board "a beautiful Ho-tow, spacious, and bright with fresh paint and gilding." Wherever they stopped the people came out of the fields, and were very friendly, eagerly receiving books. Pleasantly does Dr. Legge chronicle their route along the "East River." Mountain heights, noble streams, and meadows deliciously green, are all described with feeling and delight. Once more he listens to the skylark, and with that song, unheard for several years, the old joys of his boyhood come back once more. Then they have pleasant walks along the river's banks, and pleasant snatches of Scotch song or hymn reminds them of "Auld Lang Syne." The following extracts, taken from the letter, will, we think, interest our readers:—

We landed not far from Hop-chuk Chow, near a Buddhist temple of small dimensions, but forming a striking object, built upon the side of the rock. We found it in good repair, and dedicated to T'am Seen-Shing, a man of the Sung dynasty, as the attendant priest told me. The priest himself was in good condition, but on the way to bad, through the use of opium, for smoking which we found all the apparatus in readiness in his own apartment. On the wall was a sheet tract, with illustrations, against the drowning of female infants, which he gave me in exchange for a tract. Bad as Buddhism and Taouism are, it may be a question whether they do not keep before the people some moral lessons which it would be a pity to take from them violently. The system must pass away gradually, as they are supplanted by the higher and completer teachings of the Gospel.

Pok-lo, on lat. 23.10 and long. 114-23, is walled, like all other cities of the same degree in China, but it is not a place of large population or of flourishing trade. I should think the inhabitants may amount to about 15,000. Shek-lung, on the west, and Wye-chow, to the east, have attracted all the commerce of the district. Much of the space within the walls is unbuilt upon, and at the east end are two small pleasant hills, the tops of which are largely composed of shells. The houses and shops are poor, the only exception being the temples and ancestral halls. It cannot be said of the Chinese, that they dwell in ceiled houses, while their gods are in mean habitations. We visited the temple of Confucius next day, and found images of the sage, of his four assessors, and of the twelve more distinguished of his followers. The mass of the disciples in the courts were only represented by their spirit-tablets. I had a long conversation with the schoolmaster resident at it, who has under his training a few more advanced pupils. He seemed open enough to conviction, but happening to go by mistake into his bedroom, I found the opium pipe and lamp, so that there is not much hope of him.

We resolved to spend the forenoon in distributing tracts and preaching in the streets, when, just as we were leaving the boat, four young gentlemen from the *nga-moon* came on board, and wished for some conversation on "the doctrines of Jesus." I discoursed to them for some time from the first paragraph of the 1st Cor., ch. xv. When they left us, we went on shore, and spent a toilsome couple of hours, though the people heard us gladly.

By 2 o'clock the boat was full of visitors—Christians that had been baptised last year, and friends who wished to be baptised now. Most applicants were from Chuk-un, but three brethren had come as far as from Nam-shea-t'ong and Mooey-lung, two villages eight or ten miles on the way from Pok lo to Lo-fow mountain, and reported that there were many in their neighbourhood also who believed. I preached and exhorted from Acts xi. 19-23, and afterwards we examined about a dozen applicants. Three were from Pok-lo, and the rest from Chuk-un. All possessed considerable knowledge, and could repeat the Commandments. There were two lads who were there contrary to the wishes of their friends, but they declared that they must obey God rather than man. One little fellow, only nine years old, was presented by his brother, and repeated accurately and distinctly nearly the whole of our Christian primer. Great pains must have been taken with him by his instructor; and this was one of the best proofs of the genuineness of the whole movement.

COCHIN CHINA.

The news from Saigon is by no means favourable. The French appear to make no progress in colonising the country, nor in subsidising its rulers. The mortality of the force is excessive, and unless some terms be come to soon, further augmentations of troops will be required.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A notification has just been issued by the acting Spanish Consul here, to the effect "that all foreign vessels leaving this port for Manila, Sual, Yloilo, and Zambuanga, as being the only ports opened to foreigh trade in the Philipine islands, without due documentation from the Spanish Consul at this place, such vessels will unavoidably incur a very heavy fine at their arrival at any of the above-named ports, besides other responsibilities to which these might be liable."

SIAM.

BANKOK.

The *Lavinia* and *Hannah Salkeld* are loading for Europe. Sugar is in moderate supply. Sapanwood, plentiful. Pepper, rates advanced to 11 taels. Hides, scarce. Hemp, supply small.

BORNEO.

H.M.'s steamer *Charybdis*, the Hon. Captain Vreane, returned to Singapore on the 15th June from Muka. Mr. St. John, the British Consul-General to Brune, proceeded up the river accompanied by the armed boats of the *Charybdis*, and delivered to the Chiefs of the place, Pangerans, Diepa, and Wahar, the Sultan's firman ordering them to thrown down their defences, and receive Sir James Brooke as his representative. Mr. St. John was received with great respect, and implicit obedience to the behests of the Sultan was promised. The forts are said not to be so strong as was supposed, and the feeling amongst the chiefs, as well as people, was in favour of submission. It was thought that Sheriff Massahore would give himself up if he received a promise that his life would be spared.

JAVA.

The news received by this mail is to the 14th of June. The programme of colonial policy of the new ministry in the Netherlands had caused great disappointment.

The news from the South and East division of Borneo contains nothing of importance. The result of a renewed and energetic attempt to capture Antasarie was still unascertained.

The earthquakes on the west coast of Sumatra still continued, but with less violence than at first. Accounts had been received of the great devastation caused by a sea quake on the island of Simoon on the 9th March, in which 778 persons perished.

Intelligence had been received by telegraph from Djocjocarta, of an attempt to excite a disturbance by a small party of sixty or seventy persons, which was at once repressed. Disaffection to the Netherlands rule appears to have had nothing to do with the affair, which arose entirely out of local events.

There was a great dullness in all mercantile affairs. The firm of Macmillan, Marten, and Co., at Sourabaya, had stopped payment. The debts were estimated at 750,000 guilders, and it was feared that the assets would not nearly reach the half of that amount.

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MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The Chinese pirates are again infesting the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, and during the absence of the *Charybdis* on the coast of Borneo there is no steamer at Singapore capable of pursuing them. It seems a great error to leave Singapore and our trade in those seas unguarded. The Dutch Government acts more vigorously in this matter, and has a number of steamers cruising in different parts of the Archipelago for the suppression of piracy.

On June 10 the Singapore Rifle Volunteers had a match for two prizes; one offered by the Governor and the other by the corps. Mr. Murray, a sub-officer of the corps, was declared victor, having scored nineteen shots, being the highest numbers at the three distances of 100, 150, and 200 yards. The next day the match was resumed, and Mr. Murray again carried off the prize.

Her Majesty's steamer *Chesapeake*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Jones, having left Hong Kong on the 21st May, arrived at Singapore on June, 8 *en route* for England.

The French steam-ship *Soane*, Mons. Callas, arrived on the 7th ult., having left Saigon on the 2nd with 293 passengers, *en route* for Bourbon.

The new steamer *City of Nantes* continues to run between this and Bankok, and is a great convenience to the public. She left on the 11th June for Bankok.

The *Straits Times* in noticing the "transfer question," says:

We cannot suppose that any Government would be so insane as to attempt to impose Customs duties, and if we are to be taxed, the impost will probably come in the shape of an Income-tax,—a method of levying revenue the most obnoxious possible to the native population. It will be argued that we are putting an extreme case, and suggesting improbabilities, if not impossibilities. But let our new rulers at the Colonial-office look to it, that they do not, as in the fable, "destroy the bird to get faster at the eggs,"—and in attempting a self-supporting military post, drive away the traders, and destroy a flourishing and increasing trade.

PENANG.

The following items are from the *Penang Argus*:—

Her Majesty's steamer *Simoom* made her appearance from Madras in our harbour on the 11th June with Brigadier Babbington on board, who arrived and left to hold his new position as Brigadier of the Straits under the usual salute.

At last a native has come forward to "bag" the tiger and the $200. He purposes, we understand, trapping him, and is very confident of success, but (discreetly enough) will not reveal his *modus operandi*.

Another "mad" buffalo made his appearance in our streets It appears that he broke loose somewhere in the direction of the Prangin, where, having slightly gored one man, he came tearing down Beach-street, where he wounded a peon and a convict, the latter, now in hospital, severely hurt. The police, headed by Inspector Magness, who has bitter reminiscences of such adventures, went in pursuit, but the brute ultimately escaped, and is still *non est*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BEHRENS.—On the 15th inst., at Oak House, Fallowfield, near Manchester, the wife of Edward Behrens, Esq., of a son.

HANMER.—On the 11th inst., at Cairness, Aberdeenshire, the seat of J. W. Gordon, Esq., the wife of Captain F. H. Hanmer, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a son.

HICKS.—On the 16th inst., at Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, the wife of Colonel William Charles Hicks, of a daughter.

HOW.—On the 15th inst., at 29, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, the wife of Thomas How, Esq., of a son.

LITTLE.—On the 19th inst, at Vanbrugh fields, Blackheath, the wife of J. M. Little, Esq., of a son, still-born.

MENDS.—On the 9th inst, at 3, Blomfield-crescent, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of Captain W. R. Mends, R.N., C.B, of a son.

WITHINGTON.—On the 15th inst., at the Dane John, Canterbury, the wife of Captain Withington, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUXEY—BULLARD.—At Shanghai, on the 26th May, by the Rev. John Hobson, Walter Buxey, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, to Jane, second daughter of William Bullard, Ross, King's County, Ireland.

COMPTON—BURRARD.—On the 9th inst., at Lyndhurst, by the Rev. Berdmore Compton, the Rev. John Compton, rector of Minesteed and Lyndhurst, to Laura, third daughter of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, Bart.

DICKSON—NORTH.—On the 10th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Major Dickson, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Charlotte Maria, widow of Dudley, Lord North.

DOWNES—CHALMERS.—On the 3rd inst, at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. H. Monsarrat, John Downes, Esq., late of Kinlet, Salop, to Caroline Augusta, widow of the late Captain J. H. Chalmers, 4th Rifles, East India Company's Service.

EDWARDS—BALLEY.—On the 4th June, in San Francisco, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Henry Ferne Edwards, of Hong Kong, to Lizzie Teresa Balley, daughter of the late W. G. Balley, Esq., of London.

MAW—BROWN.—On the 18th inst., at Hemingstone Church, Suffolk, by the Rev. R. H. Cobbold, rector of Broseley, and late Archdeacon of Ningpo, George Maw, F.L.S., F.S.A., of Benthall Hall, Broseley, Shropshire, to Frederica Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Brown, vicar of Hemingstone, Suffolk.

WROTTESLEY—DENISON.—On the 18th inst., at St. Martin's Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Orlando Forester, the Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, eldest son of Lord Wrottesley, to the Hon. Augusta Denison, second daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Lord Londesborough.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER.—On the 15th inst., at Milton Abbott, Devonshire, in his 91st year, Robert Alexander, Esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service.

BERRY.—Drowned at Bankok, on the 16th May, — Berry, master of the barque *Celerity*, by falling from a boat into the river.

CARVALHO.—At Macao, on the 8th June, Ricardo H. de Carvalho.

DEWAR.—On the 19th inst., at Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, in his brother's house, James William Dewar, Major 97th Regt., second son of the late Sir James Dewar, Chief Justice, Bombay, aged 33.

KIMBALL.—At Bankok, on the 15th May, S. Kimball, late of Shanghai.

OSGOOD.—At sea, Horace, son of Captain Osgood, of the American ship *J. W. White*, aged 19 years.

ROBERTS.—On the 15th inst., at Southampton, Capt. Richard Roberts, of the P. and O. Company's Service, aged 39.

WAN DOOT.—At Telloh, Blangah, on the 18th June, Inche Wan Doot, aged 31, nephew of H. H. the Tomunggong.

YOUNG.—At Hong Kong, on the 5th June, Mrs. J. Young.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

JAPAN.—KANAGAWA.

IMPORTS.—Transactions in imports have been very limited, the only inquiry being for grey shirtings and camlets, and those in small quantities. Grey shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece $2. 45c. to $2. 50c.; ditto 8 lbs., $2 70c. to $2. 85c.: white shirtings, $2. 40c. to $2. 60c.; white spots, $285 last sale; dyed ditto, $3. 90c. to $4; white brocades, $2. 85c. to $2. 90c.; dyed ditto, $3. 90c. to $4.; chintzes, red, $2. 30c. to $2. 35c.; assorted, $2. 40c. to $2. 60c.; camlets, per piece $21. 50c. to $23; ditto best, $24; velvets, dyed, $5. 50c. to $6.

EXPORTS.—Fish oil, per picul, $4. to $4. 80c.; gall nuts, $6 to $6. 50c.; vegetable wax, $14; bees' wax, $35; mother-o'-pearl shells, $1. to $1. 50c.; iron, $2. 80c. to $3. 20c.; copper bolts, $17. 50c. to $18; copper nails, $18 to $19; copper plates, $17. 50c. to $18; copper wire, $20 to $21; coir, $3. 50c.; cassia, $3 to $5. 80c.; tea, ordinary, $1. 50c. to $4; common to good ditto, $7. 50c. to $10; fair to good ditto, $15 to $21; good to fine ditto. $22 to $27; finest, $30 to $33; tobacco, inferior, $4. 50c.; seaweed, large, $3. 50c.; small, $1. 80c. to $1. 90c.; cut, $2. 50c. to $3; mushrooms, new, $21 to $22; isinglass, $22 to $24; fokling, $1. 50c. to $3. 50c.; sharks' fins, $13; sulphur, $2 to $2. 80c.; saltpetre, $13 to $14; cuttlefish, $8 to $9. Tea: But a very small business in this article has been done during the past month; tea suitable for shipment to England being scarce; settlements are estimated at from 700 to 800 piculs; medium kinds are from $1 to $2 per picul lower, and there is but a small quantity fine leaf on the market for which former rates are asked. Musters of the new crop are arriving and a few piculs of very fine have been settled at $28 per picul. Silk:—The unfavourable accounts from home have to a great extent checked purchases, and dealers being anxious to realise prices continue to decline, from the highest rates a reduction has been established of fully $50 to 55 per picul on the common and inferior grades of $25 to 30 on medium, and $15 to 20 on the fine. Quotations, Ida, No. 1 & 2 none, No. 2 & 3, $460 to $480. Mybask, No. 1 & 2 $490 to $515, No. 2 & 3, $460 to 485, Sodai, No. 1 & 2 none: No. 2 & 3, $380 to 400. Re-reeled, No. 1 & 2 $450 to 500; No. 2 & 3, $310 to 430. The total export of Silk from 1st July, 1860, to 7th April, 1861, as follows:—England, 1,917 bales; Shanghai, 7,584 bales: Hong Kong, 191 bales; total, 9,692 bales.

NAGASAKI.—There is no change of any consequence to notice on our last report. The new season's teas were shortly expected.

TIEN-TSIN.

A fortnight's clearances are thus reported—75,000 pieces grey shirtings, 24,000 pieces white ditto, 10,000 pieces T cloths, 15,000 pieces white spots, 18,000 pieces brocades, 8,000 pieces chintz. Quotations:—Grey shirtings, 5¼ to 7 catty, Tls. 2.3 to 2.5.0. 7¼ catty, Tls. 2.55; sales 30,000 pieces. White shirtings, 56 reed, Tls. 2.20; 64 reed, Tls. 2.4.5.; 70 reed, Tls. 2 6.5., sales 11,000 pieces. Blue shirtings, Tls. 3.6.0; red shirtings, Tls. 3.40, T-cloths 4¼ to 5½ catty, Tls. 1.3.5. to 1.5.0.; sales 8,000 pieces. Spotted Shirtings, White, Tls. 2.40; sales 2,500 pieces. Coloured, Tls. 2.7.0.; sales 1,000 pieces. Chintzes, Tls. 1.4.5.; sales 3,000 pieces. Handkerchiefs, blue and bronze, mace 5 per doz. Brocades, White, Tls. 2.1.5; sales, 3,000 pieces. Coloured, 2.6.5. per piece; sales 3,000 pieces. Damasks, Blue, Tls. 4.4.0.; sales, 100 pieces. Coloured, Tls. 4.2.; dimities, white, 12 yards, Tls. 1.7.0.; sales 127 pieces. Grey sheetings, 40 yards, 11 catty, Tls. 2.9.0.; 12 catty, Tls. 3.2.0. American goods: Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 2.9.0.; sales 3,800 pieces. Jeans, 30 yards, Tls. 2.75; sales 3,000 pieces. Camlets, Dutch, Tls. 24; English, Tls. 16. Lastings, Tls. 11. Spanish stripes, no demand. Long ells, HH Scarlet, Tls. 6.5.0. Assorted, Tls. 6.0.0. Iron, no demand. Lead, Tls. 6.5.0. per picul. Tin, Tls. 26 per picul. Tin plates, Tls. 5.5.0. per box. Window Glass, Tls. 3.3.0. to 4.0.0. per box. Ratans, white, Tls. 5.5.0.; yellow, Tls. 3.5.0; black, Tls. 2.4.0. per box. Sandalwood, Tls. 10 to 13 per picul. Sapanwood, large, Tls. 3.5.0. per picul. Mangrove bark, no demand. Alum, Tls. 1.2.5. per picul. Putchuck, Tls. 10 per picul. Pepper, white, none. Black, Tls. 7 per picul. Sugar, white, Tls. 6; brown, Tls. 2.8. per picul. Sugar candy, Tls. 7 per picul. Rice, Tls. 1.6.0. per picul.

SHANGHAI.—There is considerable demand for manufactured goods for transhipment to the new ports, which tends greatly to relieve this

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market, although no doubt formerly they were supplied, to a certain extent by the Chinese merchants from Shanghae. Five vessels have left for Tien-t-in, and five for Hankow during the past fornight with full cargoes, whilst to the former port four vessels are now under despatch, and two to the latter. There is not much demand for American goods, and but a few local sales only have been made of the favourite marks of drillings. The clearances of the fortnight, exclusive of the shipment to Hankow and Tien-tsin, are reported as under:—Shirtings, 38,000 pieces grey, and 9,000 pieces white; T cloths, 5,000 pieces; spotted shirtings, 6,000 pieces; American goods, 28.500 pieces drills, 6000 pieces sheetings, and 1,000 jeans, stocks 250,000 pieces drills, 12.500 pieces sheetings, and 8,750 pieces jeans; camlets, 170 pieces; lastings, 40 pieces.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The sales of the fortnight are reported as under:—grey shirtings, 8lbs. to 9½lbs., 11,000 pieces, at $2. 20c. to $3; T-cloths 20,000 pieces, 6½lbs to 8 lbs, $1. 80c. to $2; American drills, 1,000 pieces, at $3. 40c.; American sheetings, 1,500 pieces, at $3. 25c. to $3. 50c.

CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight are reported as under:—yarn, 118 bales; shirtings, 2.750 pieces grey and 1,000 pieces white—scarlet long ells, 100 pieces; betel nut, 1 400 piculs; sapanwood, 150 piculs; lead, 100 piculs; quicksilver, 100 flasks; hoop iron, 650 piculs (at $3. 15c. to $3 50c.).

HONG KONG.—Sales of the fortnight: yarn, 600 bales; shirtings, 5.000 pieces grey and 1.000 pieces white; long ells, 500 pieces; black pepper (of which there have been large supplies) 1,000 piculs: besides a large quantity of damaged goods sold at auction. Coals: shipments have been made to Shanghai, yet still $10 for English steam and $6 for Sydney, are the full quotations for cargoes afloat. Shanghai: the demand appears to have improved owing to the impetus given to the navigation by steam on the Yangtsze. The following quotations would warrant the belief that the abundance of coal about Hankow is either a report not demonstrable by facts or otherwise, that the quality must be unsuitable. Engiish steam 13 to 14 taels; Japan, 7 to 8 taels: Sydney, 10 to 11 taels. Flour: although the market has been relieved of large quantities by re-exports, still Gallego and Haxall are dull at $8 to $9. American beef is quoted $6 per barrel wholesale, and pork about $13. The quotations for canvass, rope, &c., show a heavy loss.

CHINA.—EXPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—TEA (BLACK).—There has been very little passing since last report; settlements only reach 1 900 chests, say 1,000 chests Ningchows at 24 to 25 taels, and 200 chests very common Flowery Pekoe at 20 taels. Total settlements to date are now 76.780 chests against 272,950 same time last year. The stocks consist of 2 000 chests Ningchow and 4,000 chests of other kinds of Congou, chiefly common; 400 chests new and 300 chests old Flowery Pekoe. Prices are without alteration, and the small stocks are firmly held for higher prices than are likely to be given at this period of the season. From Hankow musters of new teas have reached here, and are found to be of very good quality. Nothing very reliable is known as to probable opening prices, but it is likely that they will leave a good margin for profit, if common prudence be exercised by buyers there.—In Greens there is little to report; on this market only 600½ chests have been settled, the chief transactions again having taken place at Ningpo. Settlements to date are, China teas, 140,400½ chests; Japan teas, 48,800½ chests against a total last season at same time of 442,116½ chests.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—New Congous have arrived very freely the last few days, the supplies having already amounted to 35,000 chests; of which 6,500 chests are under contract to foreigners. Supplies come forward daily at the rate of 6,000 to 7,000 chests. The quality of the crop is decidedly an inferior one, the weather during the time of picking having been very unfavourable, and the quantity of first-class tea is very limited. There have been as yet no arrivals of Souchongs or Congous from the Sinchune district. About 100 chests of Flowery Pekoe are to hand, further arrivals being shortly expected. Oolongs are not expected before a week hence, and Scented Teas, now in course of preparation, will be on the market in three or four days. The new Congou Market was opened on 31st May at very irregular prices, ranging from 29 to 30 taels short, for second to first-class quality, to the extent of nearly 10.000 chests, one parcel of 200 chests, very inferior tea, only fetching 19 taels short.

AMOY.—The first of the new season's Orange Pekoes are to hand to the extent of 6,190 ½ chests, but out of these the proportion of really fine tea is very small. For the best $19 to $20 is asked, but the market has not yet been opened. A few musters of Congou have arrived. but these are not of the finest quality. No musters of finer quality Oolongs from the Ning-yong district are to hand. It is reported, however, that the finest will cost $25 to $26 laid down here.

CANTON.—The intelligence regarding the new Congous is very contradictory. That some Oonams and Oopacks may be expected shortly, there is no doubt. Advices overland have been received, stating that the market at Hankow for Oopacks has actually opened by the settlement of 16 chops at 22 to 25 taels short, and as these rates will pay the owners better than sending them to Canton, orders have, it is said, been sent up hurriedly to alter the destination of the teas. The duty and freight on Hankow teas are estimated at 6 taels. It should be observed that the natural difficulties of the transit from the western tea districts, are greatly increased as Canton is approached, on account of narrow passes, rapids, &c., and therefore it is that Hankow possesses the advantage over Canton. The intelligence from Hankow and Foo-chow relative to the new teas having naturally made foreigners less anxious to invest in old, the little business transacted in Congous has been at a reduction of 2 taels. The sales of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congous, 6 chops Oonams and Oopacks at 20½ to 28½ taels; 900 half-chests, Canton packed, at 18 to 19 taels. Scented Teas, 500 boxes Orange Pekoe at 26 to 27 taels, and 1,600 boxes Caper at 25 to 31 taels. Country Greens, 1,400 packages, at 37 to 47 taels for Gunpowder and Imperial, 27 to 42 taels for Young Hyson. 32 to 40 taels for Hyson, and 22 to 28 taels for Hyson Skin. Canton Greens, 3,200 half-chests Young Hyson at 17 to 26 taels, 700 half-chests, 3,500 boxes Gunpowder at 19 to 22 taels, and 300 chests Skin at 16 to 17 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai.—During the fortnight the transactions are estimated at 650 bales, bought at about 5 taels to 10 taels per picul reduction, which will lay down the silk in Europe at a higher cost than last mail, in consequence of the advance in the rate of exchange. One or two hanks of new silk have been shown, but little opinion of the crop can be formed from them. Some boats have lately been robbed of a considerable amount of bullion whilst on their way to the silk country, and it is possible this may somewhat interfere with the early arrival of the new crop and increase the cost by rendering an expensive convoy necessary. Quotations are:—Tsatlees, Nos 1, 2 and 3: none; middling to good No. 4, 365 to 385 taels per picul; No. 5 and common, 320 to 355 taels. Hangchow Tsatlees, Hong: none. Yuenfa and Hainings: 260 to 360 taels. Taysaams, Nos. 1 and 2: none; 2½ to fair 3. 280 to 300 taels; 4 and 5, and common, 235 to 265 taels. Sewhings: 270 to 310 taels. Laeyongs: 240 to 250 taels. Throwns: 310 to 370 taels.

CANTON.—Contracts have been made of the new crop during the fortnight to the extent of 200 piculs for shipment to England. The following are the current quotations: Cumfook, re-reeled $430 to $440 for No. 1; Loonkong, No. 1, $390 to $400; Gowkong $376.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS.—Cassia Lignea: Settlements are reported at Macao at $15. 50c. to $16, there being a stock on the market of 800 piculs. At Canton the quotation is nominal at $17. 50c., no settlements reported, and little if any stock on hand. Cassia buds: Macao, $33 to $35, none; Canton, $36, none. Cassia oil: Macao. $240, no buyers, stock 60 piculs; Canton, $265, no settlements. Star Aniseed: Macao. $15 to $15. 50c., no settlements reported, stock moderate. Aniseed oil: Macao, sales of 60 piculs reported at $140 to $145, stock heavy; Canton, $160, no settlements. Rhubarb: There is a little of the new crop at Canton. for which exorbitant rates are required. Vermillion: Canton, $37 per box. Galangal is scarce and wanted at $4 to $4. 25c.

MANILA.—Since our last the arrival of the *Nueva Engracia* from Liverpool and *Tiempo* from Singapore with further supplies of goods, dealers having fairly supplied themselves ex *Julio*, *Soberana*, *Jesusa*, *Joaquina*, *Victoria*, and *Pepita*, demand has been languid, and sales during the fortnight have not been heavy. Large sales were made to arrive ex *Nueva Engracia*. Plain cottons have changed hands at former rates. Coloured fabrics are difficult of sale unless at low prices Current Sugar has advanced 25 cents. per picul, but only little has been done. Unclayed kinds have sold at former rates. Current hemp is selling at $3. 62½c. to $3. 68¾c. per picul.

SINGAPORE.—The demand for European manufactures is still without any improvement, and the amount of clearances during the fortnight even smaller than before. The arrivals, however, are small, and as the shipments from Great Britain are on a reduced scale, stocks will gradually work off even at the present low scale of clearances; when, and not till then, some improvement in prices may be looked for. In exports a moderate amount of business has been done, and prices have not, as a rule, undergone any particular change. Tin has continued in fair inquiry for Europe and prices are steady at last mail's rate. Gambier has not been quite so much wanted, and within the last few days has given way slightly in price.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 4¼d. to 6s. 5d.	6s. 5d. to 6s. 5¼d
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 7⅛	4 7⅛ to 4 8
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 7	4 7⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 1⅛	4 1⅛ to 4 2
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 309 rupees per 100 taels and at Hong Kong 223 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 11¼ cents. premium, and at Hong Kong 9½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 7c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27½ per cent. di-count.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	10,713,362	30,358,997	39,622,335	81,507,835	77,573
Comparative period last season	29,169,919	13,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	26,598,673	1,938
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	31,661,426	1,886
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	8,195
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,650,531	4,673

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TO SAN FRANCISCO.

From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 29,186	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	33,985	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 14,197,681	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,533,681	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57 384 200	18 604
„ 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	63,972,500	22 143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77 327,800	61,950
„ 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	92,940,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,900,256	68,511
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,780,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860.....	...	...	...	85 560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA

Per Sir R. Abercrombie, from Shanghai, May 26, to London.—Tea, 754,627 lbs.; silk. 674 bales; rhubarb, 150 piculs; wool, 300.

Per Dora, from Shanghai, May 25, to New York.—Tea, 938,624 lbs.; silk. 40 piculs.

Per Emeu, mail steamer, from Hong Kong, May 29, to London.—Silk, 915 bales; to the Continent, 320.

Per Cimber, from Hong Kong, June 4, to San Francisco.—Tea. 282 packages; rice, 2,500 piculs; sugar, 1,900; matting, 420 rolls; opium, 5,000 taels; China goods, 2,090 packages; beef, 140 barrels.

Per Matilda, from Hong Kong, June 6, to Melbourne.—Tea, 50,000 lbs.; sugar, 1,750 piculs; oil, 350; China goods, 16,591 packages; opium, 72,000 taels; tobacco, 200 boxes; preserves, 100 casks.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Juverna, to Sydney, May —Sugar, 12,970 piculs.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Mayola, to Liverpool, June 18. Gambier, 1,698 piculs; sago flour, 5,095; black pepper, 856; tin, 168; sapanwood, 228; wood oil, 9 casks; japanware, 5 cases; sundries, 8.

Per Granville, to London, June 10.—Gambier, 7,061 piculs; black pepper, 3,330; india-rubber, 539; gutta percha, 92; coffee, 1,560; tin, 214; nutmegs and mace, 19; rattans, 262; cassia buds, 18; gum benjamin, 6 cases; shells, 200 cases and 35 baskets; private effects, 15 packages.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Sirocco, for London, June 19.—Tin, 2,079 piculs; sugar, 1,372; black pepper, 1.792; white pepper, 60; cutch, 1,253; tapioca, 1.104; india-rubber, 230; gutta percha, 134; ratans, 82; buffalo hides, 281; cow hides, 10; nutmegs, 143; mace, 28; gum benjamin, 8; fish maws, 3; rum. 3,100 gallons.

Per William and Jane, for London, June 20 —Tin, 745 piculs; sugar, 3,978; black pepper, 1,087; india-rubber, 735; tapioca, 505; ratans, 234; nutmegs, 208; mace, 60; isinglass, 4; tortoise-shells, 3; preserves, 3 cases; rum, 15,365 gallons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: May 20, Empress of India; 28, Polinaise. June 5, Ballarat. From Liverpool: May 24, Coromandel; 27, Albion. From Shields: 27, Naval Brigade. From New York: June 1, Union.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: May 29, Runnymede. June 4, Napoleon III.; 9, Northfleet. From Cardiff: May 29, Manila. June 10. Carlota. From Newport: 2, Huntress, Martaban. From Toulon: May 30, Edouard; 31, Orixa. From Nantes: 30, B. de Sufferin. From New York: June 7, Howqua.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool: May 17, Margaretha Johanna; 20, Souverain. June 5, Cadiovus. From Amsterdam: May 17, Koning Willem III. From Rotterdam: 20, Alcor. From New York: June 11, Surprise. From Melbourne: May 15, Therese.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: June 7, Tigris. From Bordeaux: 9, Reunion. From Glasgow: Prince Charlie.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI—For London, May 20: Sir R. Abercrombie. For New York; 25 Dora.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London, June 1: Caribbean; May 27; Faders Minde. For Bordeaux: June 10, St Clair. For Sydney and Melbourne: 1, Matilda. For San Francisco: 4, Cunbeo.

From BATAVIA.—For Hamburg: June 2, Princess au Louise. For Holland: May 23, Nyverbeid, Augusta; 24, Lammina Elizabeth; 27, Drie Gebroeders, Vrede; 28, Bilverdyk, Alcyone, Prius Marits; 29, Burg Hoffman; June 5, Doggersbauk; 8, Adriana Petronella; 11, Buitenzorg. Christina Helena, Jan Hendrik. For Channel: 8, Therese.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: June 10, Granville. For Liverpool: 18, Mayola.

From PENANG.—For London: June 19, Sirocco; 20, William and Jane.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Glenclune, Sharpshooter.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Banian, Beemah, Ellen Roger, Falcon, Fiery Cross, Flying Spur. For Liverpool: Robin Hood, Veronica. For Australia: Commodore.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Geelong, West Australia, Northfleet. For England: C. S. Lemon. For New York: Alexander. For Australia: Leontine. For Sydney: Stately. For San Francisco: Benefactor, Harriet and Jessie, Seaman's Bride, Taffarette.

At BATAVIA.—For Holland: Van Golen, Jacobus Martinus, Wilhelmina Lucia, Koning, Willem III. J. H. Ferdinand, Batavier, Sourabaya, Packet, Karel August: Fernate, Krumpenerwaard, Huydecooper.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Weymouth. For Liverpool: Canadian, Tigris. For Marseilles: St. Anne. For Falmouth: Lettice Catherine. For Bordeaux: Reunion. For New York: Rocket.

At PENANG.—For London: Norwood.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Joaquina Victoria, Julio, Pepita, Soberana. For Havre: Jesusa, Souvenance. For New York: Independence. For Boston: Saracen. For Sydney: Rosette.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £4; silk, £6 to £6. 10s A moderate amount of business has been done, principally for the northern ports. Newchwang is attracting more attention, two vessels loading for that port at $9 per ton weight, and 50 cents. per picul. To Swatow there is no improvement, and for the other ports there is not much doing. The charters are—for coast and rivers of China, Burgermeister Duckwitz, at $1,500 per month; Wilhelm, $1.200; Cordonan. $1,600; Madras and Albis, $1,500; August and Melne, $1,450—China and Japan, Rosencash, $1,300; Nagasaki and back, Imperial, $7,500; Kanagawa and London, Kent, £2.500 sterling.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London, £5. 5s., at which rate the Falcon and Fiery Cross will load, with an extra allowance, in the event of arriving first. Other vessels would accept £5.

At AMOY.—Still in good request at profitable rates. The Collingwood has been chartered for six months at $1,520 per month.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON. For London, £3; for New York, $10 to $12. The market for the past fortnight has been rather dull, and has been relieved mostly by the requirements of the Manila trade. The tea season for Great Britain is about to commence, and as there is a redundancy of first-class clippers, rates are lower than last season. For New York, business is a little more brisk. Several French ships are loading coolies at Callao. Small handy vessels continue to be wanted for the coast and Japan trades, for which the requirements seem unlimited. The charters reported are—Northfleet to London, terms not fixed Canvass Back to New York at current rates. C. S. Lemon with invalids to Europe, at £17. 10s. per man and £2. 10s. per ton. Canton for five months, at $1,000 per month. Sophie Frederike, for four months, at $750 per month. The Esmeralda sold for $4,400. Tropic, $6,000, and Rolla, $1,750.

At MANILA.—All the seeking ships in port have found employment. The Victor Emanuel and Marchioness of Londonderry load for the continent at £3. 10s. for sugar, and £4 for hemp. Zealandia, for London, at £3 for dry, and £3. 5s for wet sugar, and £4 for hemp. The following have also been chartered at Hong Kong, to load from here. Ethereal, to Europe, terms unknown. Bahia, to Great Britain, at £3. 10s. and 10s. extra for continent. Merrimac, to the United States, at private terms. And Antagonist, to Sydney, on owner's account.

At SINGAPORE.—There is still more enquiry for tonnage, although the demand is not quite so brisk as formerly. Seeking vessels continue scarce, and the only engagements since last mail are the following:—Birman, to load from Bankok for Rio de Janeiro, 500 tons, guaranteed at £5 per ton; Hercules, hence to Amoy, for £1,900 in full; Lettice Catherine, hence to Cowes for orders, to London or Bremen, at £4 per ton for dead weight, and £4. 10s. for light freight; Odin, hence to Shanghai, for $3,000 in full.

CASUALTIES.

Mr. Phelps, chief officer, and Mr. Perry, second officer of the American ship Lexington, which was lost on the 1st August, 1860, when going out through the passage from Strong's Island, arrived here in the Flying Fox. The captain of the Lexington and all of the crew, with the exception of Mr. Phelps, chief officer, and Mr. Perry, second officer, proceeded to Honolulu in the American whale ship Vesper. After remaining a number of months on the island, they built a small schooner, which they named the Flying Fox, the principal part of her being procured from the wreck of the Lexington. When leaving Strong's Island the crew consisted of Mr. Phelps, Mr. Perry, and one Kanaka. During the passsage they stopped at Eloto Island for water, when the Kanaka deserted them. They proceeded on their voyage to this spot, and arrived safe this morning after a passage of thirty-nine days. When off the Bashee Islands, had heavy gales for five days, in which the Flying Fox proved herself to be a noble sea-boat.

The Norma (Brit.) from Newcastle, (N.S.W.), to Hong Kong, is reported as having struck somewhere near Drummond's Island. The captain and part of the crew arrived at Guam in the boats, the remainder staying at the wreck. H.M.S. Pioneer, was hourly expected to be despatched in search of the missing ones.

The American ship, Alfred Hill, from Boston to Hong Kong, was wrecked on the Paracels, on the 23rd May. The crew arrived at Hong Kong, after having been attacked by pirates. The American ship Kensington is reported as having got on shore when dropping down the river, and broke her back. The Runnymede (Brit.), from London to Hong Kong, sprung a leak in the Bay of Biscay, making sixteen inches of water an hour, and had a succession of heavy gales during the passage.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From Japan to London: May 27, Canton. From England and Continent to China: 27, Jacoba, Helena; June 3, Southern Cross, Romeo. From New York: 1, Penguin. From China to London: May 29, Paine. From Manila to Melbourne: 30, Joshua Bates. From Batavia to Amsterdam: 30, Drie Gebroeders, Junet, Alcyone, Prius Maurits. To Rotterdam: Vrede; 2, Burgemeester, Hoffman. From Singapore to England and Continent: 2, Peter Symons, Elizabeth; 3, B. Van Reeneu, Kamehameha IV. From Cadiz to Manila: 3, Conception. From Liverpool: Bundroy, Habana. From Boston: 4, Hilda, Charlotte.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Bulletin de Paris* explains in the following terms the sudden reappearance of large amounts of silver coin in Paris and other great towns of France:—

"During the monetary crisis which prevailed some three years ago the Bank of France purchased all the silver it could obtain, both in France and abroad. It was, indeed, at one moment so overstocked with silver as to have reason to fear the necessity of touching its reserve. It then made an arrangement with the Bank of England to deposit with it £50,000,000 of silver, to receive in return a similar sum in gold. That contract was scarcely concluded when the news arrived that the war with China was ended, and the crisis in the United States took place. Gold was wanted for America and also for Italy, and the Bank employed that which it had procured. Meanwhile, China, instead of drawing silver from Europe as previously, sent us considerable quantities in payment of the war indemnity. On the other hand, the expedition to Syria was drawing to a close, so that at the same time the demand for silver ceased and the demand for gold became more active; and this occurred at the very moment when the Bank of France was taking back the silver it had deposited with the Bank of England. Thus the metallic crisis caused by the scarcity of silver money now threatens to recur through the scarcity of gold coin."

The *Pays* announces that General Montaubau has arrived in Paris from China.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.

Accounts have been received here from Irkutzk to the 12th of June, stating that active measures are being taken to organise a commercial club and establish an exchange in that city, the want of which was becoming deeply felt from the daily increasing traffic with China, and the necessity for which will become still more obvious when the frontier Custom-house is removed from Kiachta to Irkutzk as contemplated.- A-Mr. Yourganoff, a merchant of Kiachta, who lately went to Ourga with an assortment of goods for sale to the Chinese, had returned and expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the result of his expedition, no impediments having been thrown in his way. On the contrary, he states that on his arrival at Ourga, the authorities sent a deputation to welcome him, had the best apartments in the hotel prepared for his reception, and treated him with the utmost consideration and politeness. The Mongolians at first exhibited much apathy in their purchases, though many of them had come on purpose from great distances, some as much as 500 wersts, but they afterwards made up for it to such a degree that there was but a poor assortment left for the Chinese to select from, and he has received some large orders for future delivery. Before his departure Mr. Yourganoff was asked by the authorities whether there were any sums still due to him on accounts not yet settled, inquiring also with evident interest whether other merchants would soon visit them? At his departure Mr. Yourganoff bought some horses without difficulty, and hired a string of camels, spontaneously offered him by the Mongolians, to carry the brick tea and other commodities he had purchased as returns, and which he took with him from Ourga to Kiachta.

A fourth caravan, belonging to the house of Paramanoff, started from Kiachta on the 6th of June for Ourga, the beasts of burthen having been hired of Mongolians at the very moderate rate of 35½ copecks per pood of 40 lbs. for the whole distance.

A letter of the 21st of May, from Selenghisk, mentions as a fresh instance of the advantages arising out of the Treaty between Russia and China, the arrival in that town of Hasanday, the head partner and manager of the great Peking firm of Kynhe-Sine-Ty, who came from the Chinese capital to pay a visit to his old friend Startzoff, and concert measures with him for realising his most ardent wish of proceeding in person to Russia, to acquaint himself practically with the way in which business is conducted in this country with a view of introducing it into China. He stated that several other merchants of Peking entertain similar views, and that their arrival may shortly be expected.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, July 23.

The flourishing state of the finances of this country has again permitted the Government to bring in a Bill to the Second Chamber for authorisation to purchase Dutch funds at the market price, to the amount of three millions of florins, to be cancelled and go towards the gradual extinction of the national debt. In the explanations accompanying the proposal, the Minister of Finances dwelt with great satisfaction on the general position and prospects of the country. Within the next eight years the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies would be completed, the river communication with the sea improved, the railroads constructed, and the navigable ship canal to the North Sea be dug, and notwithstanding the enormous expense of these national undertakings, there would still remain in the Treasury a surplus of eight millions of florins. Government also brought in another Bill to enable them to apply twenty millions of florins from the surplus of this year's revenue (ten millions this year and as much in the next) towards the completion of the network of railroads. The lines to be commenced immediately are those between Arnheim and Zutphen, Breda and Tilburg, Harlingen and Leeuwarden, Rosendaal and Bergen-op-Zoon, and Alkmaar and Nieuwe Deep.

In reply to a question with reference to the position to be assumed by Holland in the complications in North America, put by a member of the Second Chamber, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government would strictly follow the same course of neutrality as that adopted during the Crimean war; that they adhere to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris in 1856; that the prohibition of privateers with and without prizes from entering Dutch ports would be extended to the colonies; and that the right of search was excluded, though only applicable to vessels not sailing under convoy.

In my last I informed you of the notice given in the Second Chamber by Mr. Van Bosse to ask the Colonial Minister if the figures and documents published by Mr. Money, in his late work on Java, are to be considered as official. The interpellation was made on the 13th inst., when the Minister in reply stated there was every reason to believe them to be substantially correct, and derived from communications made by the Governor-General, that he was perfectly ready to produce the documents in question, and that he had already for that purpose written out by the last mail to India as the quickest way of obtaining them, for as they go back as far as the year 1817 it would take too much time to extract them from the books in the Record-office in this country.

His Excellency Baron Stoet van de Beele, the newly-appointed Governor-general of Netherlands India, has postponed his departure for his seat of government, and it is now understood he will go out by the overland route in the month of September next.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Goudswaard, managing director of the Netherlands Trading Company, has tendered his resignation to the King.

The following gentlemen connected with India have been nominated Knights of the Royal Order of the Netherlands Lion:—Mr. S. van Deventer, jun., Resident of Banjoemaas; Mr. A. W. Kinder de Camarecq, Resident of Bagalen; Mr. H. M. Andrée-Wiltens, Resident of Padang; and Mr. H. W. du Cloux, Director of Finances and Domains in Netherlands India.

Captain F. G. Steck, of the East India army, now on leave of absence to this country, has received the Royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the First Class of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous, conferred on him by H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Mr. A Prins, Vice-President of the Supreme Court of Netherlands India, and Mr. H. C. van der Wyk, member of the same court, have been gazetted as Knights Grand Commander of the Crown of Oak; and Captain H. F. Versteg, of the E.I. Engineers, and Radhen Adhipatti Tjokro Negoro, Regent of Banjoemaas, to be Knights of the same Order.

Dr. N. J. Hoorweg, of the University of Leyden, has been appointed by the King, on the recommendation of the Colonial Minister, to the important and influential post of Chief Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy in the High School called the Gymnasium of Willem III., at Batavia.

On the arrival of the alarming intelligence of the late ineffectual attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia at Baden-Baden, the King of the Netherlands immediately despatched his principal aide-de-camp, Major-General Count van Lynden, to congratulate his Prussian Majesty on his miraculous escape.

A writer in the *New Rotterdam Courant* complains of the arbitrary conduct pursued by the Netherlands Trading Company. According to the 89th Paragraph of their Charter, the Directors are bound to give notice of their intention to charter vessels for the shipment of produce, as well as for the purchase

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of all goods and stores they require, and to advertise for competitive tenders or inscription, or any other mode usually resorted to amongst merchants, as may be considered most advantageous for the interests of the Company. But in spite of this regulation the Company lately bought a parcel of oats for shipment to Australia, and gave the order privately to a corn merchant at Groningen in the way of decided favoritism. In the same way the President of the Factory at Java lately chartered, without advertising for tenders, the Dutch ship *Jacob Roggeveen*, belonging to the eminent firm of Messrs. Trakranen and Co., of Amsterdam, at 100 florins for coffee from Menado to Holland, whilst other vessels were seeking freights at 65 florins.

On the 11th inst. the works for the new naval dock at Willemsoord were commenced, the first stone being laid by Vice-Admiral D. Byl de Vroe with masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse of naval and civil authorities and an imposing crowd of spectators.

The number of books published in Holland in 1860 was 1,963, being 133 more than in the preceding year.

On the proposal of the Academical Senate of Delft, it has been resolved to celebrate the fourth lustrum of the Royal Academy in that city (in June, 1862) by a costumed procession on the part of the students there. The subject selected for the festive occasion is "an historical romantic *tableau* of India offering Allegiance to the Batavian Republic in the person of Prince Maurice of Nassau." This allegiance was really offered by a special embassy from the Sultan Alciden Riotza Lillo Lahe Felalam, King of Achem (Atsyn) in Sumatra, on the 4th of September, 1602.

From the report of the Netherlands Bible Society for the past year, it appears that the receipts were 77,544 florins, and the expenses 53,171 florins. Mr. Roorda was busily engaged in the laborious work of completing the New Testament in the Javanese language, whilst Mathes and others were employed in the translation of the Macassar Chrestomatie. A new and improved edition of the translation of the Bible in the Malay language is in great state of forwardness.

A letter from Harderwyk states that a detachment of 150 men, supplementary troops, under the command of Captain G. J. Eschauzier, of the East India Infantry, returning to duty from leave of absence to this country, and accompanied by Lieutenants A. Lamot and A. J. Beck, and Quartermaster H. Roby, are under orders to embark at Nieuwe Deep, on the 3rd of August, for Java, on board the *Electra*, Captain H. Wegman, belonging to the eminent house of Messrs. Eeghen and Co., of Amsterdam.

Captain-Lieutenant J. O. H. Arntzenius, R.N., is appointed naval aide-de-camp to H.R.H. Prince Henry, vice Rear-Admiral May, promoted to the chief command of the naval forces in Netherlands India.

H.N.M. first class screw corvette *Djambi* (which lately returned from the East India station), Captain M. J. Jansen, R.N., left Nieuwe Deep on the 17th inst. under steam for Curaçao, after exchanging parting salutes with the guard-ship and batteries at that port.

A vessel lately arrived here from Charleston, S.C. (the *Gauss*, Captain Wieting), has brought over 124 Germans, who have left America for fear of being compelled to take up arms in the war that has unhappily commenced in that country.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Netherlands Trading Company, held here on the 18th inst., Mr. J. R. Veder was elected as commissarie, in the room of Mr. D. Dunlop, who retires by rotation on the 1st of August, as provided for in the bye-laws of the company.

Great satisfaction was generally expressed on the Exchange in this city, on the arrival of the *London and China Telegraph* of the 17th inst., announcing the continuation of the semi-monthly mail to China, as it is of the utmost importance and convenience for the merchants and shipowners of this country connected with China, Japan, and Netherlands India. Since no official intimation had been given of the intention of discontinuing the second mail, the Post-office here will make no publication of the new arrangement, except with regard to the increased rates of postage, which will be cheerfully paid by the merchants for the great accommodation offered them.

The following ships have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company since my last letter:—*Alida*, Captain P. H. Kievit, and *Wilhelmina*, Captain J. F. Ihnen, to sail from Amsterdam; the *Tollens*, Captain B. J. Verhagen, from Rotterdam, and the *Paulina*, Captain B. Post, from Middelburg.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—East Indian descriptions are much inquired after, but there being very little offered, business done is but trifling, and the market may be called quiet but firm with a tendency to improve.

SUGAR.—The dulness that has prevailed in the raw market since the company's last sale is gradually giving place to a more normal state of things, and a slight advance in Java has taken place. Refined is decidedly better. A sale of 500,000 kilogr. B. and H. crushed No. 1 at 37¼fl., and No. 2 at 36½fl., shows that the market is firm.

RICE.—Calm, and in some descriptions lower. This is especially the case with the cleaner sorts. A small parcel of 654 bags Java paddy changed hands at 6¼fl.

TIN.—The late fall of £4 per ton in the price of Banca tin in the London market has caused a corresponding depreciation in this article here, and though there is no demand purchases might be effected without any difficulty at 69½fl.

In TOBACCO no alteration to report. Several parcels of private trade Java have been dropping in, but are not yet in the market.

INDIGO.—There has been a brisk business done in this article since the departure of the last mail, at previous rates. A sale of 11 chests of Manila, each weighing about 100 kilogr., is announced for the 26th inst. The valuation price runs from 195c. to 235c.

COCHINEAL dull.

At the company's sale on the 16th inst., 185,394 bundles of rattans were all sold (except only two lots) at from 5fl. 50c. to 13fl. 40c.: a parcel of yellow Sandal wood found purchasers at 3½fl., add 592 pieces of Amboyna-root wood fetched from 28¼fl. up to 35fl.

PETITION AGAINST THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The following is a copy of a petition against the Chinese indemnity, which was presented to the House of Lords by Earl Grey, on Wednesday, June 19th, and to the House of Commons by Mr. Somerset Beaumont, M.P., on Tuesday, June 18th. The petition was placed in the hands of Earl Grey and Mr. Beaumont by a deputation from the Newcastle Foreign Affairs Association. Earl Grey expressed to the deputation his agreement with everything contained in the petition:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Newcastle Foreign Affairs Association, SHOWETH—

(1) That a treaty and a convention have been recently concluded between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Emperor of China.

(2) That the consent of His Majesty the Emperor of China to the said treaty and convention has been obtained by means of hostile operations, directed by Her Majesty's Ambassadors to the Court of Peking.

(3) That these hostile operations have been undertaken and carried on without the observance of those legal and constitutional forms, without the observance of which all acts of war are piracy and murder.

(4) That it has been untruly alleged, as a pretext for the unlawful employment of force against the Empire of China, that His Majesty the Emperor had committed acts in violation of the law of nations, and of his treaty engagements with Her Majesty the Queen.

(5) That, on the contrary, the hostilities which resulted in the said treaty and convention were commenced at Canton, in the year 1856, and were resumed at Taku, in the year 1859, by the naval and military forces of Her Majesty the Queen, as much without just cause as without those legal forms without which even just wars are unlawful.

(6) That up to the year 1834 the trade with China was conducted by the East India Company.

(7) That subsequently to that period the superintendence of trade with China has been a function of the Foreign Office.

(8) That, under the pretext of superintending the trade with China, the Foreign Office has been engaged since the year 1834 in carrying out, by such unlawful means as aforesaid, a scheme of aggression against the Empire of China, and has used for this purpose the superintendents of trade in China.

(9) That, after a long interval of peace, the recommencement of hostilities with China in the year 1856 has been characterised by a new and alarming feature, the French, American, and Russian Governments having been invited to combine in extorting concessions from the Government of China.

(10) That if this country had had any just cause of complaint against the Emperor of China, it was competent to Her Majesty's servants to have obtained redress by lawful means.

(11) That the course actually pursued, and which has resulted in the conclusion of the aforesaid treaty and convention, has also resulted in the French occupation of China, and in the attainment by Russia of territorial and other advantages in China, as the price of the good offices of her agents in acting as mediators between the Chinese Government and the English and French Ambassadors; so that the interests no less than the honour of England have been thereby sacrificed.

(12) That under these circumstances no part of the aforesaid treaty and convention between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Emperor of China can be held otherwise than as null and void.

(13) That the main provision of the said treaty, to the effect that an Ambassador from Her Majesty the Queen shall reside at the Court of Peking, is in itself contrary to the law of nations, no less than repugnant to the natural sense of mankind.

(14) That it is provided by the aforesaid convention, that the sum of 8,000,000 taels (£2,666,666) shall be paid to her Majesty as an indemnity for the expense incurred by the aforesaid hostilities against China.

(15) That on a recent occasion of war carried out against a power which menaces all Europe, by Her Majesty's army and navy, and at a heavy expenditure of treasure, no indemnity was, at the conclusion of the peace, so much as asked by Her Majesty's servants.

(16) That it is further provided by the same convention, that this sum (2,666,666) shall be collected quarterly out of the gross revenues of the Chinese customs.

(17) That it is further provided by the same convention that until the aforesaid sum of £2,666,666 shall in such manner have been collected, Her Majesty's forces shall continue to occupy the territory of China at four points, viz., Taku, Tien-tsin, the coast of Shan-tung, and Canton.

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(18) That the Earl of Elgin, in a despatch to Her Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Peking, October 25, 1860, has stated that the collection of the aforesaid sum will occupy four years.

(19) Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to take such measures as to your wisdom may seem fit, to save this country from the further shame and dishonour of receiving this money into the Treasury.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Newcastle Foreign Affairs Association,

GEORGE CRAWSHAY, Chairman.
THOMAS NEWTON, Secretary.

June 11, 1861.

Naval and Military.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to accept the tender of Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, to build an iron screw steam-transport at the rate of £26 per ton, and that of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of Millwall, to construct a sister ship at £24. 5s. per ton. Here we have a difference of £1. 15s. per ton, or a gross sum on the tonnage of £4,900, or, in round numbers, £5,000.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the examination and preparation for immediate service, whenever required, of 30 gunboats, as a portion of the first-class steam reserve. They are to have their 68 and 32-pounders taken out; to be replaced by 100-and-40-pounder Armstrong guns. These pieces will remain in charge of the naval storekeeper at the gun wharf until the boats are brought forward for the pendant.

The following letter has appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

"Sir,—A rumour prevails at the clubs that only those troops present at the peaceable occupation of the Anting Gate of the city, are to receive the clasp for Peking. Now, as the two battles of the 18th and 21st of September deprived the enemy of the whole of his guns, broke up his magazines and camps, and dispersed the whole of his army to the winds, it is only common justice to give the Peking clasp to the troops that were there engaged, for these actions took place respectively within 16 and 10 miles of the capital, and there was no fighting afterwards.—I am, &c., PEIHO."

The *Roebuck*, 6, screw despatch vessel, Capt. Frances Marten, arrived at Spithead on the 9th from China and Japan, and steamed into Portsmouth harbour to dismantle and pay off. Her dates of sailing are—Japan, March 4; Hong Kong, March 21; Singapore, April 6; Cape of Good Hope, May 22; and St. Helena, June 5.

Captain Vine Hall, brother of Captain Hall of Hong Kong, late commander of the *Great Eastern*, has been appointed foreign manager to the Intercolonial Steam Packet Company, at a salary of £1,000 a-year. He will shortly sail to New Zealand, where he is to be stationed.

The *Iris*, 20, sailing frigate, Commodore W. Loring, C.B., arrived at Spithead on the 24th, from Australia and New Zealand, having sailed from Auckland on the 6th of April. She touched at St. Helena on the 7th of June. She left that island next day, as did also Her Majesty's steamer *Assaye*, coming to England under canvas, with a portion of the Enniskillen dragoons on board; the *Sirocco*, hired troopship, with part of the 24th Regiment on board, bound to Spithead; and the ship *George Kendall*, also homeward bound.

At the trial trip made by the *Black Prince* on the Clyde on the 24th, the speed realised was nearly fifteen knots.

The demolition of the Halfmoon and Cavalier batteries, at the entrance to the river Medway, which originally mounted, conjointly, 28 8-inch guns, each of 65 cwt., was commenced yesterday, in order that preparations may be made for the erection of the new line of fortifications which are to be placed on that part of the coast. The powerful casemated battery ordered to be constructed at Garrison point, for the security of the important naval establishments and arsenals at Chatham and Sheerness, will be erected on the site of the old works now being demolished, and will mount, when completed, the heaviest armament carried by any similar line of fortifications in the United Kingdom, consisting of the 100-pounder Armstrong guns, 10-inch, and 68 pounders on the basement tier; with 8 inch and 32-pounders, each of 56 cwt., mounted *en barbette*. By the terms of the contract the whole of the concrete foundations for these colossal forts are to be completed by January next. The indented lines which form a continuation of the defences to the east of the Medway, and which are connected by a loop-holed musketry wall with the centre and No. 1 bastions, mounting 68-pounders and 10 inch guns, are not to be interfered with at present, or until considerable progress has been made in the erection of the new casemated fort at Garrison-point. The foundations for the line of casemated batteries to be erected on the north side of the entrance of the Medway, abutting on the Isle of Grain, are being forwarded with all dispatch under the superintendence of Lieutenant F. G Oldham from the office of the commanding Royal Engineer, who has taken up his temporary residence on the island while the works are in progress.

The *Warrior*, 36, screw, iron-plated ship, fitting in the Victoria Docks, will have her pendant of commission hoisted on the 1st proximo, by Captain the Hon. Arthur A. L. P. Cochrane, C.B., an officer who has served with much distinction in all the naval operations in which this country has been engaged since 1840.

The *Defence*, 22, screw, iron-plated ship, completing at Jarrow, by Messrs Palmer Brothers, will leave that port for Chatham or Portsmouth on the 9th proximo. She is expected to proceed direct to the latter port, and on her arrival will be immediately commissioned by Captain Richard Ashmore Powell, C.B. Captain Powell bears the character in naval circles of being a most energetic and pushing officer.

Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, the Commander-in Chief on the North America and West Indies station, has a very powerful squadron under his command at present, with the probability of its being shortly increased by several vessels now fitting at the different home ports. The ships at his disposal, according to the official list published on the 1st inst., were 29 in number. They mounted 434 guns, and were manned by nearly 6 000 seamen and marines. They included two line-of-battle ships, each mounting 90 guns, propelled by a steam-power of 500 horses, manned respectively by 880 and 850 seamen and marines. One frigate of 40 guns and of 1,000 horse power, one of 26 guns and 800 horse power, one corvette of 22 guns and 400 horse-power, two corvettes of 21 guns and 400 horse-power, one paddlewheel sloop of 6 guns and 400 horse-power, one paddlewheel sloop of 6 guns and 410 horse-power, one screw steam-sloop of 8 guns and 400 horse-power, one screw steam-sloop of 17 guns and 200 horse-power, one paddlewheel sloop of 6 guns and 300 horse-power, two paddlewheel sloops of 6 guns and 280 horse-power, one paddlewheel sloop of 6 guns and 220 horse-power, one screw steam-sloop of 17 guns and 150 horse-power, four screw steam-gunvessels of 5 guns and 80 horse-power, one screw steam-gunboat of 2 guns and 60 horse-power, two screw steam-gunboats of 2 guns and 20 horse-power; one floating iron screw steam-battery of 16 guns and 200 horse-power, and one paddlewheel steam tug of 170 horse-power.

THE *Assaye*, paddle frigate, Commander G. N. Adams (Her Majesty's Indian Navy), arrived at Spithead yesterday from India with troops, time-expired men, and invalids. The *Assaye's* wheel floats were taken off in India, and the passage home has been made under canvass. It is expected that she will proceed to the Thames and undergo repairs and alterations similar to those made on the *Punjab*.

THE *Nimrod*, Commander Arthur, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning from China. The *Nimrod* has brought home a few supernumeraries from the station and the Cape

GENERAL Ignatieff, late Russian Envoy to China, has proceeded to Turkey, to congratulate the Sultan on his accession to the throne.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 16.

1st Regiment of Dragoons – Capt. Richard Molesworth, from the 19th Foot, to be capt., vice Walter Balfe, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between a lieutenancy of cavalry and infantry.

4th Light Dragoons—Cornet John Lawrence, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, vice Henry Benjamin Pedder, who exchanges.

6th Dragoons—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John De Montmorency Murray Prior, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be major, vice William Sawrey Rawlinson, who exchanges; Maitland Rossiter Coleman, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Wallace, promoted.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Henry Benjamin Pedder, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be cornet, vice John Lawrence, who exchanges.

12th Light Dragoons—Major William Sawrey Rawlinson, from the 6th Dragoons, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. John De Montmorency Murray Prior, who exchanges; John Hervey Browne, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Chichester, promoted.

13th Light Dragoons—George John Woods, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Saunders, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot – Gent.-Cadet Robert Charles Dudgeon, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice John Hammond, appointed to the 66th Foot.

4th Foot The surname of the ensign appointed in the *Gazette* of the 18th of June, 1861, is "Laurence," and not "Lawrence," as then stated.

8th Foot – Lieut. Alfred Downie Corfield to be capt., without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Lewis John Fillis Jones, appointed adjutant of a depot battalion; Ensign Thomas Palmer Senior to be lieut., without purchase, vice Corfield; Gent.-Cadet Matthew Liddon, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Arundel Hill Cotter, who retires; Lieut. Richard Reynell Aylmer, from North Cork Rifles Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bridge, promoted.

10th Foot Gent.-Cadet Gerard Paul Townshend, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Alfred Seymour, appointed to the 16th Foot.

15th Foot—Robert Hill Wyllie, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hodge, promoted; Henry John Lancaster, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Tabor, promoted.

16th Foot Ensign Alfred Seymour, from the 10th Foot, to be ensign, vice Davies, promoted.

19th Foot—Captain Walter Balfe, from the 1st Dragoons, to be capt., vice Richard Molesworth, who exchanges.

23rd Foot – Assist.-Surg. Florence Theobuld M'Carthy, from the 90th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice Richard Westrop, Saunders, M.D., appointed to the Staff.

41st Foot – William Robertson Shand, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Henry Ernest Glanville Crean Lynch, who retires.

42nd Foot—The surname of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy, by purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 18th June, 1861, is "Crosse," and not "Cross," as then stated.

50th Foot—Gent.-Cadet John Edward Crossman Doveton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Clarke, promoted.

56th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Hamilton Hamilton Johnston, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase vice Heyland, promoted.

66th Foot—Ensign and Adjt. John Mahony to have the rank of lieut.; Ensign Walter Cecil Strickland to be lieut., without purchase, vice Richard Thomas Hughes, deceased; Ensign John Hammond, from the 1st Foot, to be ensign, vice Strickland; Gent.-Cadet Harry Alworth Fellowes Merrewether, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice William Bridgman, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 4th of June, 1861, has been cancelled.

69th Foot—Lieut. Henry Scott Turner to be capt., by purchase, vice Henry Beauchamp Brady, who retires; Lieut. Henry Albert Platt, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be lieut., vice Charles Richard Williams, who exchanges; Ensign Edward Williams to be lieut., by purchase, vice Turner; Horace Augustus Thewles, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Williams.

75th Foot—Gent.-Cadet William Clode Braddon, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Oliver Ormerod, deceased.

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82nd Foot—Stephen Pitt, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Paget Miller, who retires.

85th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Frederick Chaloner, Lewin, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stace, promoted.

90th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Thomas Turnville Gardner, from the 1st Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice Florence Theobald M'Carthy, appointed to the 23rd Foot.

96th Foot—Gent.-Cadet Talbot Henry King, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice James King, appointed to the 89th Foot.

97th Foot—Ensign Peter Lawless to be lieut., by purchase, vice Henry Champante Crespin, who retires; Frederick Henry Vigne, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lawless.

99th Foot—Lieut. Edward Beevor Batcheler to be capt., by purchase, vice William Speke Dickinson, who retires; Ensign Joseph Ward to be lieut., by purchase, vice Batcheler; Ensign Kearns Deane Tanner to be lieut., by purchase, vice Martin Joseph Browne, who retires; Edward Shilson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Tanner; Robert George Tosswill, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ward.

100th Foot—Lieut. James Lamb to be capt., without purchase, vice Richard Charles Price, deceased; Ensign Charles Arkoll Boulton to be lieut., without purchase, vice Lamb.

2nd West India Regiment.—Lieut. Charles Richard Williams, from the 69th Foot, to be lieut, vice Henry Albert Platt, who exchanges.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.—To be Principal Purveyors.—Purveyor James M'Innes Green, vice William Macdonnell, deceased; Purveyor Charles John Mimney, vice Matthew Wreford, placed on the retired list. To be Purveyors—Deputy-Purveyor Thomas Matravers, vice Green; Deputy-Purveyor George Hendy Pooley, vice Minney.

BREVET.—The undermentioned officers to have the temporary rank of brigadier-general while in command of a brigade—:Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. George William Key, half-pay, 44th Foot; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. the Hon Alexander Gordon, C.B., half-pay, unattached; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet.-Col. William Gustavus Brown, 24th Foot; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Henry Bates, 98th Foot. The promotions in succession to Major-General George Congreve, C.B., deceased, to bear date the 1st of May, 1861, instead of the 30th of April, 1861, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 18, 1861.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officer upon half-pay has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission under the conditions of the Horse Guards Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861:—Capt. Edward Welch, half-pay, unattached.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—Jno. Robson, W. T. Fry.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: Alfred Lawton, in the Leopard.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.—T. F. Birch to the Amphion, vice Cochran, invalided.

COMMANDERS.—M. R. Pechell (additional) to the Majestic; G. Durbin (additional) to the Russell; D. Herbert (additional) to the Cornwallis.

LIEUTENANTS.—The Hon. H. Baillie Hamilton William Clark, J. L. F. Paul, H. Berkeley, T. Stackhouse, and B. L. Lefroy (additional), to the Impérieuse for disposal in China; C. F. Walker to the Pembroke for service in the Magnet tender; A. Young and R. Hoops to the Asia; E. Barkley and H. Rogers to the Cumberland; J. C. Snell and C. J. Didham to the Indus; H. J. Martin to the Surprise; A. R. Tinklar to the Excellent. C. F. Walker to the Cornwallis; J. L. F. Paul to the Sanspareil.

MASTER.—Henry B. Akaster to the Sanspareil, Francis Hixon (additional) to the Pelorus.

PAYMASTERS.—John Burke to the Hibernia, Richard Allen to the Melpomene.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Martin Magill and John Mulvany (acting) to the Impérieuse.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTER.—Thomas Elliott to the Melpomene.

MASTER'S-ASSISTANT.—E. K. Barnes to the Trident.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—John Lee to the Indus, for the Leopard; Edwin Pearce to the Racoon, William F. Cap to the Icarus.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First-class: William Powell to the Marlborough, W. H. Bambury to the St. Jean d'Acre, W. C. Brewer to the Asia, for the Escort. Second-class: Richard Oliver to the St. Jean d'Acre. Acting: Henry H. Symcock to the Asia, for the Fire Queen; Andrew Stewart to the Asia, for the Wallace; W. R. Abbott to the Asia, for the Traveller; Alexander Beattie and James Stirling to the Himalaya; Herbert W. Hart to the Asia, for the Wallace; James Radford to the Cumberland, for the Widdire; Samuel Lloyd to the Fisgard, as supernumerary.

A SIAMESE PRESENT.—M. Etienne Gallois, assistant librarian of the Senate, who has written a work on the relations of France with the kingdom of Siam, was a few days ago invited by the Abbé de La Renaudie, the missionary interpreter of the Siamese ambassadors, to visit him at his hotel in the Champs Elysées. On arriving there he was as pleased as surprised to have delivered to him an autograph letter, which the principal Siameso Sovereign had written to him. This valuable autograph was accompanied by a beautiful cigar-box in silver, enamelled and gilt, and lined with gold. On the inside was the inscription, "To him who wrote on the history of Siam." The letter is in very good English: the superscription in Siamese, and all in the handwriting of the King. It was folded and enclosed in an envelope of yellow silk, sealed with gold wax with the arms of the Sovereign. The envelope contained a second one, in which was a visiting card, the edges of which were ornamented with silvered filagree work. On one side of the card is the lithographed name of the Sovereign, and on the other the following words written in English:—"Compliments and esteem to M. Etienne Gallois conservator of the library of the Luxembourg, from his worthy friend whose name is annexed."

SIR JOHN and LADY BOWRING arrived at Southampton from Malta in the *Pera* on the 21st inst.

MARINE NOMENCLATURE.

Every ship has a name, and, doubtless, names have been given to ships from very early times, although not many of the older ones have been handed down to us. The most favourite names for ships are those of sweethearts and wives, or of women at least who may be sweethearts and wives. Their number is something prodigious. Look at the varieties under the letter A only. The Amelias are 40 strong, the Alices 69; while the varieties of Ann, Anne, Anna, and Annie rise to the formidable number of 550. The most prodigious name, perhaps, is Mary, with its allied forms Maria, Marian, Marianna, Marianne, Marion, Marie, Marietta; these, with duplicate names beginning with Mary, figure in the Mercantile Navy to the amount of 1,100! The loyalty, too, of the ship-namers is something to admire; besides a goodly list of kings and emperors, princes and princesses, we have 76 Queens and 22 Queen Victorias, besides a sprinkling of Queen Adelaides, Queen Annes, Queen Carolines, and Queen Charlottes. There are other Queens, too, whose regality is of a somewhat different kind—Queen Bee and Queen Mab, Queen Esther and the Queen of Sheba, the Queen of Beauty and the Queen of Trumps, the Queen of Clippers and the Queen of Freedom; as well as Queens of the East, West, North, and South; and Queens of the Sea, the Ocean, the Lakes, the Isles, the Forest, and the Chase. All the jewels, including the Koh-i-noor, have representatives among our trading ships, such as the Diamond, Sapphire, Ruby, and so forth; and all the flowers—such as Daisy, Forget-me-not, Mignonette.

FINANCES OF INDIA.

The finance and revenue accounts of India have been laid before Parliament. It is estimated that the gross income for the year ending the 30th of April, 1861, amounted to £39,509,631. The chief item is that of "land revenue," including tributes and subsidies, £20,656,711, followed by the item of opium revenue, £5,638,699; customs, £3,768,677; salt, £3,391,030; Income-tax, £803,550; trade taxes, £213,980; with the various other sources of revenue. On the other side there is deducted £7,705,431 for charges of collection and allowances payable out of revenue, including charitable grants and cost of salt and opium; £31,905,454 for charges payable in India, including military charges, £15,279,005, and navy, £556,870, civil and political establishments, £3,684,451, judicial and police charges, £1,004,500, interest on debt, £3,168,819; public works, £4,084,001; £5,384,340 charges in England (including £1,395,961 for claims in respect of troops serving in India, and £946,467 for furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers, with £266,761 for transport of troops; interest on home debt, £1,061,234); and, lastly, £1,072,771 for interest on railway capital guaranteed, after deducting net traffic receipts. In the whole the expenditure is £16,067, 996, or £3,558,365 in excess of the year's income.

THE GREAT GLOBE.

The various objects comprising this exhibition in Leicester-square, which has been long deservedly popular, were, with the woodwork and roof of the building itself, sold last week. The attendance was large, considerable excitement being kept up by the nature of the articles disposed of. A collection of 165 life-size figures in Turkish and other Eastern costumes, described as "the Oriental Museum," was sold for £220. The dioramas of the Rhine, Italy, China, and India, brought respectively £55, £55, £150, and £180. The great model of the Earth, 60 feet in diameter and 188 in circumference, was sold for £900. The building, comprising the leaden dome, the iron stairs, and various fittings, exclusive of brickwork, fetched £880.

SIR JAMES C. MELVILL, K.C.B.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B., which took place on the 23rd inst. His name has been familiar to all who have been connected with Indian affairs during the last thirty years. He occupied a high and influential position in the home service of the East India Company, shortly before whose political death in 1858 he retired, having served the Company with zeal and ability for half a century. He was the eldest of four sons of Captain Melvill, Governor of Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall. This officer, who was in the Royal army, commenced his career in India, and was among those who were taken prisoners upon the defeat of Colonel Baillie's force in 1780 by Hyder Ali, the grandfather of the present Ghulam Mahomed. Sir James Melvill entered the home service of the East India Company at an early age. He soon displayed those qualities which distinguished his future career, and he rose by rapid steps to the highest permanent position at the East India House, being appointed in 1834, Chief Secretary, which office he held till his retirement in 1858. He was also Government Director of the Indian railway companies. He was at one period, we believe, offered high office under the Crown, but he resisted the invitation, and remained a faithful and zealous servant of the East India Company. He was always regarded as an eminent authority on all questions of Indian policy, and he was among the first whose opinions were taken in any Parliamentary inquiry. In the discharge of his public duties he brought the highest integrity and zeal to bear upon a clear and vigorous intellect. His death will be mourned by a large circle of admirers.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS AT PARIS.—The *Moniteur* gives some particulars respecting the visits of the Siamese Ambassadors to various sights at Paris:—"At the Musée d'Artillerie they examined with the greatest interest the armour and arms used by the old French knights, and the explanations given soon made them understand the different improvements which have taken place. Everything connected with the military art appears to excite the deepest interest on the part of these illustrious foreigners. The extraordinary animation of the public thoroughfares, both as regards carriages and foot passengers, also much surprised them, and they expressed their admiration at the fineness of the horses. When at Versailles, the Ambassadors were present when the great waterworks played, and were much delighted at the effect."

THE Museum of the old India House, in Leadenhall-street, has been removed to Fife House, Whitehall.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1861.

COMMERCIAL CAPABILITIES OF WESTERN CHINA.

A LETTER from Tien-tsin, published in *The Times* of the 19th inst., corroborates the statement we have frequently made that, "intercourse with the Chinese country people has in all cases "proved that they cherish no prejudices against foreigners; "but, on the contrary, are anxious to promote intercourse." The same letter, after dwelling upon the difficulties of commercially reaching the central and western provinces of the Empire from the east, expresses the opinion,—"that if money "is to be spent in opening up China, our best course is to "penetrate to the great central valleys *by the overland route to "the western provinces.*"

We cannot but be gratified to find the opinions we have so often strongly advocated thus supported in the columns of our leading journal. The publication of this letter is the more valuable, inasmuch as it confirms the opinion expressed in a city article of *The Times* so long back as the 9th March, 1860. It also justifies the remarks, made last December in the same journal, with reference to the reply given by the Foreign-office to the memorials of the Yorkshire and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, praying Her Majesty's Ministers to open up commerce with Western China, by the route from Rangoon to Esmok. Our knowledge of the five provinces which comprise Western China is mainly derived from the researches of a few travellers who have boldly penetrated into the country animated by the spirit of adventure, the love of science, or by the laudable desire to open a path for commercial enterprise. Of recent authorities on the subject the Abbé HUC is one of the most notable; but he descended into the fertile plains of China at the north-west of Se-chuen, and did not traverse the vast and wealthy province of Yunnan. Dr. RICHARDSON and Colonel MCLEOD have given, in manuscript, most valuable itineraries of their missions, before we acquired the province of Pegu, to open a line of commerce with China from Moelmyen across the Tanon-Tong-Ghee mountains, which lie between the Tenasserim provinces and the Siamese Shan States of Labong, Lagong and Zimmai. Those missions were despatched for commercial objects by the Government of India after the first Burman war; and though, owing to the length and difficulties of *that* route and the jealousy of the Zimmai chiefs, their main object proved unsuccessful, we are indebted to them for the most valuable accounts we possess of the Shan States of Burmah and Siam, lying between our Pegu territory and China. Of the provinces which may be regarded as forming the Western half of China proper, Yunnan and Se-chuen are the most westerly and by far the largest and most important. And from the manuscript of Captain and Mr. SPRYE, to which we have already confessed our obligation, we shall now describe, as briefly as possible, the products and capabilities of these two Chinese provinces; premising that the provinces adjoining them, viz., Kweichow, Chensi, Kansu, &c., are, in their degree, equally fertile and of equal commercial value.

YUNNAN, they state from DU HALDE, is one of the richest provinces in the empire. It contains twenty-one cities of the first order, and fifty-five of the second and third order. Access to every part of it is afforded by navigable rivers and lakes which create an extraordinary fertility of the soil. Much of the country is mountainous and abounds with mineral wealth; indeed, it is said in this respect to be the richest of all the provinces of China, exporting gold, silver, copper, zinc, various stones, and marbles of great value. The valleys yield indigo, and other dyes, wax, gums, oils, wool, hemp, and textile fibres of the finest description. Yunnan is also celebrated as a tea-growing district, of which the more ordinary sorts are exported to Thibet and Tartary, in cakes; while in a department called Purrh the most precious and highly priced tea is grown of any produced in China. Passing with DU HALDE from city to city of this noble province we find that the capabilities they possess for commerce cannot be surpassed: and we must also remember that the rich products of Yunnan—a few only of which we have enumerated—are all in the hands of a dense trading population, who would be certain to improve every opportunity of selling or exchanging the products of their country; for the Chinaman in Yunnan has the same passion for trade which the Chinaman exhibits in Hong Kong or Shanghai. He proves this by the labour he at present undergoes in carrying his wares to Thibet, to Tartary, to Zimmai, to Moni, and Amarapoora. But the energy thus evinced would be doubly roused by such a prospect of direct and speedy returns as it is in our power to offer him. A province which abounds with tea and silk—not to mention its many other precious objects of merchandise—and which is but a short distance from our Pegu territory, will be equally benefited with ourselves by free commercial intercourse. To this intercourse the prejudices of the Western Mandarins and people oppose no barrier; for, according to RICHARDSON and MCLEOD, they are ready to afford every facility to trade. Neither is it the case, as in Japan, that an influential body in the State is opposed to the influx of foreigners. The real difficulty, if difficulty it can be called, rests with ourselves; and this difficulty is one which proper action on the part of our Government, combined with British energy and capital, will speedily remove. In describing to the Geographical Society the extraordinary fertility of Yunnan, the treasures hidden in its mines, and the general capabilities of this province, and of those adjoining it, Captain and Mr. SPRYE were not satisfied with stating their own impressions, but accumulated an amount of corroborative testimony which cannot but convince the most sceptical.

It is surely then high time that our merchants should be brought into commercial intercourse with the many millions of inhabitants of these, as yet, commercially unknown half of China And if we look at the rivers of Yunnan, spanned, as many of them are known to be, with good bridges, and covered with trading junks, if we observe how the hills are terraced and cultivated to the very summits, and how these people have forced nature to satisfy their wants by making, as LE COMTE says, "artificial plains where she had raised mountains," can we doubt that the energy and industry thus evinced will be equally shown in trading with ourselves, and that in removing the slight obstructions that at present exist, we shall be met half way by the good wishes and cordial co-operation of the Chinese? Passing from Yunnan to Se-chuen, we enter the largest province in China. It measures about 170,000 square miles, of which more than ten millions of acres are under cultivation, and the population fully equals if indeed it does not exceed that of the united kingdoms. This province, as our readers are aware, is watered by the many streams which form the upper Yang-tse river. It is remarkable for the quantity and value of the silk and tea it produces, and is also rich in mines of iron, tin, and lead, in amber, loadstones, and lapis lazuli. The best rhubarb comes from Se-chuen, and here the sugar cane is largely cultivated. Musk deer and horses are plentiful: and the latter are said to be the best in China. Listen to what the Abbé HUC says of this province:—

"Vast plains covered with rich harvests of wheat and other kinds of corn alternate with mountains crowned with forests, magnificently fertile valleys, lakes abounding with fish, and navigable rivers. Such is the fertility of the province, that it is said the produce of a single harvest cannot be consumed in it in ten years. Great numbers of textile and tinctorial plants are cultivated here, among others the herbaceous indigo, which gives a fine blue colour, and a kind of hemp from which extremely fine and delicate fabrics are produced. On the hills are fine plantations of tea, of which the most exquisite kinds are kept for the epicures of the province. It is to Se-chuen that the pharmacists from all the provinces of the empire send their travellers to lay in their stocks of medicinal plants." M. Huc adds, "that the manners of the people are much superior to those of the other provinces, and that they are a fine robust race of men."

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The few remarks we have made and the extract we have given will at least serve to show that in Western China e elements exist for a magnificent and *wholly new* commerce with this country and with India. Its provinces, as we have shown*, can, if our rulers please, be made accessible from Rangoon in the Bay of Bengal, and trade with them will not diminish but rather encourage commerce with the eastern seaports of China. The products yielded in the West of the Empire are exactly those which we require; and that the people generally are eager for trade has been testified by every traveller who has approached the country. Indeed, upwards of twenty years ago, when McLEOD visited Kiang-Hung, not only did the Chinese traders frequently express the desire to traffic with us, and to have a road opened for that purpose from the Bay of Bengal, but even the Chinese authorities of the West, and the intervening ruling Princes of Kiang-Hung and Kiang-Tung proffered to him for our merchants every encouragement in their power to give, with the assurance that no duties should be imposed. That wish and disposition has been greatly increased by the subsequent turn of events in Eastern China. What, then, remains for us but to open the Western door from which our war successes to the eastward have withdrawn every bolt, and of which we hold the key in our hands? Surely such an opening for their enterprise cannot be undervalued by our merchants of the present day, or be left by them supinely to the proverbial *vis inertiæ* of statesmen and officials, and to years of routine correspondence between London and Calcutta.

OCCUPATION FOR THE TROOPS AT TIEN-TSIN.

OUR troops at Tien-tsin are beginning to feel the dreariness of their position, now that their "occupation's gone," and many have been the complaints and murmurs at the prospect of another winter passed in the Liverpool of China. The truth is, our soldiers would not be worth their salt if they did not love work, and work does not appear to be forthcoming. But why should they not be employed in effecting one of those peaceful victories which it is within our power to gain, and which will give us a higher prestige among the Chinese than any successful fighting could secure.

From Tien-tsin to the capital of the Empire is about thirty miles. It would be quite practicable to lay down a railroad over that distance. There are engineers at Tien-tsin, there are sappers and miners; engines and rails could be procured from Calcutta; and there are ready hands in abundance who would join in the work. We apprehend that there would be little difficulty in gaining the permission of the Government—we are sure that there would be no practical difficulty in the work itself which British energy could not overcome. We throw this out as a suggestion, believing that the work would benefit the health of our soldiers during the coming winter, consolidate our position in the country, and compel the Chinese, in the best possible manner, to do homage to the barbarians.

THE CANTON CLAIMS.

OUR readers will remember that in the month of May last an influential deputation waited on Lord JOHN RUSSELL upon the subject of the Canton claims. It is a curious fact that in the same month the merchants in China whose rightful claims were thus urged upon the attention of the Government drew up themselves a memorial to our Foreign Secretary, representing the extreme hardship of the case, and the injustice of allowing the matter to remain any longer in abeyance. So long back as 1858 the whole question was officially considered by Mr. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, and as the claims were passed by that gentleman, it was understood that they would be settled without unnecessary delay. This is stated in the letter now addressed to our Foreign Secretary, but we mention it as affording another proof, among many, of the tardiness of official routine, even when the pressing distress of individuals demands prompt and speedy action. This memorial states the case so fully and so clearly, and our own views on the subject have been expressed so recently, that it will be needless for us to introduce the document by any further preface:—

* See *London and China Telegraph*, June 27.

Hong Kong, May 27, 1861.

My Lord,—As the representatives of what are known as the "Canton claims," being the amount of losses sustained through the destruction of the foreign factories at Canton by the Chinese in the latter part of 1856, we venture to bring this long-deferred matter under your lordship's notice, having already exhausted every means of application to the Government authorities in this part of the world. The claims were closely scrutinised by Mr. Rutherford Alcock, the officer deputed by the Queen's special Envoy, Lord Elgin, to examine them in the year 1858, and all that where then passed as being regular it was understood would be liquidated with the least possible delay. Nothing, however, has been done, and to the various applications, both personal and in writing, made by different parties interested, no definite reply has been returned either by Lord Elgin or the resident Minister, Mr. Bruce, which induces us to believe that they were not in a position finally to settle the claims without your lordship's instructions.

We would respectfully bring to your lordship's notice the inconvenience and hardship to private merchants of having withheld from them for a period of upwards of four years sums for which the very considerable amount of two millions of taels, not far short of seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, has been set apart by treaty. It is now seven months since the convention of Peking was signed by which it was stipulated that the indemnity should be paid by regular instalments, and although considerable amounts have already been paid by the Chinese Government in pursuance of such stipulation, not a dollar has been appropriated to liquidating mercantile claims, nor has any intimation whatever been made to the claimants as to when they may expect payment.

Your lordship is doubtless aware, if not from other sources, from the lucid statement given by the late President of the United States in his last Message, that American claimants for the Canton losses of 1856 have already received the greater part of the amounts due to them. They have, moreover, been allowed interest upon their claims at the customary rate in this country of 12 per cent. per annum. French claimants, we believe, have likewise been fully satisfied. We therefore earnestly beg that your lordship will be pleased to give the necessary directions to the officers of Government in China to proceed forthwith to the liquidation of these Canton claims, and to admit 12 per cent. per annum interest, in addition to each claim, so far at all events as the two million taels reserved by treaty will extend. We cannot for a moment doubt that the mercantile claims will be made a first charge upon the moneys now being collected from the Chinese Government, on the double ground that private debts incurred under such circumstances should take precedence of national debts, in consequence of the severe individual distress which their indefinite postponement would occasion, an argument that could in no way apply to the finances of the nation; and, secondly, as a simple act of justice, inasmuch as the claims now pressed on your lordship's favourable notice had their origin months, indeed years, before the Government expenditure, for which an indemnity was granted, had been incurred.

We have the honour to remain,
Your lordship's most obedient servant,
(Signed)
JARDINE, MATHESON, and Co., and others interested.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, H.M.'s Sec. for Foreign Affairs, London.

FROM CANTON TO HANKOW IN 1655 AND IN 1861.

THE quaint story designated "The Exact Relation of the Embassy sent by the East India Company of the United Provinces to the Grand Tartar Cham, or Emperor of China," in the year 1655, presents us with a few interesting facts relative to the journey which three Englishmen and one American have been making from Canton to Hankow during the present year. The Dutch East India Company's Ambassadors and these gentlemen took the same route, and the folio which contains the account presents us with curious pictures of the very localities which they both visited. Here we have the narrative of a journey from Canton to Peking made in the reign of the first Emperor of the present Dynasty, Kang-hee, which corresponds in many particulars with the account given of the recent journey in the *China Mail*. Our modern travellers are *en route* for Hankow, and intend to drop down the Yang-tse and to call at Shanghai, we presume, on their voyage home. The Dutchmen and our friends of Hong Kong both enjoyed Imperial authority for making the journey; the former, indeed, had a special permit, the latter, thanks to our late successful diplomacy in China, received their leave to travel in common with all civilised nations who are in the enjoyment of treaty rights. The Dutch Ambassadors hoisted the yellow Imperial flag as their ensign, where the roving Britishers may now in safety float their Union Jack, other explorers, the Tri-colour or the Stars and Stripes. We have often asserted our belief that the old accounts by the Jesuits and the travellers in China of the seventeenth century were worthy of credit, and although perhaps highly coloured, we have always felt that they contained much that was true and genuine. The journey of these enterprising travellers now proves us to be right, by the remarkable coincidence which exists between their account and the story of the Dutch Embassy.

The Ambassadors sailed from Batavia on the 14th of June, 1655, about ten years after the Tartar conquest in China, and in the course of a month they reached the Canton river, and after a good deal of ceremony on the part of the Chinese they

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arrived at Canton, where they were entertained by the Viceroy senior and the Viceroy junior. After sundry compliments, the native authorities strove to extort a large sum, some hundred thousand taels of silver, but the honest Dutchmen were averse to this, and determined to depart, replying, that "it was not "their design or intention to buy the permission of a free-"trade in China." The Viceroys, however, advised them to await the reply from Peking on the subject, and finally succeeded in "squeezing" the Ambassadors to the amount of 135 taels, with which they were so much pleased that they made an entertainment, and dressing in all their brave attire, did honour to the new comers. After staying six weeks at Canton, they at last obtained a pass to proceed to Peking. They appear to have taken the same route as our modern travellers have done; they mention the rapids of the river, and the tugging of the boat by "track-men," but it is not until they reach *Tsing-yuen*, which they call *Cingyoen*, that we can reconcile the different accounts of the travellers. They came first to a village which they call *Sahu*, pleasantly situated a few miles above Canton, and two days after they reached the city of *Xantsin*. The country was then suffering from the effects of the recent Tartar invasion, which had left some great cities in ruins and made slaves of the whole population. *Tsing-yuen* is said to be eighty-seven miles from Canton, and about ten miles above the place itself is the remarkable pass or gorge through which the river has made its way. The work before us presents a picture of the rugged cliffs and gigantic rocks which skirt the river's course at this place, and along the ridges of its rocky banks runs a pathway for foot-passengers, and for the towing "track-men." The Dutch account calls it *Szng-wanhab*, which accords with the proper orthography *Tsing-yuen-hap*. The picture reminds us of scenes on the upper Rhine, and wants only the fortresses of the middle ages which that river can boast of, to constitute this a rival of the "beautiful Rhine." In due course the Dutchmen reached *Ingtak* (by the moderns spelt *Ying-tuk*), the description of which by the Dutch is worth giving here. We may carry on the illusion and suppose ourselves travelling up the Rhine, with its Lurlei-felsen and many echoing rocks. "The 'echo' in the *Tsing-yuen Pass*," says our Canton friend, "is loud and clear. Even the explosion of "small Chinese crackers equals the report of a musket fire." But to return to the account of *Ying-tuk* by the Dutch. "This small city lies very pleasant upon a corner of the river "on the right side, over against the mountain *Sang-won-hab*; it "is fortified with high walls, and beautified with stately houses, "and magnificent idol temples; surrounded with pleasant hills, "delightful in prospect, the suburbs well and sufficient, which "was formerly very rich and populous, and is provided with a "safe harbour for vessels against the impetuous current of the "river." They say, too, that a pagoda stands at the entrance to the harbour. Near to *Ying-tuk* is the celebrated idol-temple and rock the *Kuan-yin-gan*, where, in the sides of a huge precipice, appears a temple to the Goddess of Mercy. The Dutchmen and our modern travellers alike speak of this place. "It lies on the river side, as you may observe (and they have "given a good sketch of it), in a solitary, wild, and mountainous "country; your first approaches conduct you up with conve-"nient stone steps, after which you make your way through "blind paths and cavernous passes, forced with much art and "industry." The engraving ekes out the scanty description, but we trust that a more lively picture of this interesting and picturesque spot will be shortly forthcoming, for we beg to differ from the writer to the *China Mail*, where he says that "pen and paper are insufficient to report" on some incidents in the trip. Wherever nature and art combine to form a beautiful picture that picture may be depicted, only the colours, like those of an eminent painter of the English School, must be "mixed with brains."

We have every reason to believe that this Dutch account is credit-worthy, and we hope to give a fuller description of it before long. After reaching *Sechu*, which is also called *Xaochen*, and which corresponds to *Shee-ne-chow* of the letter in the *China Mail*, the Dutchmen proceeded amid rapids and strong currents, through a region of mountains picturesque in the extreme. They mention the "*Five Horses Heads*," which is perhaps the same as *Man-tow-shan*, which they mistook for *Ma-tow-shan*, the "Horses Head Mountain." We should think that the camera of some enterprising traveller might be filled with many a pretty photographic gem from these regions, and if elucidated by an "Albert Smith," the story would find attentive listeners here in England.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FROM JULY 10TH TO JULY 24TH.

(11th.) The Royal Assent was given to several Bills by commission. The Tramways (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, on the motion of Lord CLANRICARDE, was read a second time. The Poor Law Assessment (Scotland) Bill, and the Ports and Harbours Bill passed through Committee.—Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord WESTMEATH, stated that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure to control the speed of railway engines.

THE MORRILL TARIFF.

(12th.) Lord CARNARVON asked the Duke of Newcastle whether the Government had received any information that goods sent from this country to Canada *via* Portland, and which were conveyed through Portland by railway in bond were subjected to an examination at the Custom-house at Portland, causing great delay, and, in some cases, great loss, since the Morrill Tariff had come into operation. He also asked whether any representations had been made to the United States Government on the subject.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE said no such information had been received. If such inconveniences existed representations would be made on the subject to the United States Government.

THE STATE OF TURKEY.

(12th.) Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in moving for copies of correspondence between the Foreign Department and Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, on the subject of financial or administrative reform in Turkey, since the late Sultan's Hattihumayoon of the year 1856, observed that it was of the greatest importance to England, in a commercial point of view, that the reforms so often promised should be duly carried out, while politically the preservation of the Turkish Empire, which had been a matter of solicitude for more than two centuries to this country, depended upon a thorough administrative reform. Recent accounts from Turkey justified the idea that the present Sultan, by his acts and proclamations, was fully alive to the importance of economical reform. In order, however, to carry out the reforms which have been promised there must be a steady, friendly, but sufficient pressure upon the Turkish Government. In addition to these reasons for supporting our old policy in Turkey, we were bound by every tie of honour to give her our full and vigorous support in case of need, and to help her to carry out the reforms which she had undertaken.—Lord WODEHOUSE considered it would be better to wait and see whether the Sultan persevered in he course he had commenced, than for the British Government to deprive him of the credit which would be due to him by tendering unseasonable and premature advice. Already important economical changes had been made, and he thought it would be wiser to allow the subjects of the Sultan to understand that the reforms inaugurated were not pressed on him by foreign Powers, but were his own spontaneous acts. He would not object to the motion if modified so as not to include the correspondence with the present Sultan.—Lord HARDWICKE reiterated his opinion that Turkey should be allowed to conduct her affairs without the interference of foreign Powers, and expressed his pleasure at hearing the statement to that effect of Lord Wodehouse.—The motion being modified as suggested, was agreed to.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION (INDIA).

(15th.) Lord ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition from European residents in various parts of India, praying that in all criminal cases Europeans should be tried only by European judges; that they should be tried before a single European judge; that, if they desired it, they should be tried by a jury entirely composed of Europeans; and that the proceedings in such cases should be conducted in the English language. In bringing forward the petition, Lord Ellenborough interspersed these demands with comments as to their expediency.

TREASURE TROVE.

(15th.) Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE called the attention of the House to the present state of the law of treasure trove, in hopes of facilitating the preservation of ancient articles of gold and silver as works of art. He concluded by moving for correspondence upon the matter.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said the subject was full of difficulty, owing to the fact that this particular prerogative right of the Crown had been made the subject in former times of a variety of grants. He was not aware that any steps had been taken by the Government in the matter; if anything could be done he would bring it before the Government.—After a few words from the Duke of ARGYLL in reference to Treasure Trove in Scotland, the motion was agreed to.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

(15th.) Lord CLANRICARDE, on moving that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution, establishment, practice, procedure and fees of the Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, and the differences between the constitution and the forms of practice, procedure and fees of the Courts of Chancery of England and of Ireland, complained that the result of not extending the reform of the practice and procedure of the English Courts to Ireland had led to a great waste of money and time to the suitors in Ireland, and to an extravagant expenditure for the judicial establishment, a position which he proved by quoting a variety of statistics.—Lords WENSLEYDALE, GRANVILLE, and BROUGHAM, all thinking that a clear case had been made out for inquiry, the motion, slightly modified, was agreed to.

EASTERN AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

(15th.) Lord STRATHEDEN moved "That, in the opinion of the House, it is desirable without delay to restore the consular authority of Great Britain at Mozambique, in order to assist the Government of Portugal in repressing the Slave Trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa."—Lord WODEHOUSE having stated that this motion last year was carried by surprise, proceeded to state the objections which existed to the address, one of which was that the Houses of Parliament, by forcing the Government to appoint a consul here or there, were usurping the functions of the Executive. The appointment of a consul on the East Coast of Africa would be useless without a large squadron, and would probably lead to much correspondence and useless exasperation between England and Portugal. The Portuguese Government earnestly desired to suppress the

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West Coast. He hoped the House would leave the matter to the discretion of the Government.—Lord BROUGHAM believed the Portuguese sincere in their desire to suppress the slave trade, but they complained that they had not sufficient authority on the East Coast, and that they were not supported as they expected, by the appointment of a British consul.—The Bishop of OXFORD advised Lord Stratheden not to press his motion. He thought it would be better to leave the Government free to act on what he believed would be their nobler aspirations. He proceeded to show the advantages which would arise from the appointment of a consul, among which the greatest would be the exposure of "deeds of darkness" to public opinion, which would soon render them impossible.—Lord STRATHEDEN said a few words in reply and withdrew his motion.

EAST INDIA COUNCIL, &C., BILL.

(16th.) On the motion for going into Committee on this Bill, Lord CLANRICARDE asked Her Majesty's Government to lay upon the table copies of all reports, minutes, or other recorded opinions of members of the Indian Council, or of committees of that Council, relating to the Bills concerning India now before Parliament, and briefly stated at the same time his reasons for making such a request.—Lord DE GREY and RIPON said that Lord Clanricarde was under some misapprehension as to the functions of the Indian Council and the mode in which business was conducted in the Indian Department, or he would not have preferred a request with which, in the interests of the public service, he must decline to comply.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH regretted that the Indian Council transacted business in such a way as to have no record of its proceedings to produce.—In Committee on Clause 10, Lord GREY moved an amendment to the effect that, in addition to the Governor-General in Council, there shall be appointed also a Council of State to assist in the preparation and consideration of laws and regulations, the members of which Council, to consist of different races and professions, shall be appointed and removable at the will of the Governor-General, but such appointments and removals to be provisional until confirmed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.—The amendment was negatived, and the Bill passed through Committee after a short discussion.—(22nd.) This Bill was read a third time.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES IN CHINA.

(18th) The LORD CHANCELLOR read to the House communications which had been received from General Michell and Admiral Hope, in acknowledgment of the votes of thanks passed by their lordships to the army and navy for their services during the recent campaign in China.

EAST INDIA HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE BILL.

(18th.) Lord DE GREY and RIPON, in moving the second reading of this Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to unite in one the two chief courts of judicature existing in each of the Presidency towns, which, although sitting in different courts, exercised jurisdiction of the same kind. The Bill proposed to abolish the present Supreme Court and Sudder Courts, and to substitute a High Court of Justice, and also contained provisions for the appointment of judges, their qualification, and their salaries.—Lord BROUGHAM objected to the provision that the Indian Council should have power not only to appoint the salaries of judges upon their entrance into office, but from time to time to alter those salaries, as it was obvious for what purposes such a power might be used.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH considered the Bill was well adapted for producing discontent from one end of India to another, for it proposed to appoint English barristers as judges, who would know nothing of the laws, languages, caste, and customs of the country. He then proceeded to call attention to the additional cost, which would be no less than £262,000, if the Bill were passed.—The LORD CHANCELLOR replied to Lord Ellenborough's statements, and said that one object of the Bill was to place Europeans and Natives upon an equal footing.—Lord DE GREY and RIPON also replied to the objections raised against the Bill, which was then read a second time.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

(18th.) Lord DE GREY and RIPON moved the second reading of this Bill, and said that the object was to legalise appointments already made, and to define the powers of the Governor-General in making future appointments either from the covenanted or uncovenanted service.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH did not think the Bill just to the present civil service, interfering as it did with their rights and privileges. Lord LYVEDEN wished the measure had been confined to appointments already made, and objected that uncovenanted servants were not required on appointment to submit to the same examination as the covenanted service, nor was any provision made for the employment of natives. The Duke of ARGYLL and Lord CLANRICARDE supported the Bill, which was then read a second time.

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

(19th.) Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the inhabitants of Stockport, praying for the publication of correspondence with regard to the partition of Poland, which had passed between England, France, and other countries in 1831, 1832 and subsequent years. It was impossible to utter the name of Poland without reflecting on the irreparable loss which that country had just sustained, or without expressing the sorrow which men of all parties, even of that most adverse to Poland, must feel at the death of that great and good man Prince Czartoryski. Having known him for over half a century, and been intimate with him, he would venture to assert that a man of more pure character or of greater virtue, public and private, never breathed. Born to an immense fortune, he had been content of late years to live on the very moderate income which he accidentally possessed. In early life he occupied the highest place in the Government of Russia, and was a prime favourite at Court, but never for an hour forgot his duty or his affection for his native country. Afterwards he threw himself into the contest which unhappily had no good results for Poland; but he could not help remembering that Mr. Burke pronounced a panegyric on the constitution of Poland which was established after the elective monarchy the worst form of Government in Europe had been put an end to, and declared that it was the best and most workable of the free constitutions which had ever been established in Europe. Prince Czartoryski when he lived in Paris, not alone upheld the spirit of Poland, but was the friend and adviser of all who bore relationship or interest to that country.

POLAND.

(19th.) Lord HARROWBY, on moving that an address be presented to Her Majesty for copies or extracts of all correspondence which passed in the years 1831 and 1832 between the Government of Great Britain and those of Russia and other countries on the subject of Poland, said that recent events in Poland had caused people to ask whether the state of affairs in that country was such as was contemplated by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, and the publication of the papers might tend to check the tyranny under which the Poles suffered.—Lord WODEHOUSE said he looked upon the recovery of Polish independence as an impossibility, considering the overwhelming forces which could be brought against Poland by three powerful nations. The attitude of the Poles during the late events at Warsaw had shown great moderation, and gave promise of better days. He had no objection to accede to the motion, so far as the correspondence with Russia was concerned.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH passed a high eulogium on the Poles for the patience and dignity with which they had borne their misfortunes at home, and upheld the military reputation of their country abroad, and expressed at the same time his astonishment that Russia should not have done her utmost to conciliate so great and noble a people. It was for the interest of Russia to conciliate the Poles, for as long as they were discontented the action of Russia was paralysed in Central Europe—a circumstance almost as injurious to Europe as to Russia itself.—Lord MALMESBURY concurred with the valuable advice given by Lord Ellenborough. If the Poles contrasted their present position with their position seven or eight years ago, they had every reason to congratulate themselves. He hoped nothing said in this House would encourage the Poles to attempt impossibilities.—After a few remarks from Lord BREADALBANE, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, and Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, the motion, as modified, was agreed to.

DUCHY OF MODENA.

(22nd.) Lord NORMANBY complained of the attacks made by Mr Gladstone on the Duke of Modena, and moved for copies or extracts of any despatches relating to the affairs of the Duchy of Modena from Her Majesty's Minister accredited to the Central Courts of Italy during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858.—Lord WODEHOUSE justified the charges which Mr. Gladstone had made.—Lord DERBY thought the conduct of Mr. Gladstone as a Minister of the Crown highly improper in bringing charges against the Duke of Modena not justified by the evidence, and which the accused party was precluded from answering. Proof was wanting that the papers on which the charges were founded were genuine, and, even if they were, they were insufficient to establish the charges made by Mr. Gladstone.—Lord BROUGHAM thought Mr. Gladstone had made out his case if the documents were not forgeries.—The motion was agreed to.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

(22nd.) Lord EBURY, in presenting a petition in favour of a revision of the Book of Common Prayer, said that next year would be the 200th anniversary of the Act of Uniformity, and he hoped then that the terms of subscription would be modified. He intended next year to propose that the terms of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles should be relaxed.—The Bishop of LONDON was glad that Lord Ebury had confined himself to the question of relaxing the terms of subscription. With regard to the general revision of the Liturgy, no such revision, in his opinion, ought to take place at the present time. Such changes had been always confined to periods of great revolutions, and if any such changes were now desired, Lord Ebury ought to specify the exact reforms he wished to see introduced. He thought the terms of subscription were not so rigid as generally supposed. If it were desired, the services of the Church might be considerably shortened, but to this course the laity, and not the clergy, were the chief obstacle.

(23rd.) The Voters (Ireland) Bill, the Salmon Fisheries Bill, and, after a long discussion, the Irremoveable Poor Bill, with some others, were read a second time.—The Attorneys' and Solicitors' (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Bill was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FROM JULY 10TH TO JULY 24TH.

(10th.) The subjects brought before the House at the morning's sitting were not of sufficient interest to be mentioned in detail.—Sir F. BARING moved for the House to go into Committee on the Fictitious Savings Banks Bill, but after a discussion the motion was withdrawn and the Bill also.—The Church-Rates Law Amendment Bill was also withdrawn.—The several clauses of the Vaccination Bill were agreed to or amended.—The second reading of the Metropolis Local Management Acts Bill was moved by Mr. TITE, who explained that its object was to amend the powers of the Board of Works for the benefit of the metropolis. The debate that ensued was interrupted by the SPEAKER, the hour (a quarter to six) having arrived when the House, according to the usual rule of the Wednesday morning sittings, proceeds to dispose of the remaining business on the paper.

EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(11th.) Sir J. PAKINGTON called attention to the Report of the Education Commission, with the view of learning, according to the terms of his notice, to what extent Her Majesty's Government intended to adopt its recommendations. He gave a summary of many of the conclusions at which the Commissioners had arrived, and of their recommendations. They said that, whatever might be the merits of the present system, it was not adapted to spread education so widely as was required. He concluded by urging the Government to give their serious attention to the report.—Mr. HENLEY drew conclusions from the report different from those of Sir John, remarking that it was clear that a great discordance of opinion had prevailed among the Commissioners. In specifying the conditions upon which they thought public assistance should be given to schools, they said not a word, he remarked, of religious teaching; and he read opinions expressed by some of the most ardent and the soundest advocates of national education, that, if the report of the Commissioners was carried out, it would be destructive of the present system, and effect such a radical change in it as would prepare the way for bringing the schools under the control of the ratepayers, and ultimately extinguish the religious element. slave trade on the East as effectually as they had already done on the

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A BENGALEE PLAY.

(12th.) Sir J. SHELLEY inquired of the Secretary of State for India whether the Government had received any information relative to the circulation by the Government of Bengal, in official envelopes marked "On Her Majesty's Service," of an English translation of a "Bengalli Play" containing attacks on British settlers connected with the manufacture of indigo in Bengal, on their wives and families?—Sir C. WOOD replied, that if his hon. friend had any curiosity to read the play, he would send him a copy; but he had received no information whatever that it was of the character described.

THE BELGIAN TARIFF.

(12th.) Mr. W. FORSTER asked the cause of the delay of the Belgian Government in applying the new tariff arrangements between France and Belgium to this country, pointing out the injury which this country suffered from the delay, and from the preference shown to France.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave explanations on the subject, observing that the Belgian Government had always assured that of Her Majesty that whatever terms were granted to French manufactures would be granted to British.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

(12th.) Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to the remarks of Sir H. Verney, Lord H. Vane, and others, described the present state of the quarrel. He was glad, he said, to hear that the King of Denmark had consented to an arrangement by which further negotiations would be entered upon, which he hoped would issue in a solution of the question, though he could not say what terms would be deemed reasonable by both the parties.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(12th.) Col. SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether officers of the Indian army accepting the invitation to volunteer for general service or into the Staff Corps in India in any way compromised the rights guaranteed to them under the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 95, sec. 56, of 1858, and the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 100, sec. 1, of 1860, with respect to pay, pensions, allowances, privileges, promotions, and otherwise; and whether the reported appointment of Colonel Heyland, C.B., of Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, in supercession of the field officers of that regiment, was made with the sanction of the Secretary of State?—Sir C. WOOD said the order referred to was on the table of the House and every member could judge of its character. It had been received in India with general satisfaction, which was the best proof that the officers did not consider that by accepting the invitation it offered they compromised their rights.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS BILL.

(12th.) The third reading of this Bill was opposed by Lord PALMERSTON and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on the ground that the Bill had come out of the Committee a totally different measure from the original Bill, since it now authorised all electors for the Universities, resident or not resident, to empower a proxy to vote or not, as he may think proper.—In spite of this opposition the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE IRISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

(15th.) Mr. BUTT moved a resolution that it is inexpedient, in distributing the grant for the purposes of Irish education, to enforce the rule of refusing aid to all schools in which religious teaching is made a part of the general instruction of the school. He contended that, as a system of united education, the National system had utterly failed, and, if so, and if Protestants and Roman Catholics were receiving education in distinct schools, he asked what justification there was for imposing this restriction? By rescinding the rule education would be made more advantageous to the recipients—for it could not be an advantage to exclude religion—and the grant would be a real boon to the country.—After a considerable discussion the motion was negatived.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

(18th.) On the vote for 110,000 to complete the sum of £125,090 for the Treasury chest abroad, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained that large sums had been paid out of the Treasury chest without the consent of Parliament for the payment of troops in India and China.—The vote was agreed to.—On the vote of £64,646 being proposed for services in China, Japan, and Siam. Colonel SYKES drew attention to the fact that, while a sum of £8,000 was taken for the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade at China, only £2,500 was taken for the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Japan.—After a few words from Mr. Alderman SALOMONS, Lord John RUSSELL was glad to state that he had yesterday received information that our diplomatic agents had now been received with great kindness by the people of China, and without any of that wonder and strangeness which had hitherto been exhibited.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

(18th). The SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from the General in command of the troops, and one from the Admiral in command of the naval forces, engaged in the late expedition to China, acknowledging the thanks voted to them by the House in February last.—Both letters were read by the Clerk at the table.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(18th). Mr. BAZLEY asked the Secretary for India when his promise to place the medical officers of Her Majesty's Indian army upon a perfect footing of equality with medical officers of Her Majesty's British army would be carried into effect, and asked other questions regarding the standing of the former.—Sir C. WOOD said that the whole question of the Indian medical service was under consideration. A communication had been made to the Indian Government, but until an answer had been received no definite steps could be taken. The matter was one, however, that must be settled before long.

SUEZ CANAL.

(23rd.) Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Mr. Colquhoun, the English Consul-General in Egypt, together with the English Consul in Alexandria and other gentlemen, had lately (on the 29th of June) visited the works of the Suez Canal, and had expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen and heard there; and whether such approval was to be understood to be qualified by the condition that forced labour should not be employed on the works of the canal, and that the obligations in that respect of the Pasha of Egypt towards the Porte be faithfully fulfilled?—Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had seen the report to which the hon. gentleman alluded in some foreign newspapers, but he had received no account from the Consul-General of a later date than the 15th ult. That officer spoke in a previous despatch of his being about to go to see the works of the Suez Canal, but no account of his having so gone had yet arrived.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (INDIA).

(23rd.) Colonel SYKES moved the following resolutions:—"That on all occasions when candidates are invited to compete for public employment under the Crown British subjects born in India should be allowed to compete on the same footing as other British subjects;" and "that Doctors Thomson, Goodhall, Pulney Andy, Muncherjee Beramjee Colah, and Surgeon Pickachy, all British subjects, having been prohibited from competing for the office of assistant-surgeon in the Royal army, at a publicly advertised meeting appointed for the 18th of February last in London, it is the opinion of this House that such prohibition was unjust, impolitic, and uncalled for." He contended that the prohibition, while it was a violation of guarantees given by Parliament and the Crown, was disadvantageous to the public service in India, and it disappointed hopes and expectations which the people of our Eastern Empire were encouraged to entertain.—The motion was seconded by Mr. LAYARD.—Mr. T. G. BARING, remarking that the second resolution conveyed a direct censure upon the Secretary of State for War, said this was not a question of the employment of natives of India, but whether they should be employed in the British army, in the general medical service of the Crown, in all parts of the world. The opinion of the best authorities, upon which the Secretary of State had acted, was that natives of India were constitutionally unfitted for service in all parts of the world, and, so far from the prohibition being unjust, impolitic, or improper, the Secretary of State would not have fulfilled his duty had he acted otherwise.—After a few observations by Mr. J. B. SMITH and Captain JERVIS, and a reply by Colonel SYKES, who considered the objections of Mr. Baring utterly groundless, the motion was withdrawn.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND FINANCE.

(25th.) Sir C. WOOD rose to ask for powers to raise whatever money might be necessary for the year's railway work in India, beyond the sum that might be raised by the different railway companies. Last year he had estimated the probable expenditure for railways at £6,000,000, and it reached £5,900,000, showing the very great accuracy of the estimates Up to April last eight millions had been expended, and this year he believed that six millions would be required, of which between £1,700,000 and £1,800,000 would be raised by the companies. What he wanted the House and the country clearly to understand was, that the money which he now asked power to raise was exclusively for railway purposes. In alluding to the political administration of India, he stated his belief that Lord Canning's policy in respect to the native princes and chiefs in India was sound in principle, and would lay the surest foundation for the maintenance of our power in that country. In past years the tendency of our rule had been rather to oppress than to conciliate these influential persons, but in late years that line of policy had been entirely reversed. New treaties had been made with several native princes, and territories had been assigned to them which, without weakening our empire, had increased their dignity and honour, and made them feel that their rights would not be usurped or invaded by the British Government. The Sikkim war just concluded presented a remarkable proof of our improved policy in dealing with the native rulers. The Rajah of Sikkim having carried off some of our subjects a force was despatched to the frontier, and the rajah was informed that our object was to obtain reparation, but not to annex a single acre of territory. In a very short time a treaty was arranged with the rajah, our subjects were restored, and the whole affair passed off in the most friendly manner. Not only did our negotiator obtain that, but the rajah engaged to allow a free passage for merchandise through his territory from India into Thibet, and by another way on the payment of a reduced duty. It had long been a desideratum to procure the opening of a road from India to China, and that had at length been satisfactorily accomplished by the aid of the Rajah of Sikkim.—Several members spoke upon the subject, and the resolution was agreed to.

SLAVE TRADE.

(26h.) Mr. BUXTON called the attention of the Government to the great increase of the Slave-trade, and the importance of supplementing the exertions of the squadron on the African coast by additional measures for the uppression of that trade. He affirmed that since the American Government had refused to acknowledge our right of visit, our naval force had been rendered, not indeed useless, because he believed that fourteen slave ships had been captured during the past year—but far less potent than it used to be. He was anxious, therefore, to call the attention of the Government to two or three supplementary measures which would, he thought, be of great value. One of these was suggested last year, by Lord John Russell himself. This was, that an attempt should be made to supplant the Slave-trade in Cuba by the introduction, under the most stringent precautions, of a free immigration from China and India. This would require the greatest possible care, and it might be thought that experience as to the abominable traffic in Chinese with Cuba ought at once to condemn the suggestion. But the truth was, that recently Her Majesty's Government had made great, and, he believed, successful exertions to put a stop to the cruelty with which that coolie immigration had formerly been attended. Our authorities in China, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, had placed the emigration under strict regulations, and it also appeared that in Cuba the Chinese had asserted their independence, and had enforced considerate treatment for themselves. He trusted that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) would direct the British Commissioner at Havannah to make strict inquiries on this point, and, if it could be shown that humane treatment and fair wages could effectually be secured for India and Chinese emigrants, then by encouraging such an

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immigration, we should supplant, not only the Slave-trade, but in the long run slavery itself in the island of Cuba. Another point of great importance would be to establish a consulate at Mozambique. The fact was, that the Portuguese Government was well disposed on this subject. It was fain to stop the Slave-trade, but was too feeble to enforce its views on that far distant coast, where many of their own authorities had excellent reasons for cherishing the Slave-trade. Nothing, then, would so much tend to enable the Government of Portugal to carry out their views as the fact that England had a commissioner there to watch all that went on, and report the proceedings of the slave-traders, and the action taken by the local authorities. A Consul had originally been appointed at Mozambique after full inquiry by Mr. Hume's Committee in 1853, and experience seemed to him (Mr. Buxton) to have shown the value of having such a representative of England on that coast, and in urging the reappointment of a Consul on the Government he was expressing the views entertained by Lord Brougham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the Anti-Slavery Society, the African Aid Society, and, in fact, nearly every one acquainted with the question of the Slave-trade. More than this, the same point had been strongly urged by the *Economist* newspaper, and by others who looked on the matter from a mercantile point of view. There seemed real grounds for believing that English influences exerted on that coast might do much to suppress the Slave-trade and open a large commerce.—Lord PALMERSTON said that the subject was one of very deep interest. He denounced in strong language the retrograde course which had been pursued by France in allowing the Regis contract for the emigration of so-called free labourers into a French colony, but which was nothing more nor less than the Slave-trade in its purest and simplest form, at least as far as the acquisition of the labourers was concerned. In alluding to the new treaty which will annul that contract next year he explained the object of our Government in entering into it. He denounced in strong language the conduct of Spain and of America, and observed that the Portuguese shipments from the East Coast of Africa were mainly carried on under the American flag. He trusted that some means would be found of completing the noble work in which this country has been engaged for so many years.

SUPPLY.

(26th.) On a vote of £1,000,000 for the expenses of the China war. Mr. PEEL said this was a vote of credit for necessary expenses connected with the China war. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated to the House that he would propose this vote, and they would recollect that provision was made for it in the service of the year, which provision had received the sanction of the House. This was the third vote of credit that had been taken on account of the Chinese war; there was one of £850,000 for 1859-60, and one of £3,800,000 for last year. A sum of £750,000 still remained of the vote of credit of last year, but that could only be expended for that year; and a sum of £1,000,000 was now asked to meet the expenditure of the forces in China for the present year. Extra allowances were required for the European troops, and, as it was doubtful how long they might require to remain there the present vote became necessary. He believed, however, that the sum of £1,000,000 now asked for would be amply sufficient for all purposes, and he hoped the vote would be agreed to by the Committee.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said there was for the year 1859-60 a vote of credit for £850,000, and last year of £3,800,000. He wished to know whether any assurance could be given that this additional million would cover all the expenses of this costly China war. He expressed a hope also that better arrangements would be made with regard to our accounts with India, otherwise British finance would fall into the utmost disorder. For seven years there had been a sort of running account with India, and no one knew what would be the end of it. He was afraid they were going on very much in the dark in this matter, and they had much reason to complain of the Indian transport expenses especially.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed with the hon. baronet that the Chinese war had been a costly war. He believed, however, that the provision now made, if not large, was amply sufficient, and that another vote would not be required. With regard to the India question, the charges made by the India departments were not always to be taken as absolutely correct, and therefore the charge for transports might not be so high as the hon. baronet anticipated. The charges this year in China would be chiefly under two heads—the charge for transport, and the charge for pay and allowances; and it was hoped that the payments under these heads would not be very large, if the instructions sent from home were strictly followed out. He did not think that the state of our account with India was likely to prove very formidable to British finance. There was a sum of £750,000 standing over from the Chinese vote granted last year, and he hoped that that and the million now provided would clear off the whole expense of the China war.

THE LAST VOTE FOR CHINA.

Only £1,000,000 more and the expenses of the China war are to be entirely wound up. The hero of "great expectations" in making an estimate of his debts adds a wide margin for possible contingencies. We sincerely trust that the Government has done so in the present case, and that Mr. Gladstone's belief may prove correct that another vote will not be required.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER "SHANTUNG."—The following account is from the *New York Herald* of the 15th inst.:—"This fine new steamer, on a trial trip, satisfied those who were on board of her capabilities for any work to which she might be put. The *Shantung* was built by Thomas Collyer, for Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., of the China trade. The length of the vessel is 151 feet, the beam 25 feet, and the depth of hold 9 feet 5 inches. She is iron-braced diagonally, and draws five feet of water. She has a beam engine, with a 3-inch cylinder, and ten feet stroke of piston. The paddle-wheels are 22 feet in diameter. On the trip the *Shantung* made sixteen knots an hour, and the engines worked admirably. The Government, it seems, has a refusal of this fine vessel, should they desire to take it and convert it into a gunboat. If not accepted within a few days, it will be sent to the China waters. It has four howitzers on board."

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

We are glad to learn that the health of the Bishop of Victoria has been thoroughly recruited by his visit to England. He and Mrs. Smith purpose leaving our shores for Hong Kong by the Southampton steamer sailing on October 4th. The bishop has not been idle during his stay in this country. During the last few weeks he has visited Dublin, Cork, Bath, York, Leeds, Doncaster, and Birmingham on behalf of the Church Missionary Society; and has also preached sermons advocating the cause of China missions in York Minster Cathedral and in St. Patrick's. In addition to this arduous labour he has held a series of confirmations for the venerable Archbishop of Canterbury.

DR. MACGOWAN IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin papers all concur in giving laudatory accounts of Dr. Macgowan's lectures. Archbishop Whately presided over the course on China, and Sir W. Hamilton, the astronomer royal, and Lord Gough over the Japanese course. Among Dr. Macgowan's patrons we note the Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Ulster King of Arms and other notabilities. The Doctor figures also at the vice-regal levée. The newspaper paragraphs seem to incline to blarney. One of the least laudatory is the *Freeman's Journal*—Roman Catholic. It says:—"The Lord Archbishop of Dublin presided yesterday at a lecture given by Dr. Macgowan in the pillar-room of the Rotunda, on the subject of China. The honour was mutual. The president was a scholar and a philosopher, a man of science, and a scholar, and an accurate observer, imparting instruction with as much ease as he could tell a string of Chinese beads. Dr. Macgowan's morning audience was limited, but those in attendance were eminently qualified to appreciate what they heard, and to profit by the information conveyed in it. China is not now to be regarded as a *terra incognita*, and at no former period could lectures in relation to its people, their habits and customs, be delivered with more advantage. The information conveyed by Dr. Macgowan is not of an ephemeral or accidental character. He has realised it by practical experience, and a scientific mind enables him to communicate with effect the practical observations which a considerable period of residence placed at his command."

Literature.

The Chinese Classics: with a Translation, Critical and Exegetical Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society (in Seven Volumes); Vol. I. containing Confucian Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean. Hong Kong: at the Author's. London: Trubner, and Co, 60, Paternoster-row. 1861.

We noticed the appearance of Dr. Legge's first volume in a recent issue, but were unable at that time to do more than mention the publication of the work. Having since then read the preface and *prolegomena*, and examined the contents of the volume, and the process of dealing with this most difficult subject—the translation and elucidation of the philosophical treatises of the Chinese—we can confidently recommend the work to all who are interested in finding out the peculiar dogmas of Confucius and his disciples. Dr. Legge appears to have wrought among native authorities, and has, we should think, left little to be sought for amongst the original commentators on the Chinese classics. The book leaves scarcely anything to be desired; it is a sort of *ne plus ultra* work on the subject. The native text is given in beautiful bold type, and a translation and notes appear on each page below the text. The volume is increased in value by the copious indexes which are appended. One or two points, which it may not be too late to attend to in the remaining volumes, if the learned author thinks fit—we may be allowed to notice. First, the translation, we think, would be more acceptable if more free and less literal in some places. Few passages, probably, are obscure to the indefatigable translator, and therefore we might well depend upon his free version, which we venture to anticipate would be superior to a close rendering. The author would certainly have to express his own opinion with greater decision than at present, but the production would be worth more. It cannot be said that Dr. Legge's translation is quite literal, a thing which, we conceive, would be almost impossible, but if a free translation be not given of the other classical works, some of which are more difficult to understand than the present, we fear that to the general reader the perusal will become tedious and uninteresting. The second point only to which we will refer is the mode of reference adopted in the indexes. As the divisions in the book are not indicated on each page, it would have been more prudent to have given the pages as references. And this, we trust, will be done in the next volume, as the present mode of reference is most troublesome. Besides these exceptions to the excellence of the work we have nothing more to say; it is the earnest of much that will be very valuable to everyone who studies the subject of China and the Chinese; and it is a monument more enduring than marble

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of the liberality of one of our great China merchants, the late Mr. Joseph Jardine, who generously undertook the expense of the publication, concluding that as "we make our money in China, we should be glad to assist in whatever promises to be of benefit to it."

Monetary and Commercial.

The fire insurance companies have issued the particulars of the increased scale of terms they have deemed it necessary to adopt since their losses at the wharfs at London-bridge. In many cases the new charges are more than three times as high as those in use, the rate for each of the docks, for instance, having been raised from 3s. 6d. to 10s., for waterside warhouses (specific insurances) from 3s. to 10s., and for general floating policies from 10s. 6d. to 35 per cent. These terms, however, are subject to reductions ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. in the event of certain requirements being complied with for the improvement of risks, and which are modelled very much on those which in the year 1844 were rendered compulsory at Liverpool by Act of Parliament, and which are said to have caused that town, formerly one of the most dangerous, to become one of the most safe. London is understood to be the worst in the kingdom, and the companies assert that according to the experience of a leading office during the past eleven years, while the average of premiums on dock and warehouse policies has been 5s. 6d. per cent. (from which about 1s. must be deducted for expenses), the average of losses has been 12s. 8d. per cent. The new tariff includes a scale of charges for floating policies, limited to two but not exceeding four specified wharfs. There is also a new and increased scale for ships in the port of London. The whole of the present rates are to apply to all new insurances from and including the 24th of June last, and to all existing policies for which the renewed notices had not been issued on that day. These new rates have caused great dissatisfaction, as a strong opposition is being organised against them.

The *New York Times* publishes the usual yearly summary of the traffic at New York :—

The imports for the year ending June 10, 1861, were...	$191,328,000
Besides the above amount of merchandise there was imported of specie...	33,197,000
Making a total of	$224,525,000
The exports from New York for the same period were—	
Exports of domestic produce	$117,933,000
„ foreign articles re-exported	7,035,000
„ specie...	23,845,000
	$148,813,000

This shows a decrease of imports as compared with the return of the previous year, including specie of $70,834,000, and an increase of exports, including specie, of $10,775,000.

A private company has been formed for the navigation of the Euphrates for purely commercial objects, and the first vessel of the new company is said to be already finished.

The Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company have appointed Mr. Philip Secretan, a well-known underwriter of Lloyds, as manager.

In reference to the announcement in our last number, it is stated that the steamers contracted for by the China and Japan Steam Navigation Company will be ready to leave this country in the early part of the ensuing year.

A new undertaking is announced under the title of the Compressed Coal Company (Limited), with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £2 each. It is proposed, by means of a clever invention, to utilise the slack or refuse coal, which is now almost wasted. By the Company's process the slack can be compressed into blocks of any size, very suitable for maritime purposes. It is an important feature that, according to the statements put forward, this can be accomplished at a very low rate of working cost. Works for supplying the metropolis are to be erected on the banks of the Thames, but other sites are to be selected in the provinces, particularly in the northern coal-fields, where the small coal can be obtained at an almost nominal cost. The quotation this afternoon was ¼ to ½ prem.

It is understood that Government have decided on receiving a report on the condition of the Red Sea cable and the amount necessary to effect the repairs, and that Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, the electricians, are now engaged in preparing the same.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

The screw steamer *Rangoon*, Captain Atkins, arrived at Malta from Ras-el Millah, on the north coast of Africa, having safely laid the cable she had on board to within ten or fifteen miles of that place. On the evening of the 5th inst., at six o'clock, the shore end of the cable was disembarked at Alexandria from the *Rangoon*, in the paddle-box boats of Her Majesty's corvette *Scourge*, Commander Jones, escort d by other boats of that vessel and the *Medina*, Captain Spratt, C.B., the *Mohawk*, Commander E. H. Howard, having been previously sent on the same morning to lay down buoys for the guidance of the ships. The *Rangoon*, having on board Messrs. Canning, Clifford, Dr. Whitehouse, De Santy, and a staff of electricians on the part of the contractors, and Messrs. Forde and Laws on the part of the Government, started on the following day at 6 A.M., preceded closely by the *Medina*, with the *Scourge* on the starboard beam. In this order they proceeded till nightfall, the *Rangoon* paying out the cable all the while, when the signal was made by Captain Spratt to anchor. They started again next morning at five in the same order, with the *Mohawk* still ahead laying down buoys. On the evening of the second day, the depths varying considerably within short distances, the *Rangoon* was ordered to remain at anchor while the *Mohawk* and *Medina* proceeded slowly ahead, sounding and marking the course. On the third day, about noon, the *Rangoon* weighed anchor, and the ships proceeded in the same order as on starting. Little progress was made during the 9th and 10th inst, on account of the variable depths. On the 11th the squadron passed the Ishilah Rocks, and at five the same evening had paid out all the cable on board, electric communication with Alexandria being perfect. Here the end was taken into shallow water, hermetically sealed, and buoyed. In no spot, we understand, was the cable laid in more than 100 fathoms water, but for the most part in about 50, and at an average distance of four or five miles from the coast. The weather was fine, with a light north-westerly wind and smooth water all the way till the morning of the 11th inst., when a swell set in, and the wind freshened from the north-west. On the same evening the *Rangoon* parted company for Malta, and arrived there at half-past 9 at night on the 15th inst, having encountered rough weather from the north-west on the 12th and 13th which, had it occurred during the laying of the cable, would have endangered the success of the operation. The *Medina* was to continue sounding along the coast preliminary to submerging the last sections of the cable expected from England, to connect the two ends.

The steamer *Mooltan* took out on the 20th of July specie to the amount of £70,801 in silver and £7,076 in gold to the following places :—Malta, £625 in gold ; Alexandria, £1,000 ; Ceylon, £2,050 ; Madras, £2,244 gold, and £37,501 silver ; Calcutta, £1,157 gold, and £33,300 silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	86 to 88	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19⅞ to 20¼	19⅞ 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31 to 32	...
100	London and Westminster . . .	20	68 to 69	68½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation . .	All	49 to 51	...
50	Union of London	12	25 to 26xd	25¾ ½ ¼ ½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	2½ to 3⅛	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company . . .	All	69 to 71	...
50	Do. new	30	9 to 11 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph . .	All	18½ to 19½	...
10	Labuan Coal Company . . .	2	2½ to 3 pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ pm.	
25	Oriental & Gen Marine Insurance	2 10	¼ to ½ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight business has continued on a most limited scale. The trade still only purchase such kinds as they require for immediate use, whilst importers generally are anxious to realise, and thus occasionally prices rule in favour of the buyer, although we can hardly quote any general decline. The questions of insurance arising out of the late fire have also slightly affected our market, as the country dealers finding that for teas past prompt they are not protected by the wholesale houses, in the event of a loss by fire, seem less than ever disposed to hold stock. There has been only a limited demand for the low to good common qualities, and prices remain without change, the quotation for the latter being 10½d. to 11d. per lb. Common to fair flavour kinds continue in abundant supply, and are heavy of sale at former rates. Common to good Ho-Hows and Ning Chows show but little alteration. Good and fine Monings are in moderate demand at the late advance. Good to fine Kaisows continue to be well supported. Common to fair quality Tayshans are neglected; but good kinds are in fair request. Common to fair Oolongs remain as before ; good and fine have met with a moderate inquiry. Souchongs show no alteration. A further considerable parcel of Flowery Pekoes is declared for sale this day. A large parcel is reported as sold for Hambro' at low prices. Common scented Capers remain dull at rather lower prices. Good and fine are in request. Common to fair Orange Pekoes are difficult of sale, but the finer kinds have been saleable in small parcels at full prices. Green Teas, from their scarcity, are still commanding extreme rates, especially for any parcels which are newly offered, and in some cases a further advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb. has been obtained. The quantity afloat now scarcely exceeds a fortnight's consumption, exclusive of the *Ziba's* cargo. There has been one small public sale, comprising 6,298 packages, of which 3,576 packages were sold, including 3,376 packages without reserve. To-day a sale comprising 32,709 packages will commence, of which 9,571 packages are to be offered for absolute sale.

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SILK.—There is no change to notice in this article, the market being in a very quiet state.

SUGAR.—A better feeling has prevailed in the market, and a steady demand has been experienced, sales in most cases being 6d. to 1s. per cwt. higher than our last quotations. 1,809 bags Penang were realised on relatively moderate terms; 29s. to 30s. for middling brown, 34s. 6d. to 35s. for low yellow, 39s. to 40s. 6d. for good and fine yellow.

COFFEE.—A steady demand still continues for good and fine descriptions, which have mostly been taken at about previous rates. 314 bags mixed Singapore, and 98 bags black Manila, were taken in. The public sales of Plantation have gone off mostly at previous rates. Native has been in less request.

RICE.—There has been more inquiry, and the transactions that have taken place have been at rather better rates. A floating cargo of Necranzie is reported at 10s. for the United Kingdom, and another at 10s. 3d. for open charter, and one for Liverpool at 9s. 7½d.

PEPPER.—Of black, 1,733 bags Singapore, part sold at 3⅞d. to 4d.; 1,208 bags Penang, half sold at 3½d; and 100 bags Batavia at 3⅞d. Of white, 638 bags Singapore sold at 5⅜d. to 5½d. per lb.; 528 bags Penang all retired.

SAGO.—Quiet, and 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower; of 1,233 packages at auction, two-thirds sold at 19s. to 20s. per cwt. for fair to good small, and 18s. medium. FLOUR.—Rather dearer; of 571 bags at auction, two-thirds sold at 16s. per cwt. for good. Subsequently more money obtained in private treaty.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: no alteration. Cassia Lignea declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt.; of 544 boxes, half sold at 78s. to 89s. for fourth to first pile. Cassia buds: scarce and firm. Cloves: steady; 1 case Penang sold at 1s. 1d. Mace: flat; of 25 cases Penang, about one-third sold at 10d. to 1s. per lb. for middling to fair reddish. Nutmegs: dull; of 224 cases Penang, 34 chests Singapore, and 4 chests Cochin at auction, about two thirds sold at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. for good bold; and 10d. to 1s. 6d. inferior small and shrivelled to good medium.

HEMP.—Market very quiet. 502 bales of Manila at auction were all withdrawn.

COTTON.—Good demand. The amount obtainable being very limited has rather confined the sales. Surat 4¾d. to 6⅝d.

JAPAN WAX.—197 cases of ordinary yellow were retired at 40s. 1 lot of good block sold at 56s.

TOBACCO.—Market very dull, and no alteration in prices.

TIN.—Market very flat. Banca is offering at 117s., and Straits at 111s.

GAMBIER.—Quiet, and of 1,650 bales at auction, one-third sold at 15s. to 15s. 3d. for fair quality.

CUTCH.—Of 2,407 bags, one-third sold at 22s. to 22s. 6d., for fair to good, with a few bags superior in quality and condition, at 23s. to 23s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: In more request.; about 60 baskets sold at auction at 1s. 3d. for good. Camphor: No sales. Sapanwood: Siam in demand; 25 tons of Malabar sold at £5. 12s. 6d. to £10. 15s. per cwt. for second quality, being cheaper, and £5. to £5. 15s. 6d. for third quality. Damar: Steady. Gamboge: Very dull. Rattans: 8,966 bundles Penang, all sold at 2s. 5d. to 5s. 3d. per 100. Saltpetre: Quiet. Gutta Percha: Sales at 10½d. to 1s. 2d. for middling to fair genuine. Rape seed: More demand, and improved rates. Elephants' teeth: No inquiry. Vermillion: No sales. Galangal root: Very flat, and no business. Cubebs: Steady, 50 bags sold at £7. 10s. for fair quality, but stalky. Dragon's blood: No business doing. Galls: 28 cases China, all retired and 125 bales Japan, sold at 38s. for middling, stalky. Rum: Market very inactive.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 0s. 0d. to £6. 5s.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 17s. 6d.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9 to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 15s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £17.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 10½d.; yellow metal, 9d.

TIN.—117s. for block; 118s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 29s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 15s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 5s.; sheet, £21; spelter, £15. 10s. to £15. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £22; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company may be considered as successfully established. The allotment of shares will take place on the 1st August.

TEA.—The continuation of the sales on the 26th inst. brought 14,181 packages to the hammer, and of these 5,720 (including 1 823 boxes) found buyers, 3,669 being "without reserve." A chop of Ning Chow congou, "without reserve," sold easily at 1s. 1½d. per lb.; also some Oolongs, at 9½d. and 9¼d. per lb., went below valuations. Two parcels of Foo Chow scented orange pekoe, at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8⅜d. per lb. also went at reduced rates. Red leaf congous from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and low dusty kinds at 6d. up, supported previous quotations. Of the total quantity offered on the three days 14.703 packages were sold.

In the Manchester market we note:—In yarns there has not been much doing for India or the East, though the inquiry for China was considerable. A good deal of business has been done, however, by the home-trade houses, and also by the Germans. The sales made have been at the highest rates, which have advanced again by ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. since Tuesday. In 32's twist the rise is especially decided.

The Russian screw steam corvettes *Boyarina*, 11, Commodore Captain Maydell; and *Voyvoda*, 11, Commander Matrieff; and despatch boat *Dyignite*, 3, Commander Korniloff, arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 27th. These steam-ships have been four years in commission; the corvettes have been chiefly on the China station and in the Boyarin river; the despatch boat was occupied at Japan.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—July 25, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Vortigern; 23, at Hambro' and Hong Kong, Rostock; 26, at Liverpool, from Manila, Queen of the East; at Spithead, from China, H.M.S. Nimrod; 27, in Downs, from Foo-chow-foo, Morayshire; at Falmouth, from Akyab, Neraul, Western Continent; at London, from Manila, Avalanche; from Shanghai, Bacchante; 26, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Marion; 23, at Cuxhaven, from Macao, Dr. Juris Jantzen; June 26, at Havana, from Canton, Independence; July 2, at Havana, from Macao, Messenger; 27, at Falmouth, from Moulmein, Carntyne; at Plymouth, from Akyab, Jane Ewing; in Channel from Japan, Medina; 18, at Stockholm, from Batavia, Amalia Maria; 24, at Bremen, from Akyab, China; 29, at London, from Rangoon, Irene; 28, at Deal, from Foo-Chow-Foo, Humphrey Nelson.

DEPARTURES.—July 26, from London for Shanghai, Harkaway; 25, from Glasgow for Singapore, Congo.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool, for Batavia and Sourabaya, Stad, Middleburg, Acolus; for Singapore, Clis, Rance.

SPOKEN.—Straat Baly, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 25, 41 N., 10 W.; Admiral von Heemskirk, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 14. 4 N., 26 W.; Donna, Sourabaya to Havre, May 21, 33 S., 16 E.; Queen of the East, Manila to Liverpool, July 13, 43 N., 37 W.; O'Holina, Dutch barque, from Java, 8 July, 38 N., 39 W.; Jacoba Cornelia, Clasina, Amsterdam to Batavia, 19 July, 49 N., 8 W.; Kathay, American ship, New York, to Shanghai, 11 N., 26 W., June 20; Lord of the Isles, London to Hong Kong, May 28, 21 S., 20 W.; Prins van Oranje, Batavia to Rotterdam, July 12, 41 N., 39 W.; Volunteer, barque, Liverpool to Hong Kong, June 12, on the Line, 22 W.; Maria Adolphina, Banjoewangie to Amsterdam, May 24, 25 S., 9 W.; Honigby, Dutch ship, Batavia to Rotterdam, June 14, 5 N., 24 W., Amazon, Hambro' barque, Java to Rotterdam, July 13, 43 N., 37 W.

At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, July 1, Curacao, Wilkin, from Amsterdam, and sailed, 5th, for Batavia.

At St. Helena, June 8, Albrecht Boyling, Muller: at Batavia, Sea Park, Stewart, from Canton; 9, Rosseau, from Macassar; 10, Admiral de Ruyter, from Java.

At TABLE BAY.—May 26, from Batavia, Hebe; 25, for Batavia, Canton.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne.25	New York	Hong Kong	Comet	
— 9	Demerara	Do.	Mystery	
— 13	Cowes	Macao	Rostock	Belinck.
— 9	Demerara	Canton	Chapman	
— 20	London	Do.	Merchantman	Mitchel.
— 10	Liverpool	Manila	Sales	
— 20	Deal	Do.	Mary Shepherd	Budge.
— 3	Boston	Penang	Humboldt	Holmes.
— 22	Texel	Batavia	Winnoward	Hamlin.
— 10	Portsmouth	Sourabaya	Marina Vidal	
— 12	Off Dungeness	Do.	Nederlanden	
— 10	Norrkoping	Do.	Eclipse	Brandt.
July 10	Deal	Banjoewangie	Aldebaran	
— 10	Brouwershaven	Do.	Watergens	
— 10	Do.	Do.	Ida Wilhelmina	
— 13	Do.	Do.	Oditie Margaretta	
— 14	Texel	Do.	Cathalina	
— 11	Brouwershaven	Do.	Sophia Kd. Nederlndn.	
— 14	Texel	Do.	Cornelia Hendrika	Jaski.
— 16	Do	Do.	Elizabeth & Antoinette	Gesse.
— 9	Falmouth	Akyab	Chapman	
— 11	Do.	Do.	Prince Frank. Wm.	Linklater.
— 15	Off Queenstown	Do.	Hydaspes	Todd.
— 19	Falmouth	Do.	China	Schwartz.
— 24	Off Queenstown	Do.	Boloochee	
— 18	Brouwershaven	Passaroeang	Zephyr	
— 21	Deal	Rangoon	Georgemarshall	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
July 2	Off Fair Island	Amoor	Bride of the Seas	McDonald.
— 9	London	Shanghai	Cambalu	
— 11	Do.	Shanghai via Newcastle	Sagittarius	
— 15	Do.	Shanghai	Juanpore	King.
— 15	Liverpool	Do.	Sumatra	
— 12	Deal	Hong Kong	Jan van Galen	
— 16	Cardiff	Do.	Beatrice	
— 20	London	Do.	Robert Riding Hood	Nicolson.
— 13	Liverpool	Manila	Matilde	
— 13	Milford	Do.	Hero	
— 23	Liverpool	Do.	Burdeos Habana	Ugarte.
— 13	Deal	Singapore	Rhein	
— 13	Cardiff	Do.	Leon	
— 13	Do.	Do.	Napoleon	Thompson.
— 13	Sunderland	Do.	Abel Tasman	Ryken.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Rubens	Sottenborn.
— 23	Hamburg	Do.	Chloris	Laud.
— 13	Deal	Batavia	Julie Claire	
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	Eleonora	
— 13	Off So. Foreland	Do.	Javaan	
— 13	Off the Start	Do.	Nicolaus Witsen	De Roever.
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	Thyen	Addicks.
— 13	Off So. Foreland	Do.	Bellatrix	Smidberg.
— 23	Hamburg	Do.	Katie Maas	Spring.
— 13	Off Dover	Padang	Princes Amelia	Groeneveld.
— 13	Hamburg	Macassar	Bertha	Tutein.

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LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Lord Macaulay, Vanguard, Corea. For Hong Kong: Violet. For Shanghai: Harkaway, Fairlight, Jsabaha. For Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Victoria. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Salatiga. For Singapore:—Gazehound, West. For Singapore and Penang: Tamar, Crouch, Brothers.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Arizona-Matilda, Sales. For Shanghai: Aerolite, Spray of the Ocean. For Hong Kong: Wacousta, Miles Standish. For Hong Kong and Canton: Queensberry, Sir Isaac Newton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Julia, Christina Agatha. For Singapore: Amathea, Pantaleon.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Rosella, Patriarch, Samhiri. For Batavia and Samarang: Fanny. For Singapore: Congo, Elizabeth.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore: Juno. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Alma. For Manila: Voladora, Maria Luisa.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia: Zeenymph, Wassenaar, Herman de Ruyter. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Laura en Adele, Bernhard en Agnes, Ystroom. For Samarang: Alida. For Sourabaya: Magdalena. For Singapore: Wildeman. For Singapore and Japan: Anna Maria Wilhelmina, Willem Eggerts.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Kortenaar, Resident van Son, Doelwyk, Ouderkerk aan de Amstel. For Batavia and Samarang: Gerhardus Jacobus, Nederwaard, Anthony van Hoboken. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Twee Gezusters, Loevestein, Louise, Kronprinzess van Zweeden, Bezokie, Medea. For Batavia and Panaroekan: Cornelie Anthonie. For Nagasaki: Ceres. For Samarang: Tonia. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Stella Maris. For Sourabaya: Jacob.

At BORDEAUX.—For Singapore and China: Bangkok.

SPOKEN.

FOAM, London to Hong Kong, May 20, 5 N., 24 W.
CHANCE (Spanish ship), Cadiz to Manila, May 22, 22 S., 27 W.
OCEAN MAIL, London to Shanghai, April 13, lat. 17., lon. 34.
CATANIA, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 1, 41 N., 31 W.
DOCTOR JURIS JANTZEN, Macao to Hambro', July 11, 43 N., 31 W.
NEDERLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, April 25, 31 N., 18 W.
KRONPRINZ ERNST AUGUST, Liverpool to Batavia, May 20, 23 S., 31 W.
GENERAL DEHOUBMEL, Toulon to Singapore, May 24, 22 S., 31 W.
ARLEQUIN, Rotterdam to Batavia, 55 days out, lat. 21, lon. 26 W.
CAPIOLANI (ship), London to Shanghai, June 5, 8 N., 26 W.
HENDRIKA, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 6, 49 N., 6 W.
TAGAL, Dort to Batavia, June 4, 6 N., 24 W.
ANGLO SAXON, London to Shanghai, lat. 7, 10 N., lon. 24, 36 W.
VRIENDOCHAP, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 12, 14 S., 30 W.
SARAH SMITH, Newcastle to Shanghai, lat. 10, lon. 107, E.
PAULINA, Hambro' to Singapore, 20 May, 18 S., 32 W.
STRAAT BALY, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 25, 41 N., 10 W.
SUSANNA and JOHANNA, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 30, 50 N., 24 W.
HOLLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 30, 50 N., 24 W,
HENRIETTE, Amsterdam to Samarang, May 23, 21 S., 30 W.
JULIE, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 3, 7 N., 24 W.
WEYMOUTH (ship), off Baltimore, Canton to London, July 1, l. 33., l. 72.
VELOCIDATE, Liverpool to China, 20 April.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Medina, Canton.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Chîlo, Athelstan, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Morayshire, Petchelee, Egmont, Strathallan, Shantung, Bacchante, Humphrey Nelson, Kinnaird, Glencoe, Panic, Weymouth, Strathmore, Ziba, Golden Eagle. At Outports: Henry Moore, Eloise.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Robert Small, Knight, Rajah of Cochin, Peter Symons, Procymatia, Britannia. At Liverpool: Jacatra, Crisis, Champion, Panic, Excelsior, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton. At Outports: America, Commerce, Elizabeth, Australia.

From MANILA.—At London: Avalanche, Kate, Regina Mars. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Queen of the East. At Queenstown: Melancthon.

From PENANG.—At London: Isabella Harnett, Rajah of Cochin, Barracouta, America, Parsee.

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: Kerr, Shantung.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: Pauline.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current freights to Shanghai for vessels on the berth, 40s. to 50s. per ton weight and meas.; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meas.; to Japan, 65s. weight, and 60s. meas.

The freight market is at present in a dull state, and transactions are consequently limited. But from the recent advices from the various markets being more favourable, some improvement may be expected. The Admiralty have received tenders for the conveyance of about 1,200 tons navy provisions, &c., to Malta. Coal freights to the East are a little firmer, but the tonnage offering is sufficient for the requirements. £28 has been been paid from the north of England to Bombay, and £41. 10s. for Shanghai; 35s. per ton is offered Wales to Manila, 26s. Singapore, 24s. to the Cape of Good Hope. Homeward charters, on this side, are few; 60s. per ton is offered from Bombay, 65s. from Calcutta, 70s. from Ceylon, 90s. to 100s. teak from Moulmein, 75s. rice from Akyab, &c.; 65s. per ton tea from China, 70s. from Manila. The tonnage on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope, is at last reduced, it being now about 48,000 tons.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s. Shanghai, 50s. to 60s. Singapore, 30s. to 45s. Batavia, 30s. to 40s. Manila, 50s. to 60s. Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s. China and Manila, 40s. to 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Augustin Grange, troop ship, Cottineau, from Bordeaux to Singapore, in leaving the Gironde, got on shore on the mud banks off the Island of Aix, in the night of July 7, during heavy weather She has since been floated and taken into Rochfort. Extent of damage not yet ascertained.

The Comet, Todd, which arrived at New York on June 25 from Hong Kong, had sprung her mainmast head, and sustained other damage, in lat. 29 S., lon. 14 E., in a sudden shift of wind.

The Humboldt, Holmes, which arrived at Boston July 3 from Penang, had sprung her mizenmast, May 2, in a W.N.W. gale off Cape of Good Hope.

At ST. HELENA, May 31: Queen of the East, Healey, from Manila, and sailed for Liverpool; Montmorency, Sowerby, from Hong Kong, and sailed for Demerara; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, from Penang, and sailed for London June 1; Honigby, v. d. Valk, from Banjowangie, and sailed for Rotterdam; Knight, Reed, from Singapore; 4, Morayshire Mathews, from Foo-Chow-Foo, and sailed for London; Marie Elise, Rocher, from Sourabaya; 5, Ferdinand and Louis, Nolting, from Penang.

STEAM VESSELS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—A parliamentary return of sixty pages has been issued, giving full particulars of the whole of the steam vessels registered in the United Kingdom on or before the 1st of January last. The number of vessels registered was 1,495; the amount of register tonnage, 440,880; the amount of gross tonnage, 686,417.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern is to be employed regularly in the trade between Liverpool and New York, but as at this season prospects of receipts from visitors at Liverpool is good, it is intended to exhibit the ship at that port from the second week in August, when she is expected to return from Quebec, until about the 10th September, when she will sail from New York, returning to the Mersey about the middle of October.

THE MIN.—On the 12th inst. a beautifully-modelled wooden ship, named the Min, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Robert Steele and Sons. Her dimensions are—170½ ft. keel and forerake; 30½ ft. beam; depth of hold 19½ ft.; and her tonnage, 750, old measurement. She is the property of Mr. Cairney and Captain Rodger, of Glasgow. The vessel's destination is Singapore and China, in which line she will sail in conjunction with the Kate Kerney and the Ellen Rodger, both of which were built by the Messrs. Steele some years ago for the same owners.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL AND GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors beg to announce that they have secured the services of Mr. Philip Secretan, of Lloyds', as the Superintendent of the Underwriting Department of this Company.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL AND GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of this Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY NEXT, the 1st day of August, after which the ALLOTMENT will take place.
By order of the Board,
July 27, 1861, A. H. GUNN, Secretary.
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25	2 1 0	1 16 6	40	3 4 2	2 17 0	55	5 12 0	5 3 0	25	1 0 7	1 1 7	40	1 7 2	1 9 8	55	2 15 8	3 7 5
30	2 7 4	2 2 2	45	3 15 0	3 6 8	60	6 19 6	6 13 2	30	1 2 3	1 3 6	45	1 11 10	1 17 0	60	3 17 7	4 15 10

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TEMPORARY OFFICES—London, 79, Lombard-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company is established for effecting the general insurance of shipping and cargoes, also the insurance of bullion.

The Directors, on publishing the prospectus of the Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company, announce that in consequence of the progress made since the registration of the Company, they are in a position to state that the allotment of the shares will be proceeded with at an early date.

A clause in the Deed of Settlement especially provides that every policy issued shall distinctly bear on the face of it that the capital and property of the Company shall alone be answerable for the settlement of its claims and engagements, and that no shareholder shall be liable beyond the amount of his or her share or shares in the stock of the Company.

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During the last few years a very lucrative field for marine insurance has been opened by the immense increase in the importation of the precious metals to this country, and their exportation to other parts of the world. The bullion trade, so far as it appears in the late official returns (which take no account of large parcels of gold passing by private hands), had risen to the amount of £72,758,959.

By calculations based on these and other accounts of the Board of Trade, it appears that the field of marine insurance is extending at the rate of at least £15,000,000 sterling per annum.

The immense profits realised by the old-established companies during the last ten years have greatly increased the value of their shares, as shown by the following list of present prices:—

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Royal Exchange—(Stock) £100 is worth about £300.

We may fairly assume that the four new Marine Insurance Companies established in 1859 and 1860 tended partially to supply a public want; and the prosperity which has attended them is shown by the accompanying statement of premiums received by each:—

Ocean, from 19th December, 1859 ...	£140,000
Universal, from 23rd January to 31st December, 1860	526,788
London and Provincial, from May, 1860, to May, 1861	100,257
Thames and Mersey, to 31st December	107,700
	£874,745

It is evident that the commercial community require greater facilities for effecting marine insurances; the Directors, therefore, cannot resist the conviction that there is abundant room for the successful prosecution of the present undertaking.

Application for shares will receive immediate attention; but no application will be taken into consideration unless a deposit of 10s per share be paid into the Company's bankers, to be allowed in payment of the first call, or returned in the event of shares not being allotted

All communications on the business of the office to be addressed to the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the Company, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company; Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.

Capital £1,000,000.

Temporary Offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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Capital £1,000,000.

Temporary offices, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

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To the Directors of the Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me —— shares of £25 each in the above Company, having paid your bankers the deposit of 10s. per share thereon, and in consideration of such allotment, or any less number you may appropriate to me, I hereby undertake to pay any call thereon, and I further undertake to execute the Deed of Settlement when required.

Dated this — day of ——, 18

Names in full .....
Residence .....
Profession or trade .....
Place of business .....

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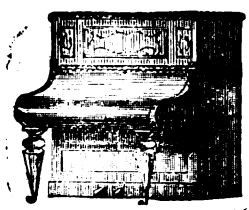

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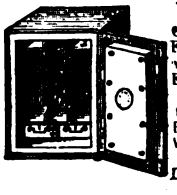

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FOR HONG KONG & WHAMPOA, the celebrated clipper ship VANGUARD, A 1 13 years, 625 tons, register, ARTHUR SCOTT, Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. This ship is well known in the China trade for her rapid passages.

For freight or passage, apply to Phillips, Shaw and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with immediate despatch, under engagement to the Admiralty, the splendid new clipper-built ship, LORD MACAULAY, A 1 13 years, 846 tons register, THOMAS MUIR, Commander; loading in the East India Docks. This fine fast ship has first-rate poop accommodation, which intending passengers should inspect.

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For freight apply to Robertson and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

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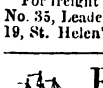

FOR SINGAPORE & PENANG (with immediate despatch), the splendid clipper and newly-coppered ship CROUCH BROTHERS, A 1, 12 years, 336 tons register, GEORGE CROUCH, Commander; loading in the London Docks. This fine clipper is noted for her quick passages, and presents a favourable opportunity to shippers; her accommodation for passengers is first rate, possessing every comfort.

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For freight apply to Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

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	Anne		
Calcutta	Royden	E.I.D.	August 7.
Shanghae	Fairlight...	W.I.D.	August 7.
Hong Kg & Whampoa.	Corea ...	W.I.D.	With des.

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THE FRIEND OF CHINA, Published Weekly at Canton, contains details of all matters in China and the progress of trade at Canton, the New Factory Site, &c., &c.

Subscription 16 Dollars per Annum. Copies can be obtained at

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MEDITERRANEAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), Gresham House, July 13, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street Within, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August next, at One o'clock, for transacting the ordinary business of the Company, and electing two directors.

By order, HENRY C. ORTON, Secretary.

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THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED
AT 5 P.M.

Latest Advices.

		From London.	Arrived out.	Homeward. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—				
	Yedo			June 10
	Kanagawa			" 5
	Nagasaki			
CHINA—				
	Peking			" 20
	Tien-tsin			" 10
	Shanghai	April 26	June 11	" 18
	Ningpo			" 17
	Foo-Chow-Foo	" "	" 13	" 17
	Amoy			" 20
	Swatow			" 22
	Hong Kong	May 10	" 23	" 28
	Canton			" 26
	Macao			
PHILIPPINES—				
	Manila	" 26	" 11	" 21
COCHIN-CHINA—				
	Touron			
	Saigon			" 30
SIAM—				
	Bankok			" 27
BORNEO—				
	Labuan			" 15
	Sarawak			" 29
JAVA—				
	Batavia			July 1
MALACCA STRAITS—				
	Singapore	" 26	" 26	" 7
	Penang	" "	" 26	" 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton.—Messrs. Dundas, Sibbald, Jamieson, Beauchamp, Rowe, Wood, Thomas, G. T. Aldricks, Master, R.N.; Lieut. Bontein, R.N.; Assistant-Surgeon Robinson, Messrs. Coutts, Dawkins, Corbett, Blades, and Schmidt. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. D. O. Clarke, and C. Rottish. For Alexandria.—Rev. Mr. Raimundo.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 4th August, from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. A. K. Cockran, Mr. J. D. Vaughan, Mr. C. Velge. To Hong Kong: Mr. O. Bullock, Mr. Rennie, Mr. G. Aye s, Mr. Cheverton, Captains Nollett and Coldbeck. To Shanghai: Messrs. Cheshire, W. G. Stronach, C. T. Gardiner. From Marseilles, 12th August, to Singapore: Mr. H. Borel. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Conrad Morf, Mr. F. St. John. To Hong Kong: Mr. Vielle, Mr. A. L. Peary. From Alexandria to Shanghai: Mr. John Gavin. To Singapore: Miss Theresa Collu, Mr. H. Gonzenbach. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Ladage, Mr. Niemer.

Per P. and O. str., 20th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. Tillinghast, Master J. Camo, Mr. D. Walsh. From Marseilles, 28th August, for Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Woods, Master G. Duddell, Mr. Laprak.

Per P. and O. str., 27th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Rev. J. Cox.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. Ramsay, F. Blackhead, A. Brown, H. R. Shaw, R.N., J. Cann, A. Wright, J. Mc L. Brown, G. P. Thomson. — Winstanley, and W. Dieckmann. To Shanghai: Mr. K. C. Dow, Mr. J. M. Beatty, Mr. E. D. Jones. To Singapore: Governor-General of Dutch Possessions, lady and son, Mr. T. T. S. de Bech, daughter, Miss de Bech, Miss Scheefmaker and two servants, Mr. Jno. Pryce. From Marseilles, 12th Sept., to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. A. K. Johnston, Messrs. Inde, Azcarraga, and R. G. Caldecon, Mr. and Mrs. Heira.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mrs. Fox. From Marseilles, 5th October, to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Francis Porter, Mr. Mourilyan. To Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. T. N. Besier, Mr. W. L. Hartmans.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. M. H. Dowbiggin, Mrs. Fox and lady friend, Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith, Mr. T. H. Thompson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. Gilman, Mr. H. B. Lemann. To Shanghai: Mr. Garrett. From Marseilles, 12th October, to Singapore: Admiral and Mrs. May. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. M. L. Kniffler. To Hong Kong: W. H. Overton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—Per Maggie Miller from Calcutta: Messrs. G. E. Petter, J. J. Patterson, G. R. Pinder, and Mons Guilbert. Per City of Carlisle, Mr. Smith, from Bombay. Per Columbian from England, &c.: Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. Simpson, Holsworth, and, and Beckwith; from Galle, Messrs. Kingsmill, Baker, Andrews, Storey, Thomas, Fabris, Tranter, Harris and Medhurst; from Bombay, Lieut. Brown, Bomanjee, Framjee, Lallarakah, and Ruttunjee. Per Penguin from New York: Messrs. Fisher, and Clark.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan contains no point of interest. Some surprise is expressed that Mr. Alcock should have returned to Yedo without having first ascertained that steps had been taken to apprehend the murderers of Mr. Heusken; but as no active steps were taken by Mr. Harris, the American Consul, in this matter, whose personal interest was so much greater, we do not think that our consul is to be blamed for his conduct.

By the latest advices we learn that Mr. Alcock was at Osaca, and intended to accompany H.M.S. *Ringdove* in her survey of the harbour.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The following items are from the *Peking Gazette*:—The following is an edict relative to the capture, recapture, and second capture of Hai-yen, reported by the Tartar General and Governor of Hangchow and Imperial Commissioner here:—

Sui-chang and Wang-yu-ling have reported the recapture of Hai-yen, and the defeat of the Rebels at Chung-li.

In March last the Rebels took Hai-yen, and it was recaptured in April by the degraded General Chang-wei-pang who had been despatched by Sui-chang in aid of the acting Commander-in-chief of Keang-nan, Tseng-ping-chum.

The Rebels who had taken up their quarters at Chung-li were also attacked by the degraded Major-General Mih-siug-chao and their water post destroyed, their boats sunk, and their barricades burnt; and Ting-hu district is (consequently) quite cleared of Rebels.

We have received a memorial from Hsieh-huau that after Hai-yen was retaken it was again taken on the 17th of April, that a portion of the Rebels had gone on to Chapu, and that the Lieutenant-General Hsieh-ling-an was not to be found and also that Ping-hu Hsun had fallen.

The officers therefore reported by Sui-chang with the exception of Hsieh-ling-ah and Mih-sing-chao whose whereabouts Sui-chang must discover and report, General Tseng-ping-chaun, Colonel Huang-chin-yu, and other meritorious officers, must wait till Hai-yen is retaken, when we will issue our orders with regard to their reward or punishment.

From Peking the little news we have is satisfactory, a very good understanding existing between the foreign legations and the Prince of Kung. The Emperor's health was improving, and his return to the capital was apparently the only thing required to restore confidence, and rescue it from the stagnant state into which it has fallen. Mr. Bruce has, in some measure, removed the restriction which prevented British subjects from visiting the capital.

THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

The weather at Hankow has been very stormy, with heavy falls of rain. All the low ground around Hankow seemed under water, and the inhabitants appeared much afraid that the town itself would be flooded. The current of the Yang-tse had greatly increased in force, and vessels found good holding ground in situations eligible for the discharge of cargo, very difficult to meet with. Anchorage in the Han river during the freshes seemed impossible, on account of the "Chow Chow" water and the shifting nature of the bottom; the best situation seems to be opposite to Han-yang. Nothing but steam vessels could find safety. A good deal of activity was observable among the natives at Hankow, many boats laden with

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China goods were to be seen moving about; but the streets were not thronged, and little more than half the shops were open. No especial apprehension of Rebels was expressed, and small, but well-found, Mandarin-boats seemed numerous. For foreign imports no demand whatsoever existed, and sales even in barter could not be effected to any extent. Storage-room was very difficult to meet with, and the Chinese asked high rents. Samples representing a few chops of Congou were on view, and two or three parcels have been purchased at 22 to 25 taels short price.. The quality of these samples was not unusually good, and they were not very well made in leaf. No large quantity of tea (except, perhaps, under contract) appeared to be immediately looked for.

The Yangtse had overflowed its banks very generally above Nanking, thereby increasing the difficulties of navigation to vessels ascending the stream. Below Kiukiang very few boats are to be seen, and as Nanking is approached a sense of solitude oppresses the traveller. The Rebels are laying a desultory siege to Chin-kiang, and it is the effect of their stray shots which has driven the British Consul to Silver Island.

TIEN-TSIN.

From Tien-tsin we learn that the Prussian Consul has been carrying on some negotiations with Tsunghow. We believe that Baron Eulenberg wanted to go to Peking, but could not arrange matters with the official at Tien tsin. The trade in native junks at this port is said to have been quite paralysed by the civil commotions in the Southern provinces, and particularly by the fall of Soochow. The prospects of a brisk foreign trade springing up here are still as encouraging as ever, but the native trade is said to be paralysed owing to the fall of Soochow and the disturbed state of the Southern provinces. The number of junks which entered the port in the spring of 1860, between the breaking up of the river ice, and the 25th May, was 1,200, whereas this year during the same period scarcely more than twenty have entered. Mr. Mongan, the acting-consul, has established Custom-house regulations.

CHEFOO.

By the last accounts from Chefoo everything was dull, house-rents high, and the people very extortionate, which simply means as anxious to get large profits as we are ourselves whenever we can command the market. The climate is reported to be pleasant, seventy degrees being the maximum temperature.

NEW-CHWANG.

From New-Chwang, the newly opened port in Manchuria, accounts have been received describing it as situated in a low, flat, swampy country. The town stands on a creek eight miles from the main river and eighty from its mouth. It is approached by a very tortuous river which is full of sand banks. About fifteen miles below New-Chwang the river forms into two branches, one of which called Wy-leaou-ho runs on about 330 miles to Le-mun-tun, a place of great trade. The other branch, called the Le-leaou-ho, goes on to Mard-ka. At Tai-tsze the Tien-tsin and Shangtung junks load, while those from Ningpo and Shanghai load at Yenko. There is a large junk trade at both these places, which export peas, beans, tobacco, pea-cake, oil, and drugs. Yenko is a filthy place of mud huts built in a swamp, the streets so full of uncleanliness that it is difficult to walk about, and nothing is to be seen but poverty and dirt. The country all round is flat, with not a blade of grass to relieve the eye. Cattle and a few fruits are procurable with difficulty. Altogether the prospects of this port are not encouraging.

SHANGHAI.

Her Majesty's ships *Encounter* and *Flamer* left Shanghai for Chapoo. Having anchored as close in as the depth of water would admit, Captain Dew, accompanied by Mr. Alabaster, the interpreter, proceeded on shore displaying a flag of truce. They landed this time without opposition, the place appearing deserted, but while advancing up the hill to where innumerable banners were displayed, parties of Rebels crept out from their hiding-places and gathered round them. After a little pressing, the commandant was made to come out and receive in person a letter, the delivery of which was the object of the visit. Several mandarin boats (they called themselves gunboats even in the face of an English 68-pounder), came and anchored near, asking permission to join in, what they imagined was going to be, the bombardment of Chapoo, but finding that the men-of-war were going away, they speedily moved off to a more secure and certainly more distant anchorage. The *Encounter* proceeded to Ningpo, the *Thunder* returning to Shanghai with Mr. Alabaster.

The "Chinese Foreign Legion" has been disbanded, and the following account is given of its termination:—"On the 11th of May last this band, who were reduced to seventy, made a night attack upon Tsing-poo, in which, owing to the failure of great assistance promised by their Chinese brethren in arms, they were completely worsted. One hundred dollars each was to have rewarded their success, but after fighting one hour and forty minutes their attempt became hopeless. At dawn twenty-three of the European assailants were *hors de combat*, along with five Chinamen." The *North China Herald* thus describes matters after the repulse:—

"They buried three of the dead, namely, Boyer (*Actæon*), Shaw and Foley (merchantmen), the only funeral service being a few rounds of musketry and a handful of clay cast by each upon the grave of their dead comrades. The wounded were sent to Soon-kong. All were more or less hurt—a drummer (*Actæon*), Street (R.A.), Darby, Peters, and Brown, dangerously. They saw nothing of the twenty gunboats and 9,000 men who were to have co-operated with them, until they met them on their return about three miles from the city. After this affair they were directed by their captain not to land at Shanghai, but to proceed to Woosung, where vessels would be provided for them as quarters, and to return in six weeks, during which time their pay should continue.

"Most of them, however, fell into the hands of the parties in search of them, and have been handed over to their Consuls, of whom the British alone has brought any of them to trial.

"The first time an expedition was sent up the river to try and capture these men, a courier had been despatched to warn them of the approach of a gun-boat, when they were got into heavy marching order and marched off to a kind of hiding-place within the Yamuns of some of the city authorities, under the assurance from Ward that they should never be captured by the British if China was large enough to hold them, for he would march them away over the hills first.

"The road to their hiding-place led through many obscure and intricate passages, and from their lair they actually witnessed the interview between the searching party and the blue button mandarin who coolly told them that no foreigners had been in the city.

"The force is now disbanded. Some have probably suffered capital punishment at the hands of the Chinese, some have fallen in action, some are expiating their offences against our laws in common gaols, and some few have escaped, it is to be hoped, with sufficient examples before them never to again engage in such an illegitimate mode of earning a livelihood as enrolling themselves in such disreputable ranks as those of a 'Chinese Foreign Legion.'"

Two or three chops of new tea, received from Hankow, have been shipped per *Glenclune* for London, and some parcels of new silk go forward by the present steamer.

The robberies committed in the interior have been more frequent. The last man murdered was James Roberts, a Swede, well known here for the past three years as a most respectable quiet man and formerly sailing with Captain Lynch. He started to go up the country in a boat on the 6th inst. with silkmen for the purpose of purchasing cocoons. On the afternoon of the 7th inst. when near Lo-ka Hong, they were met by four boats, each containing about twenty men wearing their hair long and dressed in white with red sashes, who, under pretence of wanting to buy arms, obtained from Roberts his two revolvers to look at; when in that defenceless state he received a stab from behind and fell, and was then despatched by repeated sword cuts, and his body thrown into the river. The Chinese in the boat were threatened with instant death if they did not produce money, and the miscreants eventually left, taking with them 4,000 Carolus dollars, 80,000 cash, and everything else of value in the boat. The place where this occurred is about sixty miles from Shanghai and twenty this side of San-lee Jaou.

The *North China Herald* gives the following account of the piracies committed by Europeans:—

"It will be remembered by most of our readers that in November last a boat belonging to Mr. Trannack was stolen from her anchorage at Hong-que, and for a long time we received no further intelligence of her than was furnished by the lowda of the boat in his deposition before H.M.'s Vice-Consul on the 19th of that month, although three of the men who were engaged in the robbery were subsequently captured, tried for piracy, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by H.M.'s Consul.

"We are, however, now enabled to give an account from a statement made by one of the pirates engaged, Smith, who was lately apprehended, tried on the 28th ult., and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Hong Kong gaol.

"The gang of pirates who committed the robbery, viz., Allen, Smith, Kelly, and Neil, with three others whose names are given as George, Fred, and William, were living over on the Hong-que side previous to the event. Having laid their plans they sallied forth at 2 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by a Chinaman said to have been a rebel officer, and seized the boat which was lying off Mr. Pinder's yard, got her under weigh and proceeded towards Woosung, where they released the Chinese crew, whom they had bound, and then compelled them to take her to a place called Lew-ho, where they managed to escape. From thence they proceeded to Soochow, and landed the rebel officer who accompanied them. They then proceeded down the river towards Tsze-kiang, and stopped two up-country boats which they plundered, taking about $200; after that they returned up the river to about twelve miles above Tsze-

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kiang, where they remained a short time, and fell in with a boat on her way down from Soochow, which appears to have been trading with the Rebels, for the pirates threatening to bring them before the mandarins, they gave up $2,000 and a quantity of arms, rather than go before the Imperial authorities.

"These appear to have been their first operations after becoming possessed of the boat, and remaining inactive for a couple of days, after that they again commenced their nefarious work. Their next prey was a boat coming from Soochow, having on board about $3,000 in sycee and coin, which they seized, allowing the boat with the rest of her cargo and passengers to proceed on her way to Shanghai. On the same day they boarded another boat from Shanghai, loaded with arms, ammunition, and silk, and about twelve catties of opium; she had an English flag flying, and had five Cantonese on board, who were all armed. The pirates hailed her from the bank to come alongside of their boat, which she did, and was boarded by the two men, Smith and Neil, who disarmed the crew and then took all the arms and ammunition out of her. The Chinamen then asked to be allowed to go down to Shanghai, from whence they had promised to return with a ransom of $1,500, in the meantime leaving all the arms, &c., and one man as hostage. They promised to be back in 36 hours, but at the expiration of 48 hours they had not arrived. In the interim the pirates occupied themselves in plundering, and stopped two small Soochow boats, from which they took $150. They then went some ten or twelve miles further up the river, where this notable gang broke up —Allen, Kelly, William, George, and Fred returning to Shanghai, the men Smith and Neil remaining by the boat. Smith then tried to induce the Chinaman who remained in the boat to go to Soochow and sell the firearms, and offered him $25 wherewith to procure a small boat; but this he refused to do unless Smith and Neil accompanied him. This they did under a promise of $400 from their prisoner, agreeing, however, to see him safe back to Shanghai. Owing to contrary winds, they were obliged to anchor at Dee-cho, from whence they proceeded in a small boat to Lew-ho. The man Smith had a Rebel pass in his possession which the Chinaman somehow persuaded him to let him have, and which he had no sooner obtained than he informed some of the Rebels that Smith was a pirate and wanted to rob him, upon which one of them levelled a pistol at Smith and fired, but missed his aim. Smith then left Lew-ho in the small boat which the Chinaman had engaged to bring up the firearms, and taking Neil out of the other boat, left her and the arms, &c., at anchor, and they both returned to Shanghai, where they remained for five days, and then went to Ningpo. Smith, however, revisiting Shanghai, was apprehended as above stated.

"As a sequel to the history of this piratical expedition, it is said that the boat was found at Dee-cho by a party of Europeans on their way down from Soochow, that they took possession of her, and made themselves so noxious to the country people that they were all subsequently killed by the Chinese Authorities."

NINGPO.

The only item of news from Ningpo is, that the Foreign Customs Collectorate gives utter dissatisfaction to the Chinese merchants, many of whom having vessels which fly the British flag, come under its regulations. They are escaping the delay and trouble, by removing their trade into native bottoms. Heavy floods have been reported in the vicinity of Hangchow, and many dead bodies along with much debris have been floated down the river past Ningpo.

SWATOW.

A letter from Swatow on the subject of the attack on Messrs. Bradley's premises, says:—

"You will be glad to hear that the robbery of Bradley and Co.'s hong is likely to be settled without resort to hostilities. The Chinese officials have agreed to recover for these gentlemen within six days the stolen property—or see that they are remunerated in full for the loss. The *Dacotah* in the meanwhile visits Hong Kong, and will return if it be necessary to assist in the final arrangement of the matter. The arrival of the *John Adams* and the *Dacotah* convinced the authorities that the Consul was in earnest in his demands, and that they must be complied with. The Captain of the *Dacotah* was instructed by the Commodore, we understand, to insist upon an ample satisfaction. We hope the officials will be able to do all that they have promised. Time will show. The Swaboey people are noted for their daring and turbulence, and are the most hostile to foreigners of all the Chinese in this region. It is almost more than we dare hope for that they will quietly submit to what must be to them a real humiliation and loss of prestige."

A number of foreign vessels have recently arrived at Swatow, and trade is looking up again. Most of the imports find their way into the country through other channels, nor do all the exports come through Swatow. Large quantities of goods, especially Opium, find their way into the country direct from Hong Kong through Kow-loon.

The operations, by means of a diving apparatus, on the wreck of the *Mazeppa*, are likely to prove a success—a success, too, some suggest, in ascertaining that the Chinese during these two years have not been idle.

Mr. Consul Caine is making the attempt to pay a visit in person to the Taou-tai at Chau-chau-fu. He started in the gunboat *Firm* to go up by the branch of the river leading by Chung Lun, but was unable to proceed for want of water, but he makes another attempt by the channel of the river passing by Kiet-yang.

The Siamese barque *Kim-Hong-Seng*, Captain Christian, was stranded in attempting to get into the harbour. She is likely to prove a total loss.

HONG KONG.

The Executive Council resumed their inquiry into the charges against Mr. Caldwell. The stage which this inquiry has now reached renews the interest that has been felt from time to time throughout its progress. Mr. Caldwell's defence has been handed in, and ordered to be printed. The case against him has been affirmed by the Governor to be closed; all we now wait for is the decision of the council. But the work of the council does not end here; they met for the purpose of entertaining charges against Mr. May. Three charges were made, only one of which was entertained, namely, that Mr. May had stated on oath that Mr. Caldwell had no knowledge of the written Chinese character. These charges have been declared not proven.

The appointment of Mr. Callaghan, the Chief Magistrate at Hong Kong, to the Governorship of Labuan, is thus noticed:—

"The colony is about to lose its chief magistrate. Mr. Callaghan, after a very brief stay amongst us of six months, is leaving by next mail steamer for Singapore, *en route* to Labuan, of which colony he has been appointed Governor. The salary is nominally only £880 per annum; but the home government, we are told, by some means not specified, are to add £380 and £100 to his income, thus raising the total to the amount of his present pay, viz., £1,200. During the time he has filled his present office, Mr. Callaghan has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, which, however, being entirely new to him, he must have fretted over considerably; so that independent of the advancement in position, he doubtless welcomes the change as quite a relief. We beg to congratulate him on his preferment."

The Supreme Court has decided the actions of Mr. T. T. Meadows, the late Consul at Shanghai, against Messrs. Fitzroy and Davies, the Chinese Commissioners, for slander, in favour of Mr. Meadows, damages in each case being given at $500.

Mr. Robert Brand is announced as authorised to sign the firm of Smith, Kennedy and Co., and Mr. John Howard Gwyther has been announced as Manager at Shanghai of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

The *China Mail* of the 13th June has the following on the new Sailors' Home:—

"The committee of the Sailors' Home had a meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider the reports sent in at their request by Mr. Rawling, with reference to the eligibility of two sites, one at the back of the Murray Barracks, and the other to the eastward of the Naval Stores. The site at the back of the Murray Barracks would cost, to clear it and otherwise prepare it for building upon, about $25,000. By adopting the plans sent in, the reasons for dreading unhealthiness in this site would be all taken away, so that the question resolved itself into one of cost, and on that ground this site had to be rejected. To acquire the other site, which is about 700 feet by 100, and situated rather low, a sum of $20,000 would have to be expended, and this fact was again fatal, in the views of the committee. It is really painful to see a good work which has been so handsomely begun by the community coming to a standstill for want of a site, when the Government possesses a piece of ground such as Possession Point, which some old tradition tells us is reserved for a battery. Every practical man who views the altered state of the colony, and sees such a place as Stonecutter's Island in our possession, knows that this site will never be made use of as a fortification, but might be handed over gracefully to the Sailors' Home committee to-morrow. We hope the Government will consider the state of affairs and concede this piece of ground, or the part of it required for the erection of a structure so honourable to the colonists and to the cause of humanity as a Sailors' Home."

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, JUNE 27.

I have recently paid a visit to Newchwang, one of the new places of trade that has been opened to us, not that I think it can ever be of much service, for the town, which is a wretched mud-built place, is seventy miles up the river from the port of Yenko, which is itself eight miles inside the bar of the Min Leako. Thus it is most unfavourably situated, and, moreover, it is literally built in a marsh, and as far as the eye can see, there is nothing but a dead muddy flat. The town contains about 40,000 Tartar inhabitants. The only trade at present appears to be in beans, peas, the oil extracted from them, coarse tobacco, and a few drugs. This trade is carried on by junks, principally from Shanghai and Ningpo, and Shangtung. There is not a place for the consul to live in at Yenko, where his services would be of value, while at Newchwang, standing as it does on a shallow river, so that gunboats of the lightest draught cannot get within twenty-five miles of it, and possessing the other disadvantages I have mentioned, I cannot think that they will prove of much avail.

The *Woodcock* gunboat, Lieut. Bosanquet, is left for the disposal of Mr. Consul Meadows. Everything is very quiet at Tien-tsin, and Mr. Bruce has removed his recent restriction, and allowed persons to visit Peking. It is quite decided now that none of our troops are to leave Tien-tsin for the present. A great many of the French have left, and have been sent on to Cochin China. Indeed, there are not more than 500 at Tien-tsin, about 250

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at Shanghai, and 400 in Canton to represent their whole military force in China. From Chefoo all their troops are withdrawn, but they have two troopships lying there, and a vessel as a coal depot.

Lord John Hay, in the *Aden*, is the senior officer in the gulf of Pecheli and Chefoo, where he has established a dockyard as his head-quarters. He has under him the *Slaney* and *Watchful* gunboats at that place, the *Clown* and *Drake* at the Peiho, and the *Atalanta* to run the mails between Shanghai, Chefoo, and Peiho. At Shanghai the senior officer is Captain Dew, of the *Encounter*, who will be relieved by Captain Corbett in the *Scout* (now refitting here,) when the *Encounter* goes to Ningpo, where the *Reynard* (Commander Goodenough) is now. It is anticipated that the Rebels will attack that place.

The *Ringdove* (Commander Craigie) is at Japan, having relieved the *Pioneer*, which vessel is on her way down here to be docked, having been ashore. The *Vulcan* started on the 25th June, with Sir John Michel and staff, for the Peiho. He intends to visit Shanghai and Japan, after inspecting the troops at Tien-tsin. The *Vulcan* took up troops of the 60th rifles, artillery and others, amounting to 450, for Tien-tsin. The *Simoom* (Commander Cooke) arrived at Hong Kong this morning, having taken troops from here to Madras. She has made a very good passage. Admiral Hope is here in the *Imperieuse*, but leaves immediately after the arrival of the next mail, for Japan and the North. Sir Hercules Robinson goes with him for a cruise. Captain Borlasi, in H.M.S *Pearl*, remains here as senior officer. The *Sphinx* starts to-morrow to tow the transport *Lemar*, with invalids, some 800 miles on her way home, and then returns here, after which she proceeds to Chefoo, to relieve Lord John Hay in Odin, who, it is supposed, goes as Commodore to India, vice Commodore McCleverly. It is now settled that our troops are to leave Canton in October. In fact, the stores are being fast cleared out of it now by H.M.'s ships *Waterman* and *Cooper*. Twiss Battery of Artillery then goes on to Mauritius in the *Sphinx*. The 99th Regiment from Canton relieve the 60th, who go home; the 44th go to India and the 5th Bombay (part of which are now at Hong Kong from Canton,) relieve them here. Brigadier Craufurd is expected down here to-day to take command in Sir John Michel's absence. The troops are all quartered at Kowloon in comfortable huts, and appear very healthy notwithstanding the heavy rains and intense heats everyone seems very healthy.

CANTON.

Under a warrant from the British Vice-Consul at Whampoa, the Customs authorities removed a quantity of timber brought from Macao in China boats, and placed in Mr. Cowper's shipyard. Mr. Cowper had thought, it appears, that, if the timber were brought up in native boats—the right to charter native boats being specially provided for in Art. XIV. of the Treaty—he might save the duty. The Customs ruled otherwise.

Mr. Harry Parkes, C.B., arrived back in Canton on the 17th June, and resumed his duties as chief of the Allied Commission, Mr. D. B. Robertson returning to the British Consulate. Mr. Parkes says, we are told, that every soldier will be out of garrison by the 1st October. Then comes the question—What next? With the garrison will go the Allied Commission as a matter of course, the action of the body at present being almost solely confined to matters of police, and for such action the treaties make no provision. The breaking up of the commissioners' establishment will be deeply regretted by Canton citizens, a majority of whom, if they were not afraid to move, would pray our officers to remain where they are, and take a more general part in the government of the city, admittedly under the control of as venal a crew as ever figured on the rolls of the Manchou civil service.

The *Friend of China* of the 15th and 22nd June contains a review of our trade and position in China during the present century, with a special view to the change which has occurred in our relations with the country during the last twenty-five years.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

His Majesty the First King of Siam has communicated to the Siamese Consul at Singapore, that a fleet of Siamese steamers will leave Bangkok on the 10th of July, and visit the different dependencies of the kingdom in the Gulf of Siam, coming on to Singapore, from whence it will proceed to Kedah and the Siamese possessions to the north of Penang. His Majesty's second son Prince Krom Mun Visnunarth Nibhadhoon, his fifth son (a boy of six years of age), and his Lordship Chauphya Sri Suri Wongs Samuh Pra Kralahome, will accompany the expedition.

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

Dates from Labuan are to the 15th June. The *Yarro*, with machinery from England, for the coal mines, had arrived on 13th May; and everything was progressing favourably. The water was not yet completely out of the pit, but with the new pumps this would soon be attained. Much sickness had prevailed during April and May, but no serious case existed at the date of writing.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The results of the frightful "seaquake" which effected such injury on the island of Sino, on the 9th March last, are detailed at considerable length in the *Singapore Free Press*. It appears that more than eight hundred persons lost their lives in the catastrophe. Most of the bodies were carried into the sea.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The *Straits Times* advocates the adoption of a land telegraph between Rangoon and Singapore, and asserts that there are no physical difficulties to be encountered of an insuperable nature.

We observe that the same paper publishes in extenso, Mr. Simmonds' admirable Paper, read at the Society of Arts, on the trade of the Eastern Archipelago.

His Highness the Bindahara of Pahang visited Singapore in June, on the invitation of the Governor, who offered to mediate between His Highness and his relative, Wang Ahmat, in the quarrels which exist between them. His friendly intervention has, however, proved fruitless.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

COHEN.—On the 7th inst., at Albert Lodge, Brixton-road, the wife of Henry J. Cohen, Esq., of a daughter.

COURT.—On the 27th ult., at Nottingham, the wife of Francis Court, Esq., of the General Post-office, of a daughter.

COX.—On the 7th inst., at the Rectory, Deal, the wife of the Rev. F. Cox, of a daughter.

CRAKANTHORPE—On the 25th July, at Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of R. H. Crakanthorpe, Esq., Postmaster of Lynn, late of Hong Kong, of a daughter.

DRUMMOND.—On the 5th inst., at No. 1, Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edgar Drummond, of a daughter.

LAWRENCE—At Canton, on the 16th June, the wife of F. W. Lawrence, Esq., of a son.

MORGAN—At Batavia, on 1st June, the wife of William Morgan, Esq., of a son.

NIAS.—On the 29th July, at Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Rear-Admiral Nias, C.B., of a daughter.

NORONHA—At Macao, on the 13th June, Mrs. Jose, Noronha, of a daughter.

RUAULT.—On the 6th inst., at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Madame Gustave Ruault, of a daughter.

SCHMIDT.—At Singapore, on the 14th June, the wife of E. A. Schmidt, Esq., of a son.

SOUZA.—At Singapore, on 3rd July, the wife of W. F. de Souza, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD—BROUGHTON.—On the 6th inst., at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Henry Vivian Broughton, vicar of Wellingborough, Charles St. Clare Bedford, Esq., Westminster, to Harriet Emma, eldest daughter of the late Robert Edward Broughton, Esq., F.R.S., of Dorset-square.

BUXEY—BALLARD.—At Shanghai, on the 26th May, by the Rev. J. Hobson, Walter Buxey, Esq., to Miss Jane Ballard.

DUNLOP—DOWSON.—On the 1st inst., at Putney parish church, by the Rev. J. Henley, R. H. Wallace Dunlop, Esq., C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy, second daughter of the late Joseph Dowson, Esq.

ERSKINE—SEYMOUR.—On the 26th ult., by special license, at Windsor Great Park, Henry David Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, Perthshire, to Horatia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major-General and Lady Emily Seymour.

HERVEY—BENYON.—On the 30th July, at St. George's Hanover-square, by the Rev. Henry Howarth, Lord Augustus H. C. Hervey, to Mariana, widow of Ashton Benyon, Esq., 63rd Regt., of Stetchworth-park, Cambridgeshire.

INGLIS—ROSE.—On the 1st inst., at Park-place, Elgin, by the Rev. D. C. Gordon, Miss Lilias B. Rose, daughter of Mr. R. J. Rose, late of Calcutta, to Archibald Inglis Esq., indigo planter, Tirhoot, East Indies.

LUGG—ROBINSON.—On the 6th inst., at Landewednack, by the Rev. P. Vyvyan Robinson, the Rev. John Lugg, of St. Keverne, and chaplain of H.M.S. *Sanspareil*, to Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip Vyvyan Robinson, Esq., of Nansloe, Helstone, Cornwall.

MASON—HERRON.—At the Parish Church, Lewisham, by the Rev. H. Legge, D.C.L., on the 20th ult., D. K. Mason, Esq., of Bankok, to Kate, eldest daughter of James Herron, Esq., of Blackheath.

TWINING—STILWELL.—On the 27th ult., at Dorking, Richard Radcliffe Twining, Esq., of the Strand, London, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of John Gilliam Stilwell, Esq., of Arundel-street, Strand.

WILSONE—SARLE.—At Singapore, on the 29th June, C. H. H. Wilsone, Esq., to Miss Fanny A. Sarle.

DEATHS.

BELL.—At sea, on the 12th June, Andrew Bell, aged 24 years, carpenter of the British ship *Primula*, of fever.

CARY.—At the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, on the 19th June, P. C. Cary.

COLE.—At Spring-gardens, Hong Kong, on the 23rd June, William Cole, Chief Dispenser, Military Medical Department.

DIXON—At Shanghai, on the 7th June, Mr. E. W. Dixon, of Boston, U.S.A.

HOLLAND.—At Hong Kong on the 12th June, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Peking*, John Holland, chief saloon waiter, aged 61 years.

JOY—At Alexandria, Captain Joy, P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ellora*.

ROOKE.—At Hong Kong, on the 13th June, on board the Siamese barque *Rapid*, James Rooke, Master.

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COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

Shanghai.—Tea (Black).—No further arrivals have taken place and every parcel of fair tea has been bought, leaving only some 4,000 chests of common to very common Hohows, Hoochows, &c., and 1,300 chests of low Flowery Pekoes. Settlements amount to 2,345 chests of fair Hohow and Ningchow at 21 to 23½ taels, chiefly in barter, and the total purchases to date now amount to 79,130 chests against 274,214 chests at the corresponding period last season. Stocks: Hohow 1,600 chests, Hoochow and other low grades 2,400 chests, new Flowery Pekoes 1,000 chests, old 300 chests. There have been a few more small musters of new season's Teas received from Hankow, and two or three contract chops have arrived from thence and have already been shipped to London. Greens.—Little or nothing has been done here, and transactions at Ningpo for America have been large, while prices are said to be rather higher. Settlements—China tea, 1,160 half-chests, Japan 2 530 half-chests; total to date, 141,540 half-chests China, and 51,370 half-chests Japan, against 442,358 packages at same time last year. Stocks—6,100 half-chests China, and 2,000 half-chests Japan teas.

Foochow.—Just prior to the departure of the last mail steamer the market was opened for the new season's Congou, at 29.7 to 33.7 tls. ship off, the settlements then amounting to 8,400 chests; since then a large business has been done, and 38,440 chests have found buyers. The teamen have been willing to accept of fully one tael reduction on the medium to Kaisow kinds, but for finer qualities full opening rates are obtained. The new teas have been arriving freely; the receipts are estimated at 68,700 chests for the market and 15,000 chests under private contract, and had it not been for the late heavy rains, no doubt a larger quantity would have come to hand. Some 3,700 chests of the new Souchongs have arrived, which are reported to have cost more in the country than last year, although, judging from the musters, the crop does not appear to be equal to that of last season. Oolong.—About 3,700 packages have been received, but the musters warrant the opinion that they are inferior in quality to those of last year; no price has hitherto been named for them. The settlements for the fortnight have been:—Congou (new), 46,800 chests at 17.7 to 33.7 taels ships off. Flowery Pekoe (new), 732 chests at 29.7 to 40.7 taels ship off. Scented Tea (new), 3,800 boxes at 28.2 to 35.7 taels ship off. The above settlements of Congou have been made at the following quotations:—Good common to flavoury kinds, 17.7 to 24.7 taels ship off. Good flavoury to Kaisow kinds, 25.7 to 27.7 taels ship off. Fine to finest kinds, 28.7 to 33.7. taels ship off.

Macao.—New Tyshan Congous, sales on the market 8,000 half-chests at 15.5 to 16 taels, with some 5,200 half-chests of contract deliveries, rates not transpired, leaving in stock about 24,000 half-chests, including 10,000 of contract teas; the stock of Ankois last reported remain untouched. Green Teas: Sales of 1,000 half-chests Young Hyson and 2,700 boxes Gunpowder are reported, at 15 to 16 taels, leaving on the market 1,000 half-chests Young Hyson, with 500 half-chests Hyson, for the latter 18 to 19 taels are demanded.

Canton.—The market has been swept of old Congou. Taysaan Congous continue to be avoided, owing to their being mixed. In scented teas the teamen have yielded somewhat. In Green teas more business has been done; full rates have been paid for Moyunes to the United States. Canton kinds have also been in demand, especially young Hysons, which are now being manufactured largely. Regarding the new Congous, say the Oonam and Oopacks, the Canton dealers, being perfectly conversant with the trade, have managed to secure the first crop, which will be directed to Canton this season, and not to Hankow as expected. The second and third crop will probably be sent to Hankow. The first crop is expected at Canton in a few weeks. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—Congou, two chops middling Oopacks at 24 to 24½ taels. 150 chester Taysaans at 21 taels. Scented Teas: 6,000 boxes orange Pekoe at 24 to 31 taels. 2.000 boxes Caper at 25 to 31 taels. Country Greens: 6,000 boxes at 33 to 56 taels for Gunpowder and Imperial; 29 to 46 taels for young Hyson; 33 to 65 taels for Hyson; and 22 to 29 taels for Twankay and Hyson skin. Canton Greens.: Gunpowder, 2,000 packages at 21 to 22 taels; Imperial 50 half-chests at 21 taels; young Hyson, 4,000 half-chests at 21 to 24 taels; Hyson skin, 1,500 packages at 16 taels. The stock for sale on the market is limited to 1 chop Souchong, 60 half-chests Oolong, 500 chests flowery Pekoe, 3,000 boxes plain Caper, 2,000 packages country Greens, besides Canton-made teas in various stages of preparation.

Raw Silk.—Shanghai: The transactions in old Silk have been on a larger scale than usual at this period of the season, amounting to 1,100 bales. Tsatlees have been completely neglected, but may be quoted nominally the same as last mail. Purchases have been almost entirely of low class Taysaams, Yuenfas, and Hainings, at an advance of 10 to 15 tae'ls per picul. The plunder of another boat on its way up country for cocoons, has tended to increase the firmness of holders in this market, notwithstanding the heavy stock and the receipt of news of the commencement of hostilities in the United States; nearly 200 bales of new Silk on European account have arrived, and the outgoing steamer takes a portion of them. It is again characterised as coarse and mixed, the Tsatlees more particularly so. The arrivals from Japan are about 800 bales. Prices: Middling to good No. 4, 365 to 385 taels per picul; middling No. 5 and common, 320 to 355 taels per picul; Yuenfa and Hainings, 275 to 370 taels per picul; 2½ to fair 3, 290 to 310 taels per picul; 4, 5, and common, 250 to 275 taels per picul; Sewhings, 280 to 315 taels nominal; Laeyongs, 250 to 315 taels nominal; Throwns, 310 to 370 taels nominal.

Canton.—The only settlement reported during the fortnight is 100 piculs No. 2, Loonkong for England at $400 to $415. Re-reeled Cumchook is quoted $430 to $440. Gowkong $360 to $380.

Drugs, &c.—Cassia Lignea, Canton: No settlements reported—the quotation is $16. At Macao there have been large supplies. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 3,000 piculs at $15. 25c. to $16, leaving 4,000 piculs in stock, which can be bought at $15. Cassia oil, Canton: $250, no settlements. Macao, no settlements reported. The stock is called 100 piculs, the quotation being $235 to $240. Cassia buds, scarce and wanted. Star aniseed: Sales at Macao, 50 piculs at $15, leaving 200 piculs in stock. Aniseed oil: At Macao sales are reported to the extent of 200 piculs, at $142½ to $145, stock 150 piculs. Galangal root, Macao: Sales 300 piculs at $4, leaving no stock. Vermillion: No demand; the Canton quotation for the best is $37 to $38. Rhubarb: A sale of 50 piculs is reported at Canton at $50. Galls, no transactions.

TIEN-TSIN.

The market has been very dull during the past fortnight, in consequence of the commissioner for the three ports, Tien-tsin, Chefoo, and Newchwang, having given notice to the inland traders to report their purchases from foreign hongs to his office, that he may levy transits duties and fees thereon. The traders had also gone away to the interior as usual in June and July: they are expected to return in August.

Quotations:—Grey shirtings, 5½ to 7 catty, Tls. 1.8.0 to 2,3.0; 7½ catty, Tls. 2.4.0; sales, 33,000 pieces. Grey domestics, 22 to 23 lbs. Tls. 6.5.0 to 7.0.0. White shirtings, 56 reed, Tls. 2.2.0; 64 reed, Tls. 2.4.5; 70 reed, Tls. 2.6.0; sales 20,000 pieces. Blue shirtings, Tls. 3.3.0, red shirtings, Tls. 3.2.0. T-cloths, 4½ to 5½ catty, Tls. 1.3.0 to 1.5.0; sales 10,000 pieces. Spotted shirtings, white, Tls. 2.2.0; sales 3,000 pieces. Coloured, Tls. 2.6.0.; sales 500 pieces. Chintzes, Tls. 1.4.9.; sales 5,000 pieces. Handkerchiefs, blue and brown, mace 5 per doz. Brocades, white, Tls. 2.1.5.; coloured, Tls. 2.6.0. per piece. Damasks, blue, Tls. 4.0.0.; sales none. Assorted, Tls. 3.8. 0. Dimities, white, 12 yards, Tls. 1.4.0. Grey Shirtings, 40 yards, 11 catty, Tls, 2.8.0.; 12 catty, Tls. 3.1.0. American Goods: Drills, 40 yards, Tls. 2.7.0. Jeans, 30 yards, Tls. 2.6.0. Camlets, Dutch, Tls. 12; English, Tls. 13. Lastings, Tls. 11. Spanish Stripes, no demand. Long Ells. HH. scarlet, Tls. 7.5.0. Assorted, Tls. 6.0.0. to 6.5.0. Velveteens, black, mace, 1.2.0. per yard. Iron, no demand. Lead, Tls. 6.0.0 per picul. Tin, Tls. 24.0.0 per picul. Tin plates, Tls. 5.5 0 per box. Window glass, Tls. 3.3.0 to 3.8.0 per box. Rattans, white, Tls. 5.0.0. Yellow, Tls. 4.5.0; black, Tls. 3.5.0 per picul. Sandalwood, Tls. 12 per picul. Sapanwood, large, Tls. 3.5.0 per picul. Mangrove bark, no demand. Alum, Tls. 1.2.0 per picul. Putchuck, Tls. 7 to 14 per picul. Pepper, white, Tls. 11; black, Tls. 7 per picul. Sugar, white, Tls. 6; brown, Tls. 3 per picul. Sugar candy, Tls. 7 per picul. Rice, Tls. 1.6.0 per picul.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

At Shanghai there has not been many sales, but re-exports to the North have been large, and one ship on arrival, the *Ballarat*, was at once sent to Tien-tsin without breaking bulk. The clearances for the fortnight, inclusive of sales made to foreigners for re-shipment to the new ports are reported as follows:—Shirtings, grey, 33,550 pieces; white, 8,100 pieces—demand dull: white spotted, 2,150 pieces; coloured, 300 pieces. T-cloths, 10,170 pieces, said to be for Tien-tsin and Hankow. Brocades, 950 pieces; chintzes, 1,690 pieces, very little demand except at a loss; velvets, 104 pieces, duller; handkerchiefs, 900 dozen, saleable; American goods drills, 23,880 pieces; jeans, 2,960 pieces; sheetings, 2,020 pieces, very dull and little inquiry except for best marks, and sales only at a reduction. The stocks are—Drills, 272,455; jeans, 5,980; sheetings, 11,155 pieces; woollens, long ells, 160 pieces; camlets, 90 pieces, lastings, 20 pieces; scarlets are saleable for other kinds, there are only buyers under first cost, and even then only in small quantities. Iron and window glass, as last reported. Lead, small supply, and some demand for the North.

Canton.—Sales for fortnight reported as cotton yarns, 320 bales; grey shirtings, 3,000 pieces; white, 1,500 pieces; demand very dull, and no further sales of cotton piece goods. Woollens: Spanish stripes, 200 pieces; stocks heavy; iron bar, 600 piculs; stocks very large and little inquiry. Wire, 50 piculs and no stock; lead, 600 piculs; quicksilver, 250 flasks; sandalwood, 100 piculs; sapanwood, 550 piculs; no change in price. Window glass, 300 boxes: stocks very large. Steel, 300 tubs.

Hong Kong.—Provisions, &c.—The demand is very slack. The following are the quotations which importers are desirous to realise at:—Flour, Gallego, $8.50 to $87.5 per barrel; beef, American mess, $6 to $6.50 per barrel; pork, prime, $13 to $13.50 per barrel. For other articles under this heading the quotations are purely nominal. Stocks are excessive and the demand light. Coals.—There are none in first hands, and rates have advanced materially. Dealers ask $14 for English steam, and $10 to $11 for Sydney. At Shanghai English steam are quoted 14 tls., Japan, 8 tls.

Manila.—Owing to previous heavy sales the demand has been dull, and transactions during the fortnight have been limited. Small sales of white shirtings at last quotations. Grey shirtings and grey long cloths are without alteration. Gdey twills can only be placed at low prices. Coloured fabrics are difficult of sale unless at low rates. Sugar and hemp have changed hands at former rates.

JAPAN—KANAGAWA.

Imports.—During the past month cash transactions in imports have been entirely confined to camlets, for which there has been a good demand but at low rates, and one sale of 6½ catty grey shirtings at $2. 75c. In barter we have heard of a few operations in 5½ catty grey shirtings at $2. 50c., in 6½ catty at $2. 80c., and scarlet chintz at $2. 50c.; excepting these all quotations are nominal.

Tea.—Recent advices from the home market having tended to curtail operations for direct shipment to England, the business of the past month has been confined to a few cash transactions in new leaf at a decline of from $2 to $3 per picul on previous rates to fair barter business in the fine grades of the old crop. The new crop promises to be abundant, but appears to be faulty in the manipulation and insufficiently fired. Settlements for the month about 1,500 piculs. Stock in Yokhuma, about 1,000 piculs.

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Silk.—The market has shown great activity, and settlements are estimated at from 1,100 to 1,200 bales; rates have still further declined, but a large portion of the business done having been in barter against imports, correct quotations are not easily obtained. Quotations: Ida, No. 1 and 2, none; No. 2 and 3, $400 to $500. Mybash, No. 1 and 2, $460 to $480; No. 2 and 3, $400 to $430. Sodai, No. 1 and 2, none; No. 2 and 3, $360 to $400. Re-reeled, No. 1 and 2, $360 to $380; No. 2 and 3, $280 to $320. Coten, $290 to $320. The total export of silk from 1st July, 1860, to 18th May, 1861, was as follows:—England, 1,997 bales; Shanghai, 7,962; Hong Kong, 191; total, 10,150 bales.

NAGASAKI.

Imports.—But few transactions have taken place during the last fortnight, and those chiefly in barter. A temporary stagnation prevails in consequence of the heavy stocks accumulated at Miaco; these are, however, working off, and an improvement may soon be expected.

Exports.—Produce generally in little demand. Tea: The new crop now coming forward is expected to be very plentiful; prices will probably open low.

Vessels Loading.—For London: *Antagonist* to load shortly.

At Singapore.—A reference to the quarterly return of stock of imports on hand, will be found of service, as showing that the market is beginning, although slowly, to take off the heavy stock of goods. The inquiry for piece goods generally is still far from active, but there is rather more demand than has been the case for some time back, and as the supplies coming to hand are small, the next list may be expected to show a considerable change for the better. In face of the stocks as shown in the list, it is impossible to look for any improvement in prices. In produce the business done during the fortnight has been limited, in some cases from scarcity of the articles, and in others from unwillingness of exporters to operate. Tin has been taken to moderate extent at last mail's rate, but is not in very brisk inquiry. Gambier is rather scarce for immediate delivery, but has been purchased for delivery in two to three weeks at last quotations.

Bankok.—The reports from thi place mention a quiet market for produce. Money scarce. The *Hannah Salkeld* is loading for Europe. Black pepper: The demand is fair, and there are large supplies on the market. A parcel of 2,000 piculs found a buyer at Tls. 10⅛, equal to $7.07 per picul f. o. b. Holders refuse as yet to accept a less price. Rice: There is scarcely any demand for this article at present, and good cargo can be purchased at Tls. 26 to 28 per coyan, equal to $1.14 to $1.20 per picul f. o. b. White rice may be quoted Tls. 52 per coyan, equal to $1.67 per picul, and in no demand. Sugar (white): The demand is dull with small supplies at our former quotations, viz., for No. 16, Lachonchaissie, Tls. 8⅜ per picul, equal to $5.45 per picul f. o. b. Sugar (brown): Is in fair request for China, and we quote No. 1 quality worth Tls. 4½ per picul, equal to $3 per picul f. o. b. Supplies are on a moderate scale.

KANAGAWA CONSULAR RETURNS FOR 1860.

ENTERED INWARDS.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British	52	21,724	£132,885 4 2
American	35	13,739	51,827 15 0
Dutch	14	4,692	9,565 19 4
French	2	750	2,744 15 6
Grand total	103	40,905	£197,023 14 0

CLEARED.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
British	52	21,724	£431,814 3 2
American	37	13,985	271,677 18 4
Dutch	15	4,642	114,484 18 8
French	2	750	5,835 4 8
Grand total	106	41,101	£823,812 4 10

A Synoptical Table of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries at the Port of Kanagawa during the year ending the 31st Dec., 1860, specifying the description and quantities of commodities, as well as their estimated value:—

Commodities.	Aggregate quantity Exported.	Estimated Value in Sterling at 4s. 2d. Exchange.
Camphor, piculs	30½	£131 1 2
Charcoal „	15,170	779 11 8
Copper „	11,175⅛	43,593 6 8
Cotton (manu.) bxs.	391	4,203 15 0
Fish (dried), piculs	8,392⅔	19,887 10 0
Flour „	22,053	7,261 0 10
Gall-nuts „	2,317	2,405 4 2
Ginseng „	158	3,039 11 1
Iron „	9,343	5,129 5 10
Isinglass „	1,502	4,557 11 2
Lacq.-ware, boxes	3,500	5,202 1 8
Medicine, piculs	14,233	11,947 14 2
Oil „	74,465	45,152 1 8
Porcelain, boxes	2,245	939 15 10
Saltpetre, piculs	1,926	1,792 18 4
Sea-weed „	26,050	9,141 0 10
Seeds „	77,232	24,406 2 10
Shells „	3,656	343 19 2
Silk (raw) „	7,703¼	540,533 19 2
„ (manu.) boxes	325	8,096 14 2
Sulphur, piculs	250	40 0 0
Sundries „	14,720	17,482 11 8
Tea „	23,852	64,260 16 8
Verdigris „	71½	114 3 4
Wax (vegetable, &c.)	1,132	3,270 4 2
Total,		£823,812 4 10

A Synoptical Table of Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of Kanagawa during the year ending the 31st Dec., 1860, specifying the description and quantities of commodies as well as their estimated value:

Commodities.	Aggregate quantity Imported.	Estimated Value in Sterling at 4s. 2d.
Cottons.—White Shirtings, bls.	909	£21,334 3 4
Grey, „	1,839	34,720 16 6
Chintzes, „	354	8,516 10 0
Drills, „	559	4,731 9 2
Handkerchiefs, „	58	1,787 1 8
Velvets, „	163	4,006 8 0
T. Cloths, „	236	4,876 9 2
Other Cott. fab. „	1,708	24,063 15 0
Wool.—Span, Stripes, &c. „	66	2,456 17 6
Long Ells, „	175	4,392 5 10
Camlets, „	1,541	58,971 14 2
Other Wool fab. „	422	12,021 0 10
Metals.—Spelter, piculs	1,734	2,390 0 0
Miscellaneous.—Glassware, cases	1,246	1,909 3 4
Medicines, „	764	3,761 11 0
Sapanwood, Sticks	19,435	2,288 15 0
Miscellaneous, „	1,049	4,795 13 6
Total,		£197,023 14 0

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 3d. to 6s. 3½d.	6s. 3½d. to 6s. 4d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 6	4 6½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4 7	4 7¼ to 4 7½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 1	4 1
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was at 306 to 307 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 216½ to 218 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B 11 taels per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 9 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 7c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	10,713,362	30,358,997	39,622,335	81,507,835	77,573
Comparative period last season	29,169,919	13,708,166	26,122,280	75,000,365	57,270
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	26,598,673	Piculs. 1,935
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	31,661,426	1,886
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	Bales 8,195
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,650,531	4,673
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 29,186	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	33,985	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 14,197,681	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,536,681	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,800	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

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EXPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Per James Lemon, from Kanagawa, May 5, to London.—Tea, 7,245 packages; copper, 105; lacquered ware, 38; silk, 241 bales.

Per Onward, from Kanagawa, May 27, to San Francisco.—Japan Tea, 48,000 lbs., and 139 packages; China tea, 6,750 lbs.; wax, 10,000 lbs.; cuttle fish, 10,240 lbs.; lacquered ware, 650 packages; porcelain, 513; charcoal, 460 barrels.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Glenclune, from Shanghai, June 11, to London.—Tea, 525,218 lbs.; silk, 246 bales; silk waste, 8 piculs.

Per Falcon, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 11, to London.—Tea, 1,294,000 lbs.

Per Ellen Rodger, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 13, to London.—Tea, 760,400 lbs.

Per Fiery Cross, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 15, to London.—Tea, 870,000 lbs.

Per Flying Spur, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 15, to London.—Tea, 830,000 lbs.

Per Robin Hood, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 11, to Liverpool.—Tea, 1,092,000 lbs.

Per Commodore, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 5, to Adelaide.—Tea 156,600 lbs.

Per Mutlah, from Canton, June 12, to London.—Tea, 813,600 lbs.; silk, 11 bales.

Per Alexander, from Canton, June 25, to New York.—Tea, 677,424 lbs.; pongees, 1,000 pieces; Levantine handkerchiefs, 100; crape shawls and scarfs, 17,304; sewing silk, 3 piculs; raw silk, 11; camphor, 225; matting, 16 rolls; sweetmeats, 179 boxes; vermillion, 50; china ware, 101; fire crackers, 4,500; fans, 335.

Per Geelong, from Macao, June 20, to London.—Tea, 1,156 chests, 6,150 half-chests.

Per Pekin (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, June 12, to London.—Silk, 646 bales; to the Continent, 146.

Per Singapore (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, June 28, to London and the Continent.—Silk, 1,046 bales.

Per Benefactor, from Hong Kong, June 13, to San Francisco.—Sugar, 777 piculs; rice, 1,450; oil, 25; tea, 1,075 packages, opium, 9,350 taels; fire crackers, 25 boxes; China goods, 2,004 packages; drills, 298 bales; cigars, 40 cases.

Per Stately, from Hong Kong, June 18, to Sydney.—Sugar, 2,500 piculs; oil, 160; matting, 600 rolls; China goods, 300 packages; saltpetre, 2,302 bags.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Roebuck, to Cork, June 17.—Sugar, 10,170 piculs; sapanwood, 270.

Per Victor Emmanuel, to Cork, June 20.—Hemp, 6,000 piculs; sugar, 12,800; sapanwood, 154.

Per Soberana, to Liverpool, June 20.—Hemp, 1,400 piculs; sugar, 4,600; sapanwood, 203.

Per Independence, to New York, June 7.—Hemp, 12,200 piculs; sugar, 4,800; sapanwood, 100; cigars, 250 mils.

Per Saracen, to Boston, June 18.—Hemp, 11,324 piculs; sugar, 8,788; sapanwood, 600; hides and cuttings, 640; cigars, 730 mils.

Per Telegraph, to Melbourne, May 6.—Sugar, 8,156 piculs.

Per Julia, to Melbourne, May 28.—Sugar, 7,120 piculs.

Per Palma, to Melbourne, ——.—Sugar, 6,242 piculs.

Per Rosette, to Sydney, June 18.—Sugar, 5,707 piculs; coffee, 610; cordage, 1,120; cigars, 1,150 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per St. Anne, June 21, to Marseilles.—Gambier, 6,530 piculs; black pepper, 1,959; white, 317; gutta percha, 111; India-rubber, 32; ratans, 211; sapanwood, 103; almaciga, 75 cases; gum damar, 8; gum benjamin, 10; gambouge, 30; nutmegs, 3; mace, 2; feathers, 4; fancy mats, 2; cigars, 2; salted hides, 4 casks; fruits in brandy, 1; books and curiosities, 3 boxes.

Per Weymouth, July 7, to London:—Gambier, 9,089 piculs; buffalo horns, 255; tin, 966; black pepper, 8,134; white 591; gutta percha, 545; ebony, 1,000; buffalo hides, 202; tapioca, 179; deer hides, 76; rattans, 1,225; cubebs, 62; India-rubber, 74; Malacca canes, 442 bundles; gutta, 32; canes, 51; shells, 595 cases; gambouge, 83; sticklac, 215; essential oil, 40; gum benjamin, 28; dragons' blood, 15; gum damar, 149; camphor, 75.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At Shanghai.—From London: June 3, Challenger, Jubilee; 4, Ballarat; 18, Gauntlet. From Liverpool: 18, Clara Novello. From Cowes: 3, Eloise. From Newport: 7, Pacific.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—From London: June 17, Prince Alfred. From Bordeaux: 14, Farwell. From Newcastle: 14, America. From Cardiff: 16, Resolution. From New York: 24, Penguin. From Boston: 25, Kate Howe. From San Francisco: 23, Lotus; From Newport: 26, Lucretia.

At Manila.—From Liverpool; June 20, Gertrudio. From Havana: 8, Carmencita. From Melbourne: 8, Amy Scheffer.

At Singapore.—From Newcastle: June 29, Nancy. From Sunderland: July 2, Post. From Greenock; 4, Burnside. From Marseilles, 4, Mayotte.

SAILED.

From Shanghai.—For London: June 11, Glenclune.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: June 11, Ellen Rodger, Fiery Cross, Falcon; 14, Flying Spur. For Liverpool: 14, Robin Hood.

From Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: June 13, Mutlah; 20, Geelong. For Australia: 18, Stately. For San Francisco: 13, Benefactor.

From Manila.—For Liverpool: June 20, Pepita, Soberano. For Cork: 17, Roebuck; 20, Victor Emmanuel. For Boston: 18, Saracen. For New York: 7, Independence. For Sydney: 18, Rosette.

From Singapore.—For London: July 7, Weymouth. For Marseilles: June 21, St. Anne.

LOADING.

At Shanghai.—For London: Challenger, Charlotte Ann, Jubilee, Polmaise, Sharpshooter. For New York: Sarah H. Snow, Union.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Banian, Beeman, Georgiana. For Liverpool: Veronica. For Europe: Victor Emmanuel.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: C. S. Lemon, Northfleet, Star of the North, Maiden Queen, West Australian. For Europe: F. Westphalia. For New York: Alexander, Canvass (Back), Heroine. For Melbourne: Laughing Water, Seaman's Bride. For Australia: Kosmos. For San Francisco: Lotus, Sardinian.

At Manila.—For London: Zealandia, Ethereal. For Liverpool: Ashmore, Joaquina Victoria, Julia. For Cork: Marchioness of Londonderry. For Falmouth: Yarra. For Havre: Jesusa, Souvenance. For Melbourne: Amy Scheffer, Sweepstakes.

At Bankok.—For Europe: Hannah Salkeld.

At Singapore.—For Liverpool: Canadian, Tigris. For Falmouth: Lettice, Catherine. For Bordeaux: Reunion.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At Shanghai.—To London: Tea, £4; silk, £5 to £6. 10s. The demand for tonnage to the northern ports still continues, Tien-tsin being the more important, and commanding most attention. To Swatow the trade is nearly at a stand still, the new impost on sugar having failed to resuscitate business. The settlements reported are—Ballarat to Tien-tsin (with original cargo) at £1 per register ton per month till return here. Empress of India to Kanagawa and London, £5 per ton measurement. Martha and Emily at $1,300 per month for coast and river. Syrian, $1,500; P. C. Kinch, $1,850; Wilhelmina to Swatow and back $3,900 in full.

At Foo chow-Foo.—To London, £5. 5s., and 10s. per ton extra for first ship in dock.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—To London: £3. To New York: $12. A fair business has been done, and rates are lower. Vessels are abundant, the coast trade being rather dull. For the rice ports the rates are also lower, and rather an extensive business has been done, as the charters will show. Maiden Queen to London, and Star of the North, and Sir F. Williams from Foo-chow-Foo, at rates not settled. Heroine to New York at $12. Kosmos to Australia and back, £2,100 in full. Sardinian to San Francisco $12,000 in full. To Saigon and back: Admiral Baudin and Stad Leyden at 50c. per picul; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, $1,750 in full. Fortuna on owners' account. 6 vessels to Bangkok and back at 45c. to 50c. per picul. Farvel for 6 months at $1,000 per month. The Chin Chin has sold for $7,500.

At Manila.—To London: £3. 10s. to £4. To New York: $9½ to $10. There is no great demand for tonnage, and it is not abundant. The Yarra proceeds to Falmouth or a port in Great Britain, at £3. 10s., and extra rates for Continent. Martabau chartered at Hong Kong from here to Sydney at £3. 5s. per ton.

At Bangkok.—Business is dull, there being no inquiry for vessels, and no recent charters are reported.

At Singapore.—To the Continent, £4. 12s. 6d. The inquiry for tonnage, noticed in our last, still continues, and every disengaged vessel has been taken up. There is not one on the berth for London. The Franco loads rice from Rangoon to Falmouth for orders at £4. 12s. 6d., if to the Continent 30 lay days. Screamer from Moulmein at £3. 10s. to the United Kingdom, £4 to the Continent, and £1 per ton extra for timber. Amalia to Saigon for $2,500 in full, and then to Hong Kong with rice at 50c. per picul.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China:—June 8, Shaa Ze; 11, Britania; 20, Metaris; 21, Chene; 23, Peterborough; 24, Ocean Mail, Queen of the Ocean; 26, Prince Alfred, Wynard, Assyrian. From New York: 20, N. B. Palmer. From Philadelphia: 23, Elizabeth F. Willets. From China to England and Continent: 9, Strathallan. To New York: 9, Mary and Louisa; 11, Potosi. To Sydney: 12, Velox. From England and Continent to Singapore: 20, Nancy; 21, Post; 22, Mayotte. From Melbourne: 13, Amelia. From Australia: 21, Manuelita. From Singapore to England and Continent: 10, Newton, Commerce, Titania; 18, H.M.'s str. Chesapeake; 22, Britannia, Procymatia. To Australia: 9, Spec. From New York to Batavia: 8, Surprise. From Newcastle: 20, Koerier. From Melbourne: 23, Homer. From Batavia to Holland: 10, Adriana Petronella; 13, Christina Helen; 20, Cheribon; 22, Almelo. To Hamburg: 9, Therese. From Boston to Amoor River: 21, Mongol.

CASUALTIES.

It is reported that the Danish brig Thor has been capsized in a squall in the Peiho, but no particulars have arrived.

The Siamese barque Kimhongsem is likely to become a total wreck, having run aground, on the 20th of June, on the beach between the lighthouse and the Pilot's point. There was no pilot on board. The cargo was being discharged as quickly as possible.

The Washington (Hamb.), with Mr. Stanman, late of the firm of Siemssen and Co., Hong Kong, on board, has been totally lost on the bar at the entrance to the Peiho.

The steamer Sphynx, on her passage to the North, captured two piratical junks attacking a lorcha. The junks were deprived of everything that would have been of service to them, and one of them was burnt, the crew having been removed to the other.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says:—"It is said that a number of officers are about to be dispatched to Cochin China. What is certain is, the Government is occupying itself very actively with the civil and military organisation of the new French colony. Among other things it has sent Dr. Dury to Japan, with the powers necessary for founding an European hospital under the auspices of the Japanese authorities of Yedo." Why the physician should have been dispatched to Japan the *Pays* does not state.

According to a letter in the *Moniteur de l'Armee*, the French force in China has suffered an embarrassing loss from an accidental fire. A Tien-tsin correspondent writes:—

"We have had a destructive fire here, which, had it occurred a few hours earlier, must have been attended with most disastrous consequences, as it would have caused the explosion of thirty-six caissons loaded with cartridges for the infantry. Fortunately, however, they had been put on board a junk the day before, and so escaped the danger. The fire began in the stables, containing more than 100 horses belonging to the artillery, and burned with such rapidity that, in spite of all our efforts, twenty-two of the poor animals perished in the flames; eighty others, which were let loose, galloped off into the country, and we have not yet had time to get them back. The stables and all the forage were totally destroyed, as the means at hand were altogether inadequate to extinguish such a conflagration. The junk containing the ammunition was for a time in some danger, but we soon removed the vessel to a safe distance. There was no personal injury received, but the pecuniary loss is considerable."

A decree, dated 22nd July, concedes to the Compagnie des Messageries Imperiales a subsidy for the purpose of carrying the French mail bags between the branch lines from China and Suez and Reunion, and the Dutch, Spanish, and French Indies.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, August 10.

The Parliamentary Session of the Second Chamber of the States-General has been brought to a close, and the members are now enabled to repose for a while from their labours. In taking a summary review of the results, the most important act of the Session—judging from the length of the debates, which occupied the Chamber no less than forty-three days—was a subject of mere home policy, the Militia-law, which, after a severe Parliamentary battle, was finally gained by Ministers by thirty-nine votes against twenty-three. The effective force of the militia is to remain unaltered at 55,000 men, but the incorporation of that body with the standing army is allowed, though not in accordance with the constitution of the country. In consideration of the favourable state of the finances, it was agreed to devote three millions of florins for the amortisation of Dutch bonds to that extent towards the gradual reduction of the National Debt. The Bill for the payment to Hanover of the Dutch quota for the abolition of the Stade Dues passed without opposition, as was also the case with the Ministerial plan of converting the Treasury Bonds in circulation, which form a fictitious debt of ten millions of florins.

In the course of the debates on the Bill to confirm the decree of the Governor-General of Netherlands India for the free importation of rice into Java and Madura without the payment of any duty, the Colonial Minister took the opportunity of stating that in the next Session he should bring in a Bill for a new Customs' tariff for Netherlands India, in which it was his intention to propose the unconditional free importation of rice throughout the whole of the Dutch possessions in the East.

In one of the last sittings before the prorogation several members wished for information as to the results arising from the opening of the different free ports in Netherlands India, and what influence it had had on the commerce of the other ports. The Colonial Minister replied in answer to the first question that the Molucca ports (Amboyna, Ternate, Banda and Kadjeli) were declared free ports in 1854, but that the returns respecting their trade only went as far as 1856, which did not contain sufficient scope to form a judgment as to the results. Menado was declared free in 1848, and an increase of the traffic is perceptible both in the imports and exports, though to no great extent. During the two years before the opening of the port, the imports amounted to 565,000 florins, and in the succeeding two years 909,000 florins, whilst the exports (not including the coffee for account of the Government) were respectively 318,000 florins and 514,000 florins as above. Pontianak and Sambas were opened in 1853, but owing to the almost uninterrupted state of warfare and rebellion the trade had suffered very materially. Rioun was declared a free port in 1828, and the commerce had improved very considerably. The imports, which in the two years 1846 and 1847 amounted to 1,462,000 florins, had risen in 1855 and 1866 to 1,885,000 florins. But the greatest increase was in the exports, which in 1846-7 were only 1,606,000 florins, but had more than doubled themselves in 1855-6, and amounted to 3,426,000 florins. The trade of Macassar the Minister described as eminently prosperous. The imports in 1846 were 1,038,000 florins, whilst in 1856 they had risen to 3,473,000 florins, and in 1858 to as much as 4,976,000 florins. The exports of the same periods were respectively 867,000 florins, 4,065,000 florins, and 5,241,000 florins, whilst the Governor estimated the aggregate of the imports for 1860 at twelve millions of florins. With reference to the second part of the question the Minister could only say that, without going into particulars, the general results were highly satisfactory, and that there was a very perceptible increase both in the imports and exports, which he partly attributed to the increased facilities afforded by the annual development of steam communication generally throughout the Indian Archipelago.

Now that the Second Chamber is prorogued the First Chamber is convened, and will be opened to-morrow (the 8th inst.) by commission.

The King has appointed a Board to take the needful measures for the due representation of the productions and industry of this country at the Great Exhibition of London next year. The Board is composed of a president and nine members. The chairman is Mr. J. W. van Oordt, director of the Rotterdam Steam Navigation Company, whilst amongst the members are found the names of the following gentlemen connected with India: viz., Mr. J. Groll, formerly Chief Engineer of the Government telegraphs in Java, now residing in Haarlem, and Mr. W. Poolman, late President of the Netherlands Trading Company's Chief Factory at Batavia, now of Gouda.

The Conservative journals still continue to denounce the appointment of Baron Sloet van de Beele as Governor-general of Netherlands India, maintaining, as one great reason for the injudiciousness of the selection, that he has never been in India. On the other hand, the Liberal organs defend the appointment as an extremely happy one just for that very reason, which places him free from all influences of party, which was by no means the case with the former Governors-general de Kock, van Zuylen, van Keemstra, van Lynden, and others, who, on entering the duties of office, found themselves entrammelled by party views, and surrounded by local intriguers and one-sided advisers. Under these circumstances it is but fair to wait, and see how the new Governor-general inaugurates his official line of conduct.

The following appointments made by the Governor-General of Netherlands India have been confirmed by the King:—Major-General C. A. de Brauw, hitherto Commandant of the Second Military Division of Java, to be Civil and Military Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra; Mr. L. Hooy, President of the Court of Justice at Amboyna, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Batavia; Mr. P. A. Byk, Comptroller of the First Class, to be Assistant Resident of Tebing-Tinggie, in the Residency of Palembang; and Mr. A. W. Swaving to be Secretary for Inland Affairs at Macassar.

According to the *Arnheim Courant*, Mynheer van Heemstra, the Minister of the Interior, is appointed President of the Railway Board, vice Baron Stoet van de Beele, the new Governor-General of Netherlands India.

Every year gives satisfactory evidence of the great and increasing interest taken by the Dutch in aquatic amusements. The annual regatta held last week at Rotterdam, under the auspices of the Royal Netherlands Yacht Club, went off with unusual *éclat* this year in the presence of an immense throng of spectators, attracted by the amusements of the day and the brilliancy of the weather. H.R.H. Prince Henry, President of the Yacht Club, was present the whole day, and afterwards distributed the prizes, to which he had himself liberally contributed, and which were well contended for. The first prize of 400 florins (the gift of the Prince) for four-oared gigs of all nations, was won by an English boat and crew, the *Albion*, Mr. E. Wyld, of London. Altogether there were twenty-one rowing and sailing matches. The regatta of this city, which succeeded that of Rotterdam, was attended by an equal if not

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more numerous assemblage, and it is pleasant to add that in neither case any accident occurred to mar the amusements of the day.

Despatches have been received at the Naval Department announcing the safe arrival at Rio de Janeiro, on their outward passage to the East India station, of H.N.M.'s steamers *de Heldin*, Capt. P. Toutenhoofd; *de Vecht*, Lieut. H. Nodderman, and *de Berkel*, Lieut. P. van der Velden-Erdbrink. The former arrived on the 20th, the second on the 19th, and the third on the 17th of June. All well on board.

By virtue of a Royal Decree of 29th of July, the second class steamer *Bromo*, and the third class steamer *Sindoro*, are ordered to be commissioned on the 16th of August, and fitted out for the East India station. The officers for both vessels are appointed. The command of the *Bromo*, lying at Helvoetsluys is given to Captain-Lieutenant J. Brutel de la Rivière, and that of the *Sindoro*, now at Vliessingen, to First Class Lieutenant J. M. de Jongh.

The steam corvette *Cycloop* has gone round from Nieuwe Deep to Helvoetsluys with a detachment of sailors for the *Bromo*, after which she proceeded to Vliessingen to await further orders. She will probably be employed towing round to Nieuwe Deep the new steam frigate *Adolph van Nassau*, which is to be manned by the crews of the *Castor* and the floating battery *Neptunus*.

H.M.'s steamer *Merapi*, Capt. G. F. Servatius, R.N., arrived at Nieuwe Deep on the 27th of July from Batavia, from which port she sailed on the 4th of April last.

The Netherlands Trading Company advertises for cabin accommodation for forty officers to Java, to be distributed in different vessels, ten or twelve in each. To be ready to sail in September. They are also enquiring again for tonnage, on usual conditions. The vessels to be ready to sail from a port in this country by the 10th of September, and those now on the passage out to be placed at the disposal of the Company's Chief Factory at Batavia on or before the 10th of January next.

Dr. P. Bleeker, Director of the Medical Department of the East India army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, now in this country and residing at present at Haarlem, has been decorated by H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt with the insignia of a Commander of the Second Class of the ancient Order of Philip the Magnanimous.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Marinus Willem*, Captain van Duyn, at Amsterdam from Java: Captain J. P. Hassels, late Commander of the Dutch ship *Louis*, wrecked.

Per *Davo*, Captain Wytenhorst, at Brouwershaven from Java: Mr. Luking.

Per *Louise*, Captain Buys, at Nieuwe Deep from Java: Major Aufmorth, of the E. I. Infantry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Versteeg and two children, Mr. J. van der Bor, Miss H. Cramer, and two military invalids.

Per *Malvina Vidal*, Captain Kessel, at Brouwershaven from Java: Mr. Przynstanty.

Per *Ida Wilhelmina*, Captain van Wyland, at Brouwershaven from Banjoewangie: Messrs. Stickel, van Dam, Hommel, and D. G. Jonge.

Per *Zephyr*, Captain de Vries, at Brouwershaven from Java: Mynheer Wynen, Resident of Sumatra, lady, and four children, with attendants; Mr. de Serriere, Comptroller-General of Krawang, Mr. Varkewisser, jun., Mrs. Davide, family, and attendants.

Per *Cornelia Hendrika*, Captain Jaski, at Nieuwe Deep, from Banjoewangie: Messrs. Stoelman and van der Bent, two Misses van der Bent, and one Javanese native servant.

Per *Aldebaran*, Captain Meyboom, at Amsterdam from Banjoewangie; Mrs. G. E. Vievez.

Per *Maria Adolphine*, Captain Blom, at Nieuwe Deep from Banjoewangie: Mr. and Mrs U. de Haas and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. van Heerdt and family, Mr. J. A. Evin.

Per *Prince van Orange*, Captain Hensing, at Brouwershaven from Java: Captain W. de Rochemant, of the E.I. Infantry, and son, Mr. Kappers. Adjutant, and five military invalids.

Per *Albrecht Beyling*, Captain Mueller, at Nieuwe Deep from Java: Colonel and Mrs. Boelhauwer, Mr. J. Heffener, and Miss van der Trappen.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Bellatrix*, Captain Sundberg, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. W. Santveer, J. P. Falkenburg, A Reinicke, P. Prins. and J. Rynenburg.

Per *Julie Claire*. Captain van Osteroom, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Blume, born Kolitz, three Misses Hageman, Mrs. Hennequin, Mr. and Miss Nys, Mr. van Streven.

Per *Josephine Bernhardine*, Captain de Bos, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. J. Rentmeester.

Per *Princess Amalia*, Captain Groneseld, from Amsterdam to Padang: Mr. Meyer.

Per *Theodora Machtilda*, Captain Baelhower, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Bosse and a Javan lady.

Per *Javaan*, Captain Bodeman, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. Marschalk and E. van Nooten.

Per *Jacoba Cornelia Clasina*, Captain Delclisur, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. J. van Soelen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Verbruggen, two Misses Hoevekers, Rev. J. Benkhoff, missionary, with lady, and family; Miss Hegeman, and Miss L. Heedman, and the the Javanese gentlemen, J. Kodo, C. Aden, A. Kawok, and J. Ponrou.

Per *Twee Gezusters*, Captain Bergmans, from Rotterdam to Sourbaya: Mrs. Bendix-Kortmans and two children.

Per *Bezokie*, Captain Russman, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mrs. Bastiaanse and two daughters, Miss Linting, Mr. and Mrs. Laguaune and family, Mr. and Mrs. K. Folkeringa and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Omlo and two children, Messrs. Meyer, Azon Jacometti, A. Moter, and van der Bergh, and two Javanese native servants.

Per *Petronella Catharina*, Captain van der Veen, from Amsterdam to Samarang: Mr. and Mrs. P. Stram and family, Messrs. D. Gerth van Wyk, H. and B. Henckel, W. Iskauder, A. Kuntze, and J. C. Asieck.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee continues in favour, and in some few descriptions there is even a slight advance. Favourite qualities, such as the good ord. of last sale are scarce, and readily fetch 40c. No. 7 has been done at 40¼c. and No. 8 at 40½c. The sales of the month amounted to about 12,500 bags of East India, as follows:—

6,500	bags Java ord. to good ord.	38½c. to 39¼c.
2,200	„ „ clean and bright,	40c. to 42c.
900	„ „ yellow,	42½c. to 43½c.
1,200	„ Padang, greenish bright,	39c. to 39½c.
1,100	„ Sumatra ord.,	32c. to 37c.
600	„ Java, triage,	15½c. to 37c.

The subjoined table gives a comparative view of the stocks of unsold company's East India coffee in warehouse at the different ports of the kingdom on the 31st of July in the undermentioned years:—

July 31, 1861	389,931 bags
„ 1860	492,700 bags
„ 1859	593,759 bags
„ 1858	765.156 bags
„ 1857	559,000 bags
„ 1856	628,200 bags

Sugar.—The company's sale of 60,782 kranjangs of Java was held on the 30th ult. and went off with spirit, the whole quantity being readily sold. It was in anticipation of this sale that the market had been very quiet, during the preceding week the transactions being confined to a few trifling orders for immediate shipment to the North of Europe. The result of the sale was as follows:—

	Valuation.	Sold at.
No. 8—469 light brown	29¼c.	29½c.
„ 9—569 blond.....	30¾	31
„ 10—836 „	32	32¼
„ 11—1,223 „	33	33¾
„ 12—2,516 grey	34	34
„ 13—1,096 „	35	35¼
„ 14—1,977 half white	36	36½
„ 15—5,037 „	36¾	37¼
„ 16—20,052 white.....	37½	37¾
„ 17—14,414 „	38	38¼
„ 18—4,546 „	38½	38¾
„ 19—164 „	39¼	39¾
„ 20—284 „	39¾	40

The stocks of East Indian Sugar in the company's warehouses at the end of July were as follows:—

	1861.	1860.
Unsold	377,755 bags	493,021 bags
Sold	54,251 „	120,056 „
Total.....	432,006 „	613,077 „

Rice experienced a steady sale for the interior, and prices may be quoted a shade higher. A parcel of 484 bags Java ex *Louise* sold at 9½fl., and 1,000 bags Necranzie ex *Æolus* (at Rotterdam) fetched 6¾fl.

Indigo.—The 11 chests of Manila mentioned in my last, were sold at public auction, and fetched from 1fl. 80c. to 2fl. 30c. Little else has been going in this article.

Spices.—The company's periodical sale is advertised to take place on the 20th inst., and will consist of—

889	casks nutmegs,	in warehouse	at	Amsterdam.
1,170	„ do.	„	„	Rotterdam.
461	„ mace	„	„	Amsterdam.
392	„ do.	„	„	Rotterdam.
336	„ cloves	„	„	Amsterdam.
782	„ do.	„	„	Rotterdam.
3,096	bags black pepper	„	„	Amsterdam.
60	„ white do.	„	„	Do.
4,247	„ black do.	„	„	Rotterdam.
99	„ white do.	„	„	Do.
1,376	bales cinnamon	„	„	Amsterdam.
1,338	„ do.	„	„	Rotterdam.

Drugs.—At a sale held at Rotterdam on the 25th ult., 67 bags cubebs fetched 27c., 250 chests Japan arrowroot sold at 9fl. to 10fl., 225 packages cassia vera went off at 12c., 8 serons China root bought in at 110c., and for a parcel of Japan mother-o'-pearl, 20fl. was offered, but the owners refused to part with them at that figure.

SALES OF SHIPS IN HOLLAND.

Barque Yssel, at Rotterdam.....	13 000 florins.
Steamer Stad Amsterdam, at Amsterdam...	11,500 „
Do. Hertogenbusch „	12,000 „
Tjalk Gertruide „ „	405 „
Barque Zwyger (640 tons) Dordrecht ...	11,000 „
(Sold to an English house.)	
Ship Amazone, at Amsterdam	20,000 „
Barque Eerstelling (740 tons) at Rotterdam	55,300 „

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HAMBURG.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

August 10.

From the official tables of the navigation of this port during the year 1860, just published by the Board of Commercial Statistics, it appears that the total number of vessels arrived from foreign ports amounted to 5,029, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,261,539 tons, of which 1,803 vessels of 631,113 tons (being one-third of the number of ships and just one-half of the tonnage) were under the British flag. The total number of vessels that sailed during the same period amounted to 5,045 vessels of 1,270,461 tons, of which 1,804 vessels of 631,461 (showing about the same proportion as in the arrivals) were under the British flag.

During the year the arrivals from the Far East were as follows :—

From China	14	vessels of	5,235 tons.
„ Netherlands India	12	...	6,846 „
„ Siam	2	...	726 „
„ Singapore ...	3	...	1,038 „

whilst those from Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 2,277 vessels with 758,097 tons.

The departures during the same period were as follows :—

For China	21	vessels of	7,611 tons.
„ Netherlands Inda ...	7	...	2,691 „
„ Singapore	2	...	648 „
„ Russian Asia ...	3	...	777 „
„ Australia	10	...	4,908 „
„ Sandwich Islands ...	2	...	882 „
„ South Sea	1	...	196 „

The total number of vessels that sailed for Great Britain and Ireland was 2,381 of the aggregate tonnage of 816,561.

A striking feature in the navigation of this port is the annually increasing number of steamers, which has gradually risen during the last five years from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total number of vessels, so that at present the proportion is one steamer to three sailing vessels, whilst the proportion in tonnage is still greater, the steamers showing more than a third of the whole amount of arrivals and departures when expressed in tons.

Col. Shaffner and Mr. Croskey have passed through Hamburg on their way to Copenhagen, whither they are bound for the purpose of taking measure to induce the Danish Government to grant them a further extension of time for laying down the North Atlantic Telegraph *via* Iceland and Greenland, the original period mentioned in their "concession" having elapsed, and as the works are not completed—nor even commenced—at the stipulated time, the Danish Government are not bound to renew the charter.

London Gazettes.

The *Gazette* contains a Treasury Warrant fixing the charge on every letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight between the United Kingdom and Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, or China, at 1s.; on every letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight between Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, or China, and any colony or foreign country, through the United Kingdom, at 1s. for the conveyance to the United Kingdom, and the usual rates on British letters for the conveyance from the port of arrival in the United Kingdom to the colony or foreign country; provided that, in all cases where such additional rate includes both inland and sea services, there shall be deducted from the said rate of 1s. the sum of 1d. in respect of the inland conveyance under this clause of every such letter sent through the United Kingdom. On every letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight transmitted by the post between Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, or China, and any of Her Majesty's Australian colonies or New Zealand, without passing through the United Kingdom, at 1s. There shall be charged on every letter exceeding half-an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce in weight, two rates; exceeding one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, four rates; on every letter exceeding two ounces, and not exceeding three ounces, six rates; on every letter exceeding three ounces, and not exceeding four ounces, eight rates; and on every ounce above the weight of four ounces, two additional rates of postage. Every fraction of an ounce above the weight of four ounces shall be charged as an additional ounce. The postage of letters addressed to China is directed to be paid at the time of the same being posted, under penalty of the letter being returned. The postage of every letter addressed to Penang, Singapore, or Hong Kong is directed to be paid at the time of the same being posted; and if any such letter shall be posted without any postage having been paid thereon, every such letter shall be forwarded charged with the amount of the postage to which it would have been liable if the postage had been paid when posted, together with a further and additional rate of postage of 1s.; the value of postage stamps affixed to said letters being allowed. Any letter which shall be forwarded through France shall be chargeable, in addition to the British postage, to any French transit rate chargeable.

Literature.

Everyone who can escape from London is anxious now for a sea change, or a continental excursion, or a month of quiet enjoyment among the mountains. If books are published in August they should be such as are suitable for out-door companions, small in size, lively in contents: books that touch the imagination and quicken the fancy, and take us back for the nonce to the delicious summers of our youth. One or two such volumes lie before us. Here is a "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," arranged by Mr. Palgrave, dedicated to Alfred Tennyson, and published by Macmillan and Co. The getting up of this charming little book is beautiful exceedingly, and disposes us at once to think well of the contents. And truly we have in about three hundred pages a collection of precious and priceless gems of English poetry, such as will gladden the heart of the poetic student. With such a volume as his companion no man should be dull, for it will yield "a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets." The collection has been made with the utmost care, and not without a systematic perusal, twice over, of the whole body of English poetry. No important omission can, therefore, be due to oversight, but we are surprised to find that some choice lyrics are wanting, and that some sweet poets are entirely unrepresented. Spenser's glorious nuptial song, the purest, and yet withal the most impassioned epithalamium ever written by a poet-lover, is considered out of harmony with modern manners. Among the Scotch songs we must think that "Bessie Lee" deserved a place; and surely one page at least might have been spared for Mrs. Hemans. Where, too, is "The Isles of Greece"? and where, to go back more than two centuries, is the "Sweet Day so Cool" of saintly George Herbert? But Mr. Palgrave is evidently a man of poetic taste and critical sagacity, and has, doubtless, good reasons, not only for what he has done, but for what he has left undone in the arrangement of this "Golden Treasury."

We have received a copy of Mr. Alexander Smith's new poem, "Edwin of Deira." It is a poem in blank verse, which, although stamped with originality, constantly reminds us of Tennyson's "Idylls." Had that noble poem never been written, this would never have seen the light, at least in its present shape. Yet Mr. Alexander Smith is not to be blamed for the family likeness which exists between his poem and the Laureate's, neither is the younger poet to be termed a plagiarist. It is almost a necessity that the greatest poet of the day should by the force of his genius affect, for good or ill, the other singers, his contemporaries. This poem deserves all commendation. It is finely conceived, and executed with rare artistic skill. It may not be as popular as the "Life Drama," yet there can be no doubt that in all the higher poetic qualities it is immensely superior to that warmly-coloured poem.

The last number of the *Quarterly Review* contains, under the title of "Russia on the Amoor," an able article on the aggressions of that country in Eastern Asia. The apprehensions of the writer with regard to the policy of Russia have often found expression in our columns. It is true that the latest authority on this question—Mr. Tilley—is of opinion that the peopling of Eastern Siberia cannot take place for a long period to come, and that Russia is desirous rather to keep away disagreeable neighbours than herself to colonise. But the simple fact that Russia has within a comparatively brief period added to her empire a territory equal to the combined areas of France and Italy is a sufficient answer to Mr. Tilley. The frontier of Russia is now less than six hundred miles from the capital of China. "She has," as the *Quarterly* truly observes, "obtained an extensive seaboard on the North Pacific, access by one of the noblest rivers in Asia to the centre of her dominions, a considerable increase of population, and a position in Central Asia in dangerous proximity to the weakened and distracted empire of China." There are several passages in this article which demand attention from us, and which we would willingly transcribe. We shall return to it on a future occasion, but for the present we must content ourselves with recommending it to the careful perusal of our readers. Meanwhile we may remark that the same subject was taken up by Dr. Macgowan a few years since, and that in a pamphlet entitled "Chinese and Foreign Relations" he maintains, looking at the subject from an American stand-point, that the extension of Russian colonies in the

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Pacific is likely to be beneficial to all the dwellers upon its widespread coasts. If Dr. Macgowan still regards this subject as he did in 1857, we advise him, and all who think with him, to read and inwardly digest the article in the *Quarterly Review*.

We may add, in conclusion, that Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish in October "A Narrative of the China Campaign of 1860, and of a Short Residence among the Rebel Forces at Nanking." By Lieutenant-Colonel Wolseley, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Expeditionary Force.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIA.

(2nd Aug.) Lord MONTEAGLE presented several petitions from natives of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Bombay, Madras, and Tanjore, representing the state of the British possessions in India, and praying for the redress of grievances. He wished to know whether the Government would lay on the table of the House the speech which Mr. Laing lately made in the Legislative Council of India, and also when the financial accounts of the Indian Government would be published.—Earl DE GREY and RIPON said that, not having had notice of the question of his noble friend, he could not undertake to produce Mr. Laing's speech. It was very undesirable that it should be made a practice to lay speeches by members of the Legislative Council before Parliament, as they ought to be encouraged to work and not to speak. The financial accounts of the Indian Government had already been circulated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PRIZE MONEY.

(30th.) Mr. DEEDES asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was enabled to fix a more decided time for the settlement and distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow prize-money than he did on the 3rd of August last year, and again at the commencement of the present Session, and what was the cause of delay.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD also inquired whether any medals granted for military service in India were still undistributed.—Sir C. WOOD said that with respect to the prize money, he had never been able to fix any period for its distribution, nor was he able to do so at present; but he had urged the Indian Government to lose no time in the matter. He did not know whether any medals for service in India were undistributed, but if the hon. member applied in a formal way to the India-house he would receive an answer.

SUEZ CANAL.

(1st August.) Mr. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether accounts had been received from the Consul-General in Egypt giving the assurance that no forced labour was being employed or would be employed on the works of the Suez Canal.—Lord PALMERSTON said a report had very recently been received from the Consul-General, who had made a tour along the line of the intended canal, and it appeared that a considerable number of labourers were compelled to work on the canal; that they were very liberally paid by the company, but that they had been brought to the spot without their wishes having been much consulted.

CHINA.

(2nd.) Col. SYKES asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether any further papers regarding affairs in China were to be given to members.—Lord PALMERSTON said that no additional papers with regard to China were in preparation at the Foreign-office, and he was not aware that any more were required.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any alterations may be advantageously adopted in regard to the defence of the British dependencies, and the proportions of cost of such defence as now defrayed from imperial and colonial funds respectively has been published. The committee are of opinion, amongst other matters, that no uniform rule as to the cost or mode of their military defence can be laid down which shall be applicable alike to communities so various as those which compose the British colonial empire, but that as to what are called the second class of dependencies the responsibility and main cost of their defence properly devolves on the Imperial Government. The cost of the dependencies properly called colonies ought, the committee think, to devolve mainly on themselves. They submit the following further suggestions as arising from the evidence laid before them:—That it is inexpedient that the proportions of cost of colonial defence to be borne by the Imperial and Colonial Governments respectively should be the subject of negotiations with the various dependencies, but that evidence has been given tending to show that the mode of proceeding adopted by Lord Grey in 1851, in announcing to the Australian colonies the terms on which alone imperial troops could be sent there, may be gradually applied to other dependencies. That in the case of the Australian colonies, comprised in the first class, the number of imperial troops, ought to be reduced. That with respect to New Zealand, while it may not be right, under all circumstances, to withhold from the settlers in that colony assistance in protecting themselves against the attacks of native tribes, so long as the Imperial Government retains a control over native policy, their principal reliance ought to be on their own resources. That with respect to the South African colonies, and all those similarly circumstanced dependencies which contain large European populations, their security against warlike tribes or domestic disturbances should be provided for, as far as possible, by means of local efforts and local organisation; and that the main object of any system adopted by this country should be to encourage such efforts, not merely with a view to diminish imperial expenditure, out for the still more important purpose of stimulating the spirit of self-reliance in colonial communities. That the settlers in South Africa should be called upon to contribute a larger sum than they do at present towards the military expenditure of those colonies. That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be in a greater degree borne by the colonial treasury. With respect to the West Indies, it appears that about 4,200 troops (consisting of European and coloured regiments, in nearly equal proportions), are now maintained there, mainly for the purpose of securing those colonies against internal disorder; that the defence in time of war of these possessions of the British crown, as well as of the other distant colonies, must be principally naval, and that it is for many reasons inexpedient that the duty of a local police should be performed by scattered detachments of imperial troops, at the cost of this country; it is, therefore, in the opinion of the committee, desirable that, due regard being had to the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, the force now maintained in them should be gradually reduced. The committee are further of opinion that the multiplication of fortified places and the erection of fortifications in distant colonial possessions, such as Mauritius, on a scale requiring for their defence a far greater number of men than could be spared for them in the event of war, involve a useless expenditure, and fail to provide an efficient protection for places, the defence of which mainly depends on superiority at sea. In conclusion, the committee submit that the tendency of modern warfare is to strike blows at the heart of a hostile power; and that it is therefore desirable to concentrate the troops required for the defence of the United Kingdom as much as possible, and to trust mainly to naval supremacy for securing against foreign aggression the distant dependencies of the empire.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HERBERT.

We have to record the death of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., who expired on the 5th inst., after a protracted illness. This distinguished officer was born in the county of Kerry, in 1793. He entered the navy on the 23rd of July, 1803, as first-class volunteer on board the *Excellent*, and on that ship proceeding to the Mediterranean was rated a midshipman the following year. On the 1st of August, 1809, as a reward for the gallant conduct he exhibited while prizemaster of the *L'Alert*, 20, he was nominated by Sir Alexander Cochrane to a lieutenancy in his flagship, the *Neptune*, 98. On the 19th of October, 1814, he was advanced to the rank of commander. On the 10th of November, 1837, having been ashore for a period of fourteen years, he was appointed to the *Calliope*, 26, and proceeded to the Brazils, where, until the arrival of Commodore T. B. Sullivan, he executed the onerous duties of senior officer. He was subsequently ordered to assume the command of the naval force in Rio de la Plata. In January, 1840, he proceeded to join Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross at Valparaiso, whence in the following June he sailed for China. Arriving in the Canton river on the 10th of October, Capt. Herbert assumed, and, until the arrival of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Eliot on the 20th of November, retained the command of the blockading force. On the 7th of January, 1841, while in command of the advanced squadron off the Boca Tigris, he conducted the attack made on the enemy's forts at Chuenpee, where were destroyed 11 powerful junks, the flower of the Chinese fleet; and on the 23rd of February, being at the time on board the *Nemesis*, he effected the destruction of a 20-gun battery at the back of the island of Anunghoy. Three days afterwards, while in the *Calliope*, he headed the operations against the celebrated Bogue Forts; and on the 27th attacked the enemy's camp, fort, and ship *Cambridge*, bearing the Chinese Admiral's flag, at their position near Whampoa, where 98 guns were destroyed. On the 13th of March, after capturing the last fort protective of the approaches to Canton, Capt. Herbert's squadron advanced towards that city, and on the 18th attacked all the batteries and flotilla in its vicinity, and after a severe conflict was enabled to plant the British flag on the walls of the Factory, thus placing totally in their power the capital of Kwang-tung. In the month of June Capt. Herbert succeeded, owing to the death of Sir H. F. Senhouse, to the command of the whole force in that river, and on the arrival shortly afterwards of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker as commander-in-chief was removed to the *Blenheim*, 72, in which ship, in the course of the following months, he assisted with great distinction at the capture of Amoy, Shanghai, and the retaking of Chusan. After being present at the surrender of Ningpo, he returned to Hong Kong in February, 1842, and resumed the command of the squadron in the Canton river. Sir Thomas for his gallantry and meritorious services was rewarded with the title of Knight Commander of the Bath, and returned home in the *Blenheim* in March, 1843. In January, 1847, he was appointed Commodore on the south-east coast of America; from February until December, 1852, he was one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty. He represented Dartmouth in the House of Commons from July, 1852, to April, 1857, but contested that borough unsuccessfully in 1859.

MISSIONS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

The Church Missionary Society have engaged the following gentlemen or missionary work, and they will forthwith proceed to the stations for which they are respectively designated:—The Rev. Townsend Storrs, B.A., of St. Catherine College, Cambridge, to Lucknow; the Rev. William Hooper, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Benares; the Rev. William Edward Rowlands, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to Colombo, Ceylon; the Rev. Thomas Stringer, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, late Curate of Compton Bishop, Somerset, to Hong Kong; the Rev. J. Wolfe, to Foo-Chow-Foo; the Rev. John Sharp, B.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, to the Teluga Mission, South India; and the Rev. J. Whitchurch, to Tinnevelly.

A BANQUET TO THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.

The Bordeaux journals state that, on the 3rd inst. the prefect of the Gironde and Mdme. de Mentque gave a grand party in honour of the Second Siamese Ambassador, to which all the *beau monde* of the city were invited. The illustrious visitors seemed greatly to enjoy the gay scene before them. One of the Siamese, who spoke English well, conversed with many of the guests, and expressed himself highly delighted with the reception given to him and his countrymen.]

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

The announcement that Lord Elgin has been appointed to succeed Lord Canning, in one of the highest posts that can be occupied by a British subject, has created general satisfaction. Men of divers politics—men pledged to party and men who care more for the true interests of England than for any mere party triumph, are alike ready to own that Lord Elgin's intellectual vigour, his accumulated experience, his large knowledge of men and things, his tact when tact is requisite, his manly, straightforward bearing when the situation of affairs calls for an open and public avowal of his policy, his administrative capacity which has been so fully tested in Canada, and his wonderful successes in China, all prove his fitness for the position to which he is now called. There is, indeed, but one other living man whose claim on his country appears to be equal, and who, had the post been awarded him, might have occupied it as worthily. We need scarcely say that we allude to Sir John Lawrence. That great and good man may be said to have saved the British power in India at the time of its direst extremity. Among the noble men who in that frightful emergency sustained the glory of our country there can be no question that Sir John Lawrence occupies the foremost place. Neither do we think there can be any doubt of his ability to sustain the weighty cares and perplexities of a Governor-General. We render this tribute all the more readily to the ruler of the Punjaub, since at the same time we consider the appointment of Lord Elgin in every respect a suitable one, and one which will be ratified by the general voice.

The question whether it be better to select a man for this honourable office who is a stranger to India, or one who is familiar with the intricate politics and precedents of that caste-ridden country, has been once more raised by the announcement of Lord Elgin's appointment. Singularly enough the Dutch are at this very time about to send out a new Governor-general to Netherlands India, and in Holland as well as in England men are asking whether it is better that a ruler should be selected who is unfamiliar with the country he is appointed to govern. Baron Stoet van de Beele has never visited the East, and Lord Elgin has never held any office in India. On the one side it is argued that the lack of specific knowledge is an insuperable obstacle; on the other it is affirmed, as we believe with greater truth, that a man will have more power of independent action, will be more impartial, and more far-sighted, if he comes freshly upon the scene of action, and is ignorant of the jealousies, the intrigues, and the technical obstructions, which are familiar to the official resident in a country.

But, after all, this is not a vital point for consideration. The real object is to secure a ruler who has been well versed in affairs, who has a large acquaintance with men, whose administrative capacities have been well tested, and who is fully alive to the responsibility he incurs in assuming the reins of government. Let a governor, whether in India or elsewhere, have these qualifications for his post, and he will find no difficulty in acquiring and turning to account, the special knowledge demanded. Lord Elgin, we believe, possesses all these advantages, and will know how to use them wisely when ruling over a hundred millions of British subjects in India. Like all mortal men, indeed, he has his faults; and *The Times* the other day justly warned him to beware of the unpardonable weakness in a great man of praising himself; but, on the whole, we believe that, as Governor-General of India, Lord Elgin is emphatically the right man in the right place, and that the vast interests of our Indian empire may be safely entrusted to his hands.

CONTINUATION OF THE SEMI-MONTHLY MAIL.

We are glad to announce that the efforts which have been made to induce the Government to alter its decision with reference to the stoppage of the mail of the 20th–26th of each month, have at length proved successful. The announcement of this decision was first communicated to the public in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 17th July, and in a supplement to that journal issued on the 1st August the final arrangement was thus announced:—

"We have authority for stating that the negotiations for the continuation of the semi-monthly mail to China have been finally concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and that instructions will be forwarded by the mail of the 3rd instant to Bombay to despatch the necessary steamer to Galle to convey the mails leaving this on the 20-26th instant. The rate of postage, as already stated, will be increased from 6d. to 1s. per half-ounce, and this rate will also apply between China and Australia."

Our readers have been supplied with the memorial signed at our office, and with the details of the negotiation between those interested and the Government, in the person of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is probable that, judging from those details alone, the opinion of most of our readers will have been adverse to that which we have expressed from the first — that the mails would not be discontinued by Government. Unlike our contemporary *Punch*, who adroitly claims a victory from either a winning or losing prophecy, we can claim a victory in its full and legitimate sense, gained in the same manner as the successful establishment of this journal, viz., by energy, hard work, and a determination to overcome all difficulties. We do not for a moment throw into the scale the Government *quid pro quo* in the increased rate of postage adopted, for we have not been able to elicit from any one the slightest possible objection on this score. The point at issue was 'to get the mail,' not the price it would cost; and, indeed, some of the merchants with whom we communicated on the subject went so far as to say that if the Government, or, to speak more definitely, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was so parsimonious and short-sighted as to stop the most vital requisite for promoting our newly acquired rights in China, the merchants should continue the mail at their own expense.

It may prove interesting to our readers to learn the course which has been adopted from the first notification that the fortnightly mail would be suspended, until the recent successful termination of our efforts for its retention. The first step taken was to frame a remonstrance to the Treasury from the East India and China Association. This was signed and forwarded by Mr. Gregson, M.P., the Chairman of the Association, and elicited a reply of a very decisive and nugatory character.

This, of course, ended the matter at that stage. When the Chancellor was informed that the matter would not rest here, and that a memorial was in course of signature, and when he was requested to name a time for the reception of a deputation, he, in his usual astute and indefatigable manner, applied himself to the subject, and cast about for material to discomfort the enemy, and, fortunately for us, he "wrote a letter," of which the following is a copy:—

My Dear Sir,—I can readily appoint, if you think fit, an early day for the reception of the memorial to which your letter of the 19th refers. But if, as is probable, the deputation is proposed with a view to the discussion of it, then it would be desirable that I should be put in possession, whether by the memorial itself or otherwise, of the main facts and arguments on which it is intended to rely. I consider this as practically an application for a *new* postal subsidy. The Government have never paid except under the exceptional circumstances of the war and occupation, for the fortnightly mail to China. When the P. and O. Company applied for payment at the close of last year, military considerations left us no choice. The postal yield of the fortnightly mail is very trifling, and recent events have all tended to show how dangerous it is for a Government to make postal contracts with a view to purposes of general utility. I do not doubt that all multiplications of opportunities for correspondence are beneficial, but this is of course a question of degree, nor is it unimportant to consider the bearing which our giving way in this case would possibly have on other demands in the Eastern seas.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed) W. E. Gladstone.

June 21, 1861.

S. Gregson, Esq., M.P.

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As Secretary to the memorialists this was at once placed in our hands. We had an inward exultation that as the battle was to be fought on paper, and we had not to cope with the formidable rhetoric of Mr. GLADSTONE, the advantage was ours, and we entered the ranks with a right good will.

On reading the passage which very unequivocally avers "that Government had never paid for a fortnightly mail to "China," save under exceptional circumstances, it struck us that this was opposed to the facts of the case, and to this point we at once applied ourselves, feeling that if we could but put Mr. GLADSTONE distinctly in the wrong on any cardinal point, our labour would be well nigh ended. To procure a copy of the Admiralty notice for tenders was but the work of a moment, and in that document we found the following clauses in reference to the mail service to Singapore, China, &c., which fully confirmed our belief :—

"A line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong Kong and back monthly. This line will take the mails which have left England in the beginning of each month, and will touch at Aden and Point de Galle, whence one steamer will proceed by Madras to Calcutta, and another by Penang to Singapore and Hong Kong.

"A similar line from Suez to Calcutta and Hong Kong and back monthly, conveying the mails which have left England in the middle of the month, and proceeding in like manner to Point de Galle, and thence by Madras to Calcutta, and by Penang to Singapore and Hong Kong."

Having become strong on a great point, we at once proceeded to answer the CHANCELLOR'S letter, as follows :—

REPLY TO THE LETTER TO MR. GREGSON FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, DATED 21ST JUNE, 1861.

"The following facts will show that Government have paid for a fortnightly service :—

"Pursuant to the report and recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee of 1851, the Admiralty issued tenders for a full fortnightly communication between England and India and China, the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for all the services was accepted, and the Government paid for a *fortnightly* mail to China for two years or more.

"It appears that the sudden outbreak of the Russian war leading to the impressment of a large number of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships, compelled the Company to seek some temporary relief on the China line, and the Government agreed to reduce the service between Galle and China to a monthly instead of a fortnightly line, and to accept in lieu thereof an extension of the monthly line from Hong Kong to Shanghai.

"In 1857 the Company reduced the second line between Galle, or rather between Bombay and Hong Kong, thus re-establishing the fortnightly line, and they likewise extended this line to Shanghai.

"They subsequently (namely, in 1859,) urged upon the Government a claim for a subsidy for the service so performed, as the Government enjoyed all the privileges of the mail contract in respect thereof.

"The justice of this claim was at length admitted, and at the close of 1860 the Government awarded the Company £12,000 for the extra or fortnightly line for that year, and at the same time agreed to pay the Company £2,000 for each round voyage, or at the rate of £24,000 per annum for the fortnightly line for the first six months of 1861, say to the 1st of July, and then after, unless discontinued, upon two months' notice.

"Although the junction of the China with the Indian mail service is effected at Galle, the Peninsular and Oriental Company make Bombay their terminus, and the communities of Western India and China rely on the postal communication so kept up.

"The circumstance that the fortnightly China line is connected directly with the Australian line at Galle must also tend to increase the postal receipts of the branch, and it must be remembered that neither these nor the receipts for letters passing between Bombay and intermediate places and China are included in the amount of £12,000 referred to above.

"It is necessary to throw light on one more point. The memorialists have reason to believe that it will not suit the Peninsular and Oriental Company to continue the service without a subsidy, and the reason is, fortunately, a very clear one. For the past seven years the merchants in the China trade have complained of the small boats on the Bombay and China line ; and the Company, in order to meet the growing trade, put on only a few months since vessels of double the size, and, consequently, they would be able, with occasional exceptions, to convey the cargo offered by a boat once a month, but with the present small subsidy they are, we believe, willing to run the risk of despatching two in the month, and thus preserve the *statu quo* so urgently needed by the memorialists.

"It is also urged by the Australian merchants that when the Colonists agreed to pay £67,000 per annum towards the postal subsidy, they expected, among other advantages, that the existing arrangements for the mails to China would continue, whereas, as explained in the memorial, their correspondence with China, Singapore, Java, Manila, &c., will be vexatiously delayed."

To this statement the following reply (also addressed to Mr. Gregson), was received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury :—

"Treasury Chambers, 31st July, 1861.

"Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration the memorials on the subject of the continuance of the second monthly mail with China, submitted by a deputation comprising many persons of weight, which recently waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I am desired by their lordships to state to you that, on a full consideration of the statements contained in those memorials, as well as of the arguments advanced by the gentlemen comprising the deputation, they have determined on the re-establishment of this service.

"As, however, their lordships could not have acceded to the wishes of the memorialists without taking measures to relieve the public revenue of the cost of this additional accommodation, they propose to authorise a postage of one shilling being charged on all letters up to half an ounce, conveyed henceforth, between the United Kingdom and China, and also between China and the Australian Colonies, in lieu of the present rate of sixpence.

"I am to add that their lordships have taken this step in the anticipation that the proceeds of the additional rate will in a great degree, if not wholly, meet the charge.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "GEO. A. HAMILTON.

"S. Gregson, Esq., M.P.,

Our readers will *now* understand, what we perfectly understood at the time, why the CHANCELLOR took such pains to impress on the deputation that this application was virtually one for a new subsidy ; and they will also perceive the very ingenious manner in which he introduced the *saving medium*. We will repeat a paragraph of his speech, which we take from the report of the deputation which waited on him, and which has already been given in full in a previous number :—

"It had been said that an increase in the rate of postage might obviate the difficulty, *but he was not prepared to give an opinion on it.* He should like the deputation to consider the question themselves."

How beautifully innocent and yet how consummately clever ! We saw at once that the victory was ours. No man of Gladstonian *calibre* ever temporises with what he does not intend to yield. The conclusion with him was a foregone one, and no doubt was this :—"I must yield to the reasonable and "sensible protest of the City merchants against a stoppage "of any part of the facilities to which they were accustomed "previous to the extension of our trade by the new Treaty. "This protest is so vexatiously logical, and so in accordance "with common sense, that it cannot be confuted. And yet, "if I give in to this addition to the national expenditure, the "WILLIAMSES of the House will make a terrible handle of it." However, a difficulty with the CHANCELLOR means only a thing to be overcome, and the following idea no doubt soon occurred to his fertile brain :—"The China merchants are rich and "liberal, and will not object to pay an increased postage. I "will suggest it. This will be an admirable and conclusive "answer to all the WILLIAMSES in the House,—the China "merchants *pay* for their second monthly mail."

The quiet way in which he offers his good offices with the POSTMASTER-GENERAL is truly amusing :—

"If they liked he would write to the Postmaster-General and ask him in what shape a practicable proposition could be made to him, and he would then write them on the subject."

Oh ! for the genius of a GLADSTONE. Here he was on the horns of an uncomfortable dilemma, and with what grace and dignity does he escape. We will venture to say that the public were not prepared for the next stage of the proceedings as communicated to us on the 17th ult., and given in *The London and China Telegraph* of that date, as noted above. After this decision, arrived at, be it understood, without any further pressure or efforts on the part of the memorialists, our readers will understand who originated the *saving medium*, and we cannot but admire the very statesmanlike manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE brought about this, to us, very happy result; for, as we have before said, we discard any consideration of the increased rate of postage, and we do this mainly because the public, or, rather, those interested, do not make the slightest demur on that score. After a time, however, we shall feel it our duty to examine into this part of the matter, but we believe that for the present it is expedient to let "well alone." We have been induced to extend our remarks in order to show the reasons which actuated us in withholding the various documents to which we have now alluded. When a great act is to be achieved it is not well to expose all the machinery by means of which it is accomplished. We also wish to explain that the gentlemen who formed the deputation did not deem it advisable to oppose many arguments to the assertions of the CHANCELLOR after he alluded to the possibility of an increased rate of postage meeting the difficulty. They could perceive in this the olive branch, and they evidently caught at it as a safer means, by far, of gaining their point than arguing with such a man as the CHANCELLOR on the merits of the case, and hence their comparative silence.

In conclusion, we must say a word to the small minority who consider two mails a month unnecessary, and, in fact, a "bore,"

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to use their own term. Fortunately, they did not impede the negotiations of the memorialists by word or deed, and, consequently, we are the more able to respect their opinions. It is argued by this body that a semi-monthly mail is useless, since it creates no more business, but merely involves more correspondence and general office labour, inasmuch as their constituents expect advices by each mail of the state of the markets, &c., &c. Now this looks very feasible, but, in the first place, the non-extension of commerce with an increase of communication is against all experience. Those engaged in the trade are aware that Hong Kong is the depôt for the postal communication with all China and Japan. We will suppose what is a very likely occurrence, that the steamer with the mails from Japan, Shanghai, Foo-chow, &c., meets with an accident and does not reach Hong Kong in time for the steamer leaving with the mails for England, &c., or. as in the case of the *Douro*, the steamer after leaving Hong Kong meets with a typhoon and becomes a wreck. The mails, in either case, are thrown over a whole month. To make a retrograde movement in these days in such an important particular would be stepping back into the days of the East India Company, and would open the door to the would-be monopolists. Even those whose means enable them to maintain their own steamers will be ready to acknowledge that on public grounds they should oppose any retrograde movement in the means of communication, since the proposed alteration would enable a few merchants in China to forestall their neighbours by gaining an earlier knowledge of the state of the home market.

SECOND MONTHLY MAIL TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND CHINA.

The following is the notification issued from the Post-office with regard to the renewal of the fortnightly mail. The Treasury Warrant to the same effect will be found elsewhere:—

"In consequence of the urgent applications made to Her Majesty's Government for the restoration of the second monthly service between this country and China, which was discontinued last month, it has been determined to re-establish this service.

"Mails for Penang, Singapore, and China, will accordingly be made up in London on the morning of the 20th inst., for despatch, *via* Southampton, and on the evening of the 26th inst. for despatch *via* Marseilles, and thenceforward the mails will be despatched twice a month, as formerly, namely :— On the mornings of the 4th and 20th *via* Southampton. On the evenings of the 10th and 26th *via* Marseilles.

"As the revenue derived from the correspondence conveyed by the line of packets between Point de Galle and Shanghai is insufficient to cover the cost of this double service, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have, by warrant, directed that the postage upon such correspondence shall be increased.

"All letters, therefore, for Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and all other parts of China, Japan, Java, the Philippine Islands, Labuan, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, and the Moluccas, will in future be charged with the following rates of postage viz. :—

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

"For a letter not exceeding ½ oz., 1s. ; above ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 2s. ; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 4s. ; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 6s.

VIA MARSEILLES.

"For a letter not exceeding ¼ oz., 1s. 3d. ; above ¼ oz., and not exceeding ½ oz., 1s. 6d. ; above ½ oz., and not exceeding ¾ oz., 2s. 9d. ; above ¾ oz., and not exceeding1 oz., 3s.

"By command of the Postmaster-General,

"Rowland Hill, Secretary.

"General Post-office, August 3, 1861."

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

On the 25th July Sir Charles Wood called attention in the House of Commons to the fact that a treaty had been made with the Rajah of Sikhim. This treaty would, he affirmed, give us a land communication between India and China, not considering that this route would involve a mountainous journey of 1,735 miles from our frontier, and of more than 2,100 miles from Calcutta. The following letter from Mr. Sprye, inserted in *The Times* of August 6, presents the matter in a clear light. Truly it would be passing strange if, when Western China is as it were within our reach through our own Pegu territory, we should attempt to gain commercial access to it across the Himalayas and Thibet :—

"Sir,—In a recent speech, describing the improved system of governing India, and its expected good results, in commerce and finance especially, the Secretary of State for India observed, in relation to the recently-made treaty with the Himalayan Rajah of Sikhim, 'that the terms come to with him included a road to be opened from our territory across Sikhim into Thibet, and the transit of goods into Sikhim and Thibet either at no duty at all or a very low one, by which would be attained what had long been a great desideratum—a land communication between India and China.'

"As you have on more than one occasion noticed the proposal for commercially opening Western China by the natural, short, and easy route across Eastern Pegu from our port of Rangoon, and commented on the irrelevant reasons which the Foreign Secretary of State assigned last year to the Chambers of Commerce of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, for the Government's taking no action therein, you will perhaps permit me to offer a few facts respecting this boasted Government route for such a trade across Sikhim. In doing so I should state, perhaps, that before publicly recommending to our merchants in 1857 the Eastern Pegu route to the West of China, my father and myself had devoted several years to collecting and studying all attainable information of each route by which inland China Proper can be approached by traders from the west—native, British, or Russian. The lines of road and passes from India, over the Himalaya mountain ranges and across Thibet, from the Hindoo Coosh, in the extreme north-west of our territory, to Burmah, on its extreme east, we more particularly studied; including the routes of Nepaul, Sikhim. Bhootan, and Assam, in which we were assisted by the travels and reports, among others, of Turner, Griffiths, Pemberton, Hannay, Wilcox, M'Culloch, Hodgson, and Hooker.

"Mr. Hodgson, many years the Governor-General's Resident at the Nepaulese Court, long since urged the native merchants of Calcutta to establish active trade with Thibet, &c. He addressed to the Government of India several instructive papers on the then state of trade between Bengal and Nepaul; and some writings of his, containing very valuable geographical additions to what is in the works of Turner and other travellers in that part of the world, were printed at Calcutta in "Selections from the Records of Bengal." They clearly show that a respectable traffic may be created, by patient native merchants, between Bengal and Thibet, and that we may thus commercially preoccupy ground in that part of Central Asia into which Russian merchants will otherwise advance from Kashgar, Ili, and Ta-bagati. As assisting such a trade with Thibet, the improved commercial relations with the Sikhim Rajah are therefore valuable. But whether the western half of China Proper can be reached by British merchants, with British goods in commercial quantities, across Sikhim, or by any other Himalayan route, the following facts may assist you to judge :—

"The little State of Sikhim intervenes between Nepaul and Bhootan, and is crossed from west to east in its north and south regions by the same Himalayan ranges, with their numerous irregular and lofty spurs. It is the basin of the River Tishta; the Lachen and other feeders of which rise within its narrow limits right and left of that stream, which flows due south down the centre of Sikhim, and is the dividing line between the central and eastern portions of the Himalaya. The trading route up across its southern, middle, and northern regions, I have not the necessary papers and maps with me to detail; but a tolerably correct opinion of it may be formed from a description of the land portion of the adjacent route between our territory and Thibet across Nepaul, some of my notes on which are at hand.

"By the Ganges and its tributary, the Ganduck, there is water carriage from Calcutta to Govindgunge, or the Ghaut of Ganduck, at the foot of the Southern region of the Himalayas. But at that point land carriage must commence, and be continued the entire way through Thibet to Western China on the backs of bullocks, mules, or hill coolies, by daily stages, according to the steepness and nature of the roads.

"At Govindgunge the merchandise has to be prepared for bullock carriage. It can be so conveyed to Hitvunda, about 105 miles, in nine or ten days. At Hitvunda the goods have to be re-arranged for carriage by hill coolies to Katmandoo, a distance of about 47 miles, which is accomplished in six or seven days. From Katmandoo the Pass of Konti, on the frontier of Thibet, is about 84 miles. Over this the merchandise has also to be carried by coolies, which occupies from eight to ten days. Thus from our frontier, at the foot of the Southern region of the Himalayas, to the Thibetan frontier, by Katmandoo, is about 236 miles transit across which, by bullocks and coolies, occupies twenty-four days, exclusive of halts.

"From the Nepaulese frontier pass to Lhassa merchandise is carried on mules and ponies. The route is through the Thibetan town of Shigatze, on the River Tsanpon or Yaru, where the Painom falls into it. Its distance from the pass is about 221 miles, which is traversed in 18 to 20 days. From Shigatze to Lhassa is about 178 miles, and this occupies at least 12 days more. This gives a distance from the Konti Pass to Lhassa of 399 miles, capable of being traversed with merchandise in 30 days; and from leaving water carriage in India to the same city, a total distance of 635 miles, requiring 54 days for the conveyance of goods.

"As Sikhim lies to the east of Nepaul, it is certainly so much nearer to Lhassa. The difficulties of transporting merchandise across it are, however, the same, if not greater. The narrow strip of mountain territory has on its north-east frontier the Chumulhari Peak, rising 24,000 feet above the sea; and on its north-west frontier the more lofty Kangchun,

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which rises up fully 28,000 feet above the sea level. The Pass from Sikhim into Thibet is by the ravine of the Lachen stream, under the latter peak. From that pass the route to Lhassa is also via Shigatze, which is distant from the pass about 95 miles.

"Merchandise thus conveyed to the Thibetan capital has to be carried orward thence to Western China also on mules, ponies, and bullocks. The Abbé Huc, who travelled it in the best season of the year, and with every facility for good progress provided for him by the authorities at Lhassa, occupied three months from that capital to Ta-Tsien-Leu, on the western frontier of China Proper. And his general description of the difficulties and perils of the route, after the first few days from Lhassa, makes it a wonder indeed how any traffic carried on across it can be made to pay, without even Chinese traders having to undergo for minimum profits the maximum of labour and fatigue. Thanks, however, to the Mr. Hodgson before referred to, we have a more detailed account of the road from Lhassa to the West of China in his translation of the Itinerary of Káji-Dalbanjan-Pándé, who was sent, in 1822, by the Maharajah of Nepaul as Ambassador to the Court of Peking. This Itinerary, which is supported by another kept differently and much more briefly by an ambassador sent from Katmandoo to Peking in 1817, shows the distance from Lhassa to the Chinese frontier town of Ta-Tsien-Leu to be 468 Nepaulese coss, or 1,100 English miles. It took the well-mounted embassy in the best season of the year 64 days to traverse it, during which 62 mountain ranges and 149 rivers were crossed.

"Thus, then, the total distance from the water carriage point in India to the western frontier of China, across the Himalayas and Thibet, is shown to be fully 1,735 miles, and to require in the fine season, without counting halts, 138 days for the carriage of goods across it, which is at the average rate of 12½ miles a-day. What extent of 'commerce,' as British merchants understand the term, can be so carried on 'between India and China,' what length of time must pass before the returns can reach Calcutta, and what commensurate profit may be realised, your readers will be able to judge better, perhaps, than can Sir Charles Wood. As a commercial opening to Thibet at a point that may enable native Indian merchants to compete with those of Russia in that field, the treaty with the Sikhim Rajah may in time become of some value to our manufacturers; but never, I think, as opening a gate and way by which their goods may reach rich and populous Western China.

R. H. F. Spry.

Mr. Spry's letter has drawn a reply from Mr. J. D. Hooker of Kew, also addressed to *The Times*, and entitled "Trade with Thibet." After observing that Mr. Spry has proved the unpracticability of the proposed route through Sikkim and Thibet as a means of communicating with China, Mr. J. D. Hooker adds :—

"India, it is believed, will eventually become the greatest tea-producing country in the world. Central Asia, from Thibet to Siberia inclusive, is the largest tea-consuming area in the world, but it does not produce a leaf of tea. Sixty miles only intervene between Thibet and the British tea plantations in Sikkim, but all the tea consumed in Thibet comes from China, 1 000 miles to the eastward, and over numerous chains of lofty mountains.

The Russians are as great tea consumers as the Asiatics, and they are rapidly pushing their outposts southward and eastward, towards the Himalaya; but neither does Russia contain in all her vast dominions one acre of tea-producing land.

"I have spent many months among the Thibetan people in North Sikkim and Nepaul, and can testify to the eagerness of the natives to procure good tea, and even bad tea, for I could offer them no more acceptable present than a few spoonfuls of leaves from my mouldy stock of Assam congou; this was because the only tea they have is what was the sweepings of the manufactories of China, softened with bullocks' blood, and pressed into moulds with all sorts of impurities, which composition, as 'brick tea,' is their most dearly-prized article of diet, affording meat and drink, and serving as the current coin of the country. The Thibetans, are, further, most eager to procure broadcloths, cutlery, and a great variety of English wares and Bengal produce, for which they barter shawl wool, salt, borax, musk, flour, gold dust, amber, turquoises, copper, sheep, and ponies of a breed which is invaluable both in the plains and hills of India.

"With regard to the alleged difficulties of the passes, it is enough to state that every bit of wood used in house building in Thibet goes across the Himalaya, and that in one day I have counted several hundreds of yaks, mules, ponies, sheep, goats, dogs, men, women, and children crossing a pass upwards of 18,300 feet high; every biped and quadruped loaded, according to its powers, with planks of wood, rice, millet, Indian corn, sugar, tobacco, spices, bamboos, rattans, cotton and silk stuffs, and numberless other products of the Himalaya valleys, to be bartered for brick tea, Chinese crockery, and the articles I have enumerated above.

"Again, no circumstance that came under my observation in India so surprised me as the fact that upwards of 1,000 continuous miles of British frontier were closed to British trade and enterprise; a frontier, too, that divided countries more diverse as to their physical characters, their natural products, and consequently as to their several wants, than any other two on the face of the globe. I have never ceased to urge, when opportunity offered, both in India and England, the importance of opening up this frontier by a route through Sikkim, believing as I do that the trade in tea between India and Thibet will eventually do more to benefit the latter country than, perhaps, any other whatever."

Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., has just sent to the National Life-Boat Institution the liberal donation of £50.

The freedom of the ancient city of St. Andrews has been presented to General Sir Hope Grant.

Down to the close of last year the number of European gold miners in Victoria was 87,394, and of Chinese 20,128.

LIFE IN JAPAN.

The artist and correspondent of the *Illustrated News* in Japan is furnishing that journal with some interesting illustrations, accompanied with notes. A letter from this writer appeared in the last number of the journal, descriptive of "Life in Japan," from which we extract the following paragraphs. His first sight of Nagasaki is thus described :—

"At night we went ashore to get our first impressions. Rather an odd time to choose, but it had the charm of novelty, and gave one a dream-like feeling in harmony with the occasion; we jumped into a boat and went on shore. A musical native party on the water were singing, accompanying themselves on a guitar of the period. After stumbling about over a lot of stones we arrived in a street paved with flags, and wooden cottages on each side; all of a dingy brown, and missed the brilliant shop-signs of China. A curious shuffling of straw sandals and clacking of wooden pattens are sounds peculiarly characteristic of the country, and never to be forgotten; the streets were crowded with young and old men, women, girls, and children; every second party was singing the last favourite Japanese song, giving a grunt at the end of each verse most curious to hear a regular ugh! Every one looked slovenly in the extreme in their dressing-gowns. The girls had great sashes round their waists, tied up squarely behind. All turned in their toes, and nobody walked properly. Pastrycooks' stalls, beautifully neat, appeared now and then, and the venders, with nothing on but a bit of linen round their loins, were cutting away at the almond cakes most dexterously. The shops were mostly open, and the men kneeling down on the mats were selling their goods. The floors were raised about a foot from the ground. A square wooden box, lined with metal, containing a charcoal fire for boiling tea and lighting pipes, was in every house. At night almost everybody carries a lantern. The woodwork of the houses is remarkably neat, and the interiors wonderfully clean. Having finished our stroll we returned to bed, much gratified with what we had seen."

Here is a glimpse of Nagasaki by daylight :—

"We went into a house where some Japanese men were enjoying themselves, eating and drinking saki, whilst some singing girls were playing the banjo. They invited us to join them, which we did. In front of us was a beautiful garden, and rocks, trees, and flowers, an arbour, with a beautiful kind of laburnum hung in clusters. Numbers of priests, with two swords, walked about the town. We saw a number of girls in mourning (white dresses over red ones), and white handkerchiefs on their heads, and black scarfs round their waists; also an advertisement of a Japanese circus that is to come here at the bridge. The streets are remarkably clean, but there is not the brilliant colouring of China in them. The walks about here are exquisitely beautiful. I had breakfast one morning at a tea-house—fish, rice, and fowls. Everything almost is lacquered; they even put rice in black, lacquered boxes to carry about. A fireplace is sunk in the floor in the middle of the room. The joss-places in the houses have white paper before them instead of red, as in China, and white lanterns. A curious thing here is to see the men with their blue and white towels tied round their heads, some of them being perfectly disguised, as nothing but the eyes are visible."

The writer, who, artist-like, has a keen eye for the picturesque, describes in very pleasant fashion the voyage to Kanagawa, and some of the attractions of that place and of Yokuhama.

"On the 1st of May we started for Kanagawa through the inland sea. We were five days going, during which we passed the most exquisite scenery conceivable. Sometimes we passed through narrow passages wooded to the water's edge; at others the hills surrounded us, giving the sea the appearance of a lovely lake. We anchored at night two or three times. The weather was magnificent. Now and then we met junks and fishing-boats. The sailors held up their hands above their heads and uttered a peculiar cry by way of salutation. We passed several forts in course of construction, built in the European style—with stone masonry, and grass on the top. One day we caught a glimpse of the high road to Yedo, with trees planted on both sides. On the 6th we arrived at Kanagawa. The country was more open than at Nagasaki, but beautiful. Two Japanese war steamers lay in the harbour, and a fine European-looking fort defended Kanagawa. Yokuhama is on the left of the bay as you look inland. It is the place where the Europeans live. The streets are wide, and the houses are built of wood, something in the Swiss chalet style, with grey roofs relieved by white, so beautifully neat and finished that it is a pleasure to look at them. The shops have a most tempting display of lacquered ware and china. Now and then is a fireproof house built of mud that hardens; even the doors and windows are of mud and fine chipped straw. Then they are chunamed, and have a very nice appearance. We went to the Yokuhama Hotel. Most people here live on the ground floor, and some of the rooms of the Europeans are furnished quite in English style.

"I was delighted with the foreign look of the place; nothing European about it. The houses are all of wood on account of the earthquakes. But the strangest thing of all is to see the Japanese remove an entire house to a great distance on bamboo rollers and beams. Every few yards there are fire-buckets piled into a pyramidal shape, and look-outs with a big bell. Then there are the guardhouses and stands of European muskets. All the soldiers here are armed with them and pouch-belts. They look picturesque when out for exercise with the curious hats, some like the top of an egg cut off, and others with lacquered Chinese-shaped ones. There are a good many Chinamen here.

"We visited a Japanese merchant's house. I never saw such a pattern of cleanliness and finish as the interior of his apartments afforded. His wife handed us tea and cakes in a perfectly lady-like manner. In the room was a Japanese thermometer. We bade them adieu, and went over to Kanagawa, a nice little town. At the road-side tea-houses girls asked us in to take a cup of tea. One of them was so pretty and engaging that I gave her my pocket handkerchief. Here we saw a funeral. The fol-

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lowers' sword handles were done up in white paper. Having seen the holy mountain Fusiyama, we walked back to Yokuhama through pretty lanes. The thatched cottages and a certain something in the women and their sociable smiling faces reminded me greatly of Manila. Story-tellers every afternoon stand at the corners of streets. The town boasts a theatre, and there are large bathing-rooms—the men's department being on one side, and the women's on the other; a ticket-taker is placed at the door; and there are pigeon-holes for the clothes with tickets and number attached. The police walk about at night with their rings on an iron rod. The Japanese are much afflicted with skin diseases and the itch."

The finality clause is rather a damper after all the pretty things the writer has been telling us, but unfortunately it is only one fault among many which may be placed to the discredit of the Japanese.

VISIT OF THE SIAMESE AMBASSADOR.

The following paragraph appeared in *The Times* of the 14th inst.:—"The steam frigate *Asmodee*, having taken in her coal, is waiting in the roads of Toulon to receive the Siamese Ambassadors." For the information of our readers, we beg to state that the Ambassadors will, previous to their embarkation at Toulon, visit this country, and we understand that Mr. Knox, interpreter at Bankok, will form one of the deputation to receive them on their arrival here.

We understand that the Bishop of Victoria has not yet made the selection for the post of Head Master of the Government School which the Government of Hong Kong propose to found for the education of Chinese youths.

THE VICTORIA CROSS TO THE HEROES OF TAKU.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and soldiers, whose claims to the same have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in China on the occasion of the assault and capture of the North Taku Fort, on the 21st of August, 1860, as recorded against their several names—viz.:—

Lieutenant (now Captain) Robert Montresor Rogers, 44th Regiment (now of the 90th Regiment); Private John M'Dougall (No. 220), 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Edmund Henry Lenon, 67th Regiment, for distinguished gallantry in swimming the ditches and entering the North Taku Fort by an embrasure during the assault. They were the first of the English established on the walls of the fort, which they entered in the order in which their names are here recorded, each one being assisted by the others to mount the embrasure.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Nathaniel Burslem, 67th Regiment (now of the 60th Regiment), and Private Thomas Lane (No. 612), 67th Regiment, for distinguished gallantry in swimming the ditches of the North Taku Fort, and persevering in attempting during the assault, and before the entrance of the fort had been effected by any one, to enlarge an opening in the wall, through which they eventually entered, and in doing so, were both severely wounded.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) John Worthy Chaplin, 67th Regiment (now of the 100th Regiment), for distinguished gallantry at the North Taku Fort. This officer was carrying the Queen's colour of the regiment, and first planted the colours on the breach made by the storming party, assisted by Private Lane, of the 67th Regiment, and subsequently on the cavalier of the fort, which he was the first to mount. In doing this he was severely wounded.

Hospital Apprentice Arthur Fitzgibbon, Indian Medical Establishment, for having behaved with great coolness and courage at the capture of the North Taku Fort on the 21st of August, 1860. On the morning of that day he accompanied a wing of the 67th Regiment, when it took up a position within 500 yards of the fort. Having quitted cover, he proceeded, under a very heavy fire, to attend to a dhoolie-bearer, whose wound he had been directed to bind up; and, while the regiment was advancing under the enemy's fire, he ran across the open to attend to another wounded man, in doing which he was himself severely wounded.

Naval and Military.

THE "WARRIOR."—On the 8th inst. the *Warrior* hoisted her pennant at last, and made her first brief voyage from Blackwall to Greenhithe. Beyond the mere fact of its being the first voyage there was not much of interest in the proceeding. She had the assistance of many powerful tugs, was under steam herself, and answered her helm so readily as to be always completely in hand. With such aids, notwithstanding the very strong wind and sharp turns in the river, she proved as manageable as a penny steamboat, and within two hours of the time of her leaving the Victoria Dock was quietly swinging to her anchor a little above Gravesend. There was an almost total absence of curiosity to witness her departure from the docks, and, in fact, very few at all ventured to brave the gusts of wind and torrents of rain that swept across the river like banks of mist throughout all the early parts of the day. This lack of interest, however, was evidently due solely to the wretched weather. Precisely at half-past one, the tide in the river having risen to the level of the water in the docks, a regular team of steam tugs made fast to the *Warrior's* stern, and, the gates being opened, went blustering and splashing out into the Thames, towing the massive, black, and ominous-looking ship stern foremost after them. As she cleared the dock gates the ensigns and pennant were run up, the band of the Marines playing "Rule Britannia." No cheering was attempted, for there was plenty to be done at once, as the force of the tide and wind came full on her broadside, and in spite of all the sturdy efforts of the tugs began to drift her up the stream. The tugs made a gallant struggle for it, but in vain, and if the *Warrior* herself had not been in working order with her engines, she might have gone much further up the river than would have been either safe or convenient. As it was, a very few turns of her gigantic screw, which seemed to stir up the very bottom of the Thames, soon checked her progress, and sent her into the middle of the river, facing fair down the stream. Once in this position, no further difficulty was experienced. The engines worked with an ease which, considering their immense size and newness, was almost marvellous. Not a single part required alteration, easing, or even adjustment of any kind whatever. The greatest pressure of steam in the boilers at any time was 21 pounds, but as a rule it was kept below this. The greatest number of revolutions obtained, or, more properly speaking, allowed per minute yesterday was fifty-eight, and at this all worked as smoothly and quietly as when the screw was scarcely turning. This number of revolutions was required only once, and that merely for a minute or two, to turn the *Warrior* astern. At full speed at sea the engines will make sixty-two revolutions per minute, which will give her a speed of screw of eighteen knots. Allowing as much as one-sixth of this for "slip" (in the case of the *Warrior* the slip is not expected to exceed one-eighth), we shall have a speed of fifteen knots—a speed which no man-of-war in the world comes within a knot an hour of. As far as can be judged at present there is every prospect of the *Warrior* making even more than this great velocity in her trial trip next month. All that now remains to be done to the *Warrior* is in the way of internal fittings, her rigging and hull are complete. The outside as it shows now, is the very perfection of workmanship, the plates fitting in with the smoothness of a coat of varnish. It is impossible to detect with the eye where any join is made.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the Knighthood of the new Indian Order upon Lord Combermere and Sir George Pollock—two veterans whose services in India, as those of men now living, seem scarcely credible. Lord Combermere, before he entered upon the theatre of his principal exploits in the Peninsula, served with Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, against Tippoo Sultan, and was "especially distinguished" at the battle of Mallavelly, fought in 1799. After a long career of success in Europe he returned to India, and gained fresh honours by the siege and storm of Bhurtpore in 1826. Sir George Pollock did not, indeed, earn his first distinction in the last century, but he served under Lord Lake at the battle of Deig and the capture of Bhurtpore in 1805, in the first war in Nepaul, in the first war in Burmah, and in command of the army which relieved Sir R. Sale and avenged the disasters of Cabul in 1841.

The new regulations for the better guidance and management of the military hospitals came into operation this week. The organisation of all general hospitals will in future include a governor or commandant, a principal medical officer, an apothecary, a purveyor, a paymaster, a captain of orderlies, and a superintendent of nurses, where nurses are employed. The appointment of governor or commandant of the hospital at Woolwich has been conferred on Colonel R. Wilbraham, C.B., the Assistant Adjutant-General at Manchester; Deputy Inspector-General A. Stewart has been appointed the principal medical officer; Mr. C. J. Minney, principla purveyor; and Captain Hawtree, from the Medical Hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham, the captain of orderlies.

A medical officer serving in China writes to the *Army and Navy Gazette*—"I complain that, so far as the pay of medical staff-officers is concerned, the Queen's Warrant of October, 1858, has been declared null and void, or rather, having been received and acted on, has been abrogated by a local board, and that in consequence staff-surgeon-majors, staff-surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, over six years' service, have received less, and sometimes less by one-half, than any other officers in China, both during and after the past campaign; and that some among my seniors in the department have received less, and sometimes less by one-half than juniors serving under them, or even than juniors of the rank beneath them."

Captain M. S. Nolloth (1856) has been appointed to the *Princess Charlotte*, and naval officer in charge of naval establishments at Hong Kong.

The screw steam troopship *Himalaya*, Capt. John Seccombe, has been thoroughly repaired at Keyham steamyard.

We have to announce the death of Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B., who expired at Penair, his residence, near Truro. The gallant admiral was the son of Rear-Admiral Robert C. Reynolds, who was lost in the *St. George*, 98, on returning home from the Baltic in December, 1811, and was born in 1785.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian services we have already noticed the appointment of a number of Indian artillery officers to do duty at Warley and at Woolwich, and we have now to mention that Lieut.-Colonel Streatley, of the Bengal Engineers, has been appointed to do duty at Gosport under Colonel Gordon, Royal Engineers, and has joined to commence the duties of his appointment.

On Thursday last notices were sent round from the Admiralty to the Thames Iron Works, Messrs. Samuda, Mr. Mare, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Laird, Messrs. Palmer, Mr. Napier, and Messrs. Westwood and Bailie, asking tenders for building three more iron frigates. These vessels are to be 20 feet longer and 15½ inches broader than the *Warrior* class, viz., 400 feet long by 59 feet 3½ inches beam. Their depth is to be the same as the *Warrior's*; their tonnage 6,620, with engines of 1,250 horse-power, nominal.

Owing to the death of Admiral the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew the following changes will take place on the Flag List:—Vice-Admiral of the Red Robert Wauchope becomes Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Provo. W. P. Wallis, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White; Rear-Admiral of the Red G. W. C. Courtenay, Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White H. W. Bayfield, Rear-Admiral of the Red; and Rear-Admiral of the Blue William Ramsay, C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White. Captain Augustus Leopold Kuper,

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C.B. (1841), becomes Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the active list; and Captains John Venour Fletcher and Talavera Vernon Anson are advanced to the same rank, but on the reserved list. Captain Charles Eden, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is now the senior captain for promotion.

We regret to learn the death of Colonel George F. Mylius, at the Royal Hibernian Military School. Colonel Mylius acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and by his death the institution of which he was the governor will sustain a severe loss. He entered the army in 1824, and served with the 26th in the operations in China in 1841.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., has arrived from the Cape. It is reported in naval circles that the gallant officer denies that he tendered his resignation to the Lords of the Admiralty, but states that he was ordered home from his command. The popularity of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel and his late Flag-Captain in the navy is generally admitted, and it is, therefore, to be regretted that the Admiralty did not sanction their return to England in the *Forte*, instead of handing her over to strange officers. The consequences, as might easily have been foreseen, have been of a most untoward character. By last accounts from the station we hear that no less than eighty seamen had run from the ship. The petty officers were also dissatisfied, and we hear that, prior to the arrival of the *Emerald* with the new Admiral, they prepared Sir Henry for the events which have since occurred, although, as might have been anticipated, Sir Henry used his best endeavours to induce them to maintain the discipline of the ship.

Several soldiers, wearing the Chinese medal, with a sort of tea-chest cypher on it, have been seen about Paris. They seem in good health, but state that no matter what they suffered from the climate in China, it was as nothing compared to what they endured on board of the transports bringing them home.

The Cirque Imperial, which is the Astley's of Paris, is at present representing the taking of Peking. Some of the scenes are most gorgeous, especially the Summer Palace and the dream of the opium-eater. The late correspondent of *The Times*, poor Bowlby, with very questionable taste, plays a prominent part. Everywhere where the fire is hottest he is taking his notes. The piece itself is great rubbish, but the Cirque only aims at scenic effect.

The following vessels have been chartered by the War Department for the conveyance of Government stores to India and China:—The *Barham*, 220 tons, for Madras; the *Lord Macaulay*, 846 tons, for Hong Kong; and the *Teviot*, 430 tons, for Ceylon. The *Lincelles*, 904 tons, belonging to Duncan Dunbar, London, has also been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of convicts to Fremantle, Australia.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, August 6.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Henry Ponsford to be capt., by purchase, vice John Edward Brodhurst, who retires; Cornet Randolph R. Luscombe to be lieut., by purchase, vice Ponsford.

5th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Edward Henry Saunders, on appointment to a cornetcy in the *Gazette* of the 2nd of July, 1861, should have been described as from the 3rd West York Regiment of Militia.

8th Light Dragoons—Capt. Richard Newsham Pedder, from the 10th Light Dragoons, to be capt., vice Gurney Hanbury, who exchanges.

10th Light Dragoons—Capt. Gurney Hanbury, from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be capt., vice Richard Newsham Pedder, who exchanges; Cornet Charles Edward Frederick, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be cornet, vice Brougham, promoted.

15th Light Dragoons—Staff Assist.-surgeon Charles Alexander Innes, M.D., to be assist.-surgeon, vice Andrew Knox Rickards, appointed to the staff.

Coast Brigade of Artillery—Second Capt. James MacGillivray to be capt., vice McGorrery, placed on half-pay; Lieut. James Scott to be second capt., vice MacGillivray; Sergt.-Major William Lee to be lieut., vice Scott.

7th Regiment of Foot—Ensign George William Henry Holyoake to be lieut., without purchase, vice Hardinge Giffard Follett, deceased; Ensign Charles Tayleur, from the 8th Foot, to be ensign, vice Holyoake.

8th Foot—John James Hamilton, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Creek, appointed to the 23rd Foot; Bennett Fleming Handy, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Charles Tayleur, appointed to the 7th Foot.

10th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Arthur Henry Handley, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Malcolm, promoted.

17th Foot—Robert Kiero Watson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ravenhill, promoted; William Mogg Rolph, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice West Stewart Awdry, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 24th of May, 1861, has been cancelled.

83rd Foot—Ensign Reginald Kennett Gibb to be lieut., by purchase, vice George William Henry Wardell, who retires; Ensign George Ernest Ewes Blunt, from the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gibb.

87th Foot—Capt. James Warren Hastings Anderson, from the 69th Foot, to be capt., vice Patrick Cahill, who exchanges.

90th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, from half-pay, late 90th Foot, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Hope Crealock, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached lieut.-colonelcy.

93rd Foot—Ensign Thomas Prince Lloyd, from the 15th Foot, to be ensign, vice Hay, promoted.

99th Foot—The third Christian name of Ensign Tosswill is Davis.

The following promotions and alterations of date to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Forces consequent on the death of Lieut.-General Sir Mark Cubbon, K.C.B., on the 23rd of April, 1861, viz.:—Lieut.-Gen. James Eckford, C.B., to date the 24th of April, 1861, instead of the 29th of April. Major-Gen. Matthew Soppit, Bombay Infantry, to be lieut.-gen. Major-Gen. Arthur Mitford Becher, C.B., to date the 24th of April, 1861, instead of the 29th of April. Col. John Fordyce, Bengal Artillery, to be major-gen.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders.—M. G. H. W. Ross to be Inspecting-Commander of Coastguard, vice Palmer, whose period of service has expired; J. B. Field to the Hawk (additional), for Coastguard service; S. S. Skipwith to the Ajax, for Coastguard service; W. G. Hope Johnstone to the Virago; W. S. Brown to the Orion; Richard C. Mayne to the Hecate (additional), for surveying service; M. G. H. W. Ross to be Inspecting-Commander, Sunderland; J. B. Field to be Inspecting-Commander, Dingle, co. Kerry; S. S. Skipwith to be Inspecting-Commander, Carne, co. Donegal.

Captains.—T. Harvey to the Hawke, vice Crispen.

Lieutenants.—G. T. Morrell to the Wellesley; Constantine O'Dallingham to the Antelope; W. Clarke to the Neptune; P. R. Sharpe to the Excellent; H. B. Phillimore, H. L. Percival, J. E. M. Wilson, and G. F. H. Parker, to the Warrior; G. D. Clayhills to the Sanspareil; R. S. Bateman and H. St. V. Jenkings, to the Marlborough (additional), for disposal.

Masters.—W. Haydon (additional) to the Imperieuse; G. H. Blakey to the Warrior; E. J. H. Tucker to the Chief Officer, Bray, near Dublin.

Chaplains.—Rev. R. N. Jackson to the Warrior; Rev. J. W. Bussell to the Hawke.

Naval Instructor.—R. A. Fowler to the Cadmus.

Surgeons.—J. Thomson to the Excellent; W. H. Woods to the Virago; J. Faughan to the Hero; L. J. Monteith to the London; S. J. D. Wells to the Warrior; Dr. A. Muirhead to be deputy inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, on the retired lists; Dr. J. Cotton to the Narcissus.

Paymasters.—R. D. Hire (additional), to the Cornwallis; W. T. Richards to the Cadmus; J. M. de Vries to the Warrior; G. A. Welch to the Virago; W. H. Clyma to the Spiteful.

Sub-lieutenants.—G. G. Brodie to the Revenge; A. A. Watts to the Donegal.

Assistant-Surgeons.—J. Austen and E. W. Coleman (acting) to the Warrior; A. Cooper to the Cumberland; D. Duncan to the Indus; J. Thomson to the Cæsar; H. Maxwell to the Pembroke; H. Macdonnell to the Virago; B. Ninnis to the Impregnable, for Plymouth Hospital; J. T. Moore to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital; J. Hunter to the Curacoa; M. A. Mayrath to the Wellesley for Melville Hospital; G. W. Locke to the Aboukir; and R. E. Fisher (acting) to the Antelope.

Second Master.—J. Phillips to the Warrior, and J. E. Gage to the Cumberland for service in the Lee.

Assistant-Paymasters.—J. G. W. Hoares and T. W. Moore to the Warrior.

Chief Engineer.—A. M'Innes to the Virago.

Engineer.—H. T. Somes (acting) to the Virago.

Second-Class Assistant-Engineers.—H. Rumble and J. W. Sievewright (acting) to the Fisgard, as supernumeraries; P. M'Cormack, G. Nicholls, J. W. Compton, B. F. Lewarn, and G. Fabian (acting) to the Asia, as supernumeraries; W. C. Amos and D. Dixon (acting) to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; J. Dows and J. Frazer (acting) to the Virago.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR COCHIN CHINA.

Accounts from Toulon state that nine hundred marines arrived there on the 9th inst. from the northern ports, to be embarked for Cochin China with the least possible delay. The staff officers of the steam frigates *Vauban* and *Descartes* have been likewise ordered to embark for the same service, together with a fourth lieutenant. The steam frigates are, consequently, to be laid up in ordinary. One hundred and forty apprentice artillerymen are to be embarked at Toulon for Alexandria, and are to be exchanged there for an equal number of artillerymen serving on board the French fleet on the coast of Syria, who are to be brought from Beyrout by the steam corvette *Caton*. The artillerymen will then proceed to Cochin China.

A novel punkah, intended for the Governor-General of India has been constructed by Mr. Bruce, late 33rd Regiment. It consists of a large gilt eagle, having the natural wings of this bird attached to it. It is suspended from the ceiling, and, being wound up like an ordinary clock, the wings are kept fanning for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Laing, who, in consequence of a severe attack of illness, was compelled to vacate his post of Financial Minister in India, has returned home with his health much improved.

Monetary and Commercial.

It is reported by the present mail that the French Birman Company of Marseilles have proposed to the Government of India to run a line of steamers from Rangoon to our frontier station of Meeaday, on the Irrawaddy, for an annual subsidy of two lacs of rupees (£20,000) which is very much under the present cost to the Government. What can the distressed British ship owners be about!

Messrs. Laird, Sons, and Co., of Birkenhead, have fixed the 20th inst. as the day for launching the new steamer intended

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for the service of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., on the Coast of China. The launch will take placd at nine A.M. The launch of the steamer building on the Clyde for Messrs. Douglas Lapraik, Captain Bell, and others, will, we understand, also be launched in a few days.

The certificates for shares in the China and Japan Steam Navigation Company are now ready for delivery in exchange for the bankers' receipts. The Stock Exchange appointed the 5th inst for a settlement, which was duly executed. A call of £1 .0s. per share is to be paid on the shares by the 10th Sept Contracts have been made with Messrs. Laird and Sons, to build six steamers.

At the meeting on the 7th inst. of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company the directors' report was agreed to. It refers to the improved position of the undertaking, and to the likelihood of a further augmentation of its business, owing to the approaching completion of the Malta and Alexandria line. The dividends on the preference shares will be paid as usual, but the directors cannot at present recommend any payment on the original shares. The explanations given appeared to afford satisfaction. The cables between Corfu and Otranto, and between Malta and Sicily, continue in excellent working order. Any further attempt to restore the original line to Cagliari is abandoned for the present. Greater speed and regularity will shortly be attained in the transmission of messages to England, by the completion of a new wire for the special use of the company and the establishment of two new translating stations.

The Union Bank of Australia has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The National Bank (London) 8 per cent. and a bonus of 5s., together being equal to 14 per cent. per annum. The East and West India Dock Company 3 per cent. The St. Katharine Dock Company 3½ per cent. per annum. The National Discount Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The Scottish Australian Investment Company at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The London Joint-Stock Bank at the rate of 12½ per cent. and a bonus of 12s. 6d. per share, together, equal to 25 per cent. per annum. The Bank of London at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The London and Westminster Bank at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 7 per cent.; the deposits of this company have now reached £14,800,000, being more than the private deposits of the Bank of England.

The Board of Trade intimate that they have received a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague, reporting that a Bill has passed the Second Chambers of the States-General authorising the free importation of rice and paddy into Java and Madeira.

The London Fire Insurance Companies have issued a fresh scale of charges as the result of their deliberations in consequence of the opposition to the scale put forth on the 6th of July. The new rates involve an average reduction of about 30 per cent. from the high tariff proposed at that date. Before this announcement was made a new company was started, called the "Mercantile," the shares in which were at once quoted at 1 to 1½ prem. Two others are following.

The dollars by the Mexican steamer, as well as some amount by previous arrivals, have been disposed of at 58⅜d. per ounce, showing an advance of ⅜d. on the price realised by the packet of the beginning of last month. Dollars have, however, been very scarce in the interval, and 59¼d. was obtained for several small parcels.

Imperial decrees grant the privilege of conveying mails to the Compagnie Générale Maritime by the steamers it is about to establish between France, the United States, and the West Indies; also to the Company of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales on its lines from Suez to China, Reunion, the French possessions in the East Indies, and the Dutch and Spanish colonies. The latter company has obtained from the Viceroy of Egypt a concession of land at Suez for constructing docks.

The shareholders of the Comptoir d'Escompte have held their annual meeting. A report giving a favourable account of the operations of the establishment was read, and a dividend of 22f. for the half-year ending the 30th of June was declared. This makes the total dividend for the year 44f. The report drew special attention to the fact, that the dividend was obtained notwithstanding the number of shares has been doubled since the 1st of January, and that the profits realised by the branches established at Calcutta and Shanghai are not counted.

The following vessels have arrived from China, with Chinese emigrants:—At Demerara, on the 27th of June, the *Montmorency*, 666 tons, Captain Lowerby, from Hong Kong, March 13—283 souls landed, 7 deaths; also at Demerara, on the 30th, the *Forerunner*, 558 tons, Captain Fletcher, from Hong Kong, February 20—283 souls landed, deaths 10.

A return of the tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards, in London and Liverpool, from and to the Eastern and Pacific seas during the first six months of the present year, contrasts somewhat unfavourably with the corresponding period of 1860:—

From Calcutta 103,495 tons, being an increase of 4,643 tons; Madras, 15,096 tons, being an increase of 4,931 tons; Bombay, 37,768 tons, being an increase of 2,920 tons; China, 42,775 tons, being a decrease of 3,419 tons; Ceylon, 13,235 tons, being a decrease of 2,287 tons; Singapore and Penang, 10,614 tons, being a decrease of 3,587 tons; the Philippine Islands, 6,227 tons, being an increase of 1,674 tons; Java and Sumatra, 1,092 tons, being a decrease of 1,047 tons; New South Wales, New Zealand, &c., 45,782 tons, being a decrease of 19,733 tons; the Mauritius, 25,240 tons, being an increase of 2,980 tons; and the Cape of Good Hope, 8,682 tons, being a decrease of 7,967 tons; showing a total of 311,006 tons, being a decrease of 20,892 tons. At Liverpool the entrances were—From Calcutta, 40,315 tons, being an increase of 12,438 tons; Madras, 1,067 tons, being a decrease of 91 tons; Bombay, 66,507 tons, being an increase of 6,165 tons; China, 3,113 tons, being an increase of 1,034 tons; Ceylon, 815 tons, being a decrease of 369 tons; Singapore and Penang, 3,624 tons, being a decrease of 2,002 tons; the Philippine Islands, 9,018 tons, being an increase of 2,492 tons; Java and Sumatra, *nil*, being a decrease of 458 tons; New South Wales, New Zealand, &c., 4,574 tons, being a decrease of 12,323 tons; the Mauritius, *nil*, being a decrease of 5,779 tons; and the Cape of Good Hope, 222 tons, being an increase of 33 tons; showing a total of 129,255 tons, being an increase of 2,139 tons. The clearances outwards at London were:—To Calcutta, 44,818 tons, being a decrease of 4,797 tons; Madras, 17,154 tons, being an increase of 36 tons; Bombay, 27,273 tons, being a decrease of 14,531 tons; China, 22,932 tons, being a decrease of 6,168 tons; Ceylon, 2,574 tons, being a decrease of 1,014 tons; Singapore and Penang, 3,131 tons, being a decrease of 567 tons; the Philippine Islands, 364 tons, being a decrease of 980 tons; Java and Sumatra, 1,359 tons, being a decrease of 251 tons; Arabia, *nil*, being a decrease of 392 tons; New South Wales, New Zealand, &c., 91,388 tons, being an increase of 61 tons; the Mauritius, 6,823 tons, being an increase of 886 tons; and the Cape of Good Hope, 26,182 tons, being an increase of 5,425 tons; showing a total of 243,998 tons, being a decrease of 22,192 tons. At Liverpool the clearances outwards were:—To Calcutta, 103,415 tons, being an increase of 22,688 tons; Madras, 2,982 tons, being an increase of 561 tons; Bombay, 52,321 tons, being a decrease of 2,032 tons; China, 12 263 tons, being a decrease of 31,203 tons; Ceylon, 2,831 tons, being a decrease of 3,798 tons; Singapore and Penang, 5,003 tons, being a decrease of 2,286 tons; the Philippine Islands, 3,357 tons, being an increase of 1,350 tons; Java and Sumatra, 4,332 tons, being an increase to the whole of that amount; Arabia, 6,214 tons, being a decrease of 18,055 tons; New South Wales, New Zealand, &c., 34,494 tons, being a decrease of 16,927 tons; the Mauritius, 837 tons, being a decrease of 2,361 tons; and the Cape of Good Hope, 1,832 tons, being a decrease of 2,973 tons; showing a total of 229,881 tons, being a rather serious decrease of 50,704 tons. The general result of these figures, it will be observed, is a falling off of 18,753 tons in the entrances inwards, and of 72,896 tons in the clearances outwards.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Indus*, of the 4th inst. was—In gold: To Alexandria, £3,000; Madras, £1,000; Calcutta, £1,410; Singapore, £5,000. In silver: To Calcutta, £13,200; Penang, £400; Singapore, £2,600; Hong Kong, £29,762; Foo-chow-Foo, £5,000; Shanghai, £33,116

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	86 to 88	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20⅛	20¼
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	30 to 31x d.	...
100	London and Westminster	20	66 to 67x.d.	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	49 to 51	...
50	Union of London	12	25½ to 26½	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	69 to 71	69¼ 70
50	Do. new	30	10 to 12 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18½ to 19	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	2 to 2½ pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ pm.	
25	Oriental & Gen Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Tea.—Transactions by private sales have been very limited, and mostly confined to the better sorts of Congou, the trade being supplied with most other sorts from the public sales without reserve. The prospect of a fair harvest, and the reduction of the Bank rate of interest to five per cent., are favourable for a general improvement in business, though the unfortunate state of matters in America operates in a contrary direction. For low and dusty kinds of Congou prices remain as before. Good common, for shipping, we still quote at 11d. to 11½d. per lb.; fair flavoury kinds have

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been sold at the sales without reserve at very irregular prices, though the general result is in favour of the buyer; good and fine Monings and Wopaks have been offered rather freely and sold at moderate rates—good and fine Kaisow is scarce, and extreme prices are paid. Taishan kinds are neglected at previous low rates. Souchong as before. Flowery Pekoe has been taken at very low prices. Scented Teas: The commoner sorts are neglected; the finer sorts are inquired for. Oolongs without alteration. The stocks of Green Tea being now reduced to a few months' consumption, and but little to arrive, very full prices are being obtained, especially for the commoner sorts, the finer kinds being comparatively cheap. An export demand has helped to reduce the stock of Young Hysons, whilst the home demand has equally reduced that of Gunpowder, and the lower qualities of both may be quoted fully 1d. per lb. higher. Hyson is without alteration. Three public sales have taken place since our last, at which 50,246 packages were offered, and 27,550 were sold, 22,086 being without reserve. Further sales are advertised of 20,529 packages, of which 12,865 are without reserve. The stock on the 1st of August of all descriptions of Black was, in London, 53c700,000 lbs., and of Green, 3,492,000 lbs. The total delivery was, of Black 43,012,000 lbs., and of Green, 5,703,000 lbs. The stock at Liverpool was, of Black, 4,039.000 lbs., and of Green, 95,000 lbs.; the total delivery of Black was 4,437,000 lbs., and of Green, 343,000 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st of August have been, of Black, 60,317,000 lbs., and of Green 3 336,000 lbs. At Liverpool, of Black, 5,365,000 lbs., and of Green, 407.000 lbs. According to the circular of Messrs. Mitchell, Aspinall, and Skipper, the amount of tea afloat at the present time is 10,353,980 lbs., against 10,757,531 lbs., at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—We have still nothing favourable to report as to silk. The market remained in the same quiet state as reported in our last throughout the entire month. Some little symptom of business was manifested in the first three days of this month, but the American news on the morning of the 5th seemed to check the incipient disposition to purchase, and we are now nearly as quiet as ever, although the requirements of consumers, reduced as they are to nearly the smallest possible scale, oblige them to appear occasionally as buyers. The deliveries are still very small. In Bengal silk we have nothing to notice—still the same disinclination to purchase. Of the European crop we hear very little, but samples are sent forward in the attempt to elicit offers, and prices are talked of which sound very different to those of late years; still they fail to make business, and are indeed much beyond the parity of China silk. In Brutia, and Persian silk, nothing.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 0 to	24 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	21 6		
„ No. 5	16 6	17 0		
Taysaam	12 6	16 0	16 6 to	18 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	15 0	16 0	
Canton	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 6
Chinese thrown	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	29 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. Aug. 1, 1861.	Sold Stock. Aug. 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. Aug. 1, 1861.	Unsold Stock. Aug. 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1861.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1860.
Bengal	1,945	1,836	3,183	2,449	4,404	7,027
China	9,551	6,551	10,394	6,115	37,589	34,205
Japan	1,694	571	1,072	333	5,577	2,589
Canton	707	491	1,295	1,163	974	1,225
Chinese thrown	1,017	1,379	2,635	3,560	967	2,306

SUGAR.—The market has continued to present a dull appearance, and in some instances rates have been rather easier. 1,433 bags Penang sold at 31s. 6d. for good brown, 35s. to 37s. 6d. for fine brown to middling yellow, and 38s 6d. to 41s. for good to fine yellow; and 2,923 bags from New York were chiefly realised, good brown to low yellow, 32s. to 36s.; middling to fine yellow, 38s. to 41s. 6d.

COFFEE.—Colonial has been in steady demand, and the increased supply has mostly been taken off at previous rates. 400 bags mixed Singapore have been placed by private contract at 55s. 6d. to 56s.

RICE.—Market quiet, and no change in prices. 8,000 bags new Bassein have been sold privately at 9s. 3d. Some common Necranzie at 9s.

PEPPER.—No demand of importance, and only small parcels by private contract have been placed. 1,896 bags Singapore were withdrawn at 3⅝d. to 4d., and only a small part has since been taken. Penang, 3⅜d. to 3½d.

SAGO.—For some time subsequent to our last the market continued quiet, and 1,500 boxes at auction were only partially sold on rather easier terms, 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt. for fair small, and 19s. medium. Latterly, however, a better demand has sprung up, and the market closes 6d. to 1s. per cwt. dearer. Very fine small has brought 22s. 6d. FLOUR is again the turn dearer, moderate sales having been effected within our quotations.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: The quarterly sales went off with some degree of irregularity. There was but little animation, and of 2,514 bales offered, only about two-thirds sold, 1sts, middling to good, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., with superior at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; 2nds, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; superior, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d.; 3rds, 11d. to 1s. 3d.; and 4ths, 8d. to 10d. Cassia Lignea: 313 cases at auction, about one-half sold at 79s. to 89s. for third to first quality. Cassia Buds: Scarce, 2157 has been realised in retail transactions. Cloves: Flat, of 159 bags Zanzibar one-third sold at 3½d. to 3⅝d. per lb. for damaged. Mace: Flat, no sales of importance. Nutmegs: No demand.

HEMP.—Manila: Quiet, but steady. Of 749 bales at auction chiefly sold at £20. 2s. 6d. to £20. 7s. 6d. per ton, for good ordinary roping, £33 Quillet, and £37 Lupez. Privately, some business has been done in ordinary roping at £19. 10s.

COTTON.—Held very firmly, with but little offering; prices have advanced ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb., but latterly the market has become rather quiet. Transactions have included fair old to good new Broach, 6d. to 6⅜d.; middling to fair old Dhollera, 5¼d. to 6d., and middling to fair Compta, 5¼d. to 5½d. Good business also concluded for arrival.

JAPAN WAX.—About 100 cases sold at auction at 56s. to 59s. per cwt. for middling to good block.

TOBACCO.—Good descriptions of Java are scarce, and any imports would meet ready sales.

TIN.—This market continued very flat for some time after the date of our last, and sales of Straits were effected at £110 per ton; a slight reaction has lately taken place, and moderate business concluded at £110 10s. to £111.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Indiarubber: Firm. 185 packages at auction all retired. Camphor: 45 tubs Japan sold at £11. 10s. Sapanwood: Firm. Fifteen tons Siam description, from Bombay, sold at £9 to £9. 2s. 6d. Soy: Cheaper, 44 cases Japan sold at 23s. to 23s. 6d. per case. Mother-o'-pearl Shells: Manila, quiet, but held firmly. Singapore: Very scarce. Star Anniseed: Very quiet. Sticklac: Scarce, 104 cases Siam sold at 92s. for good, slightly woody, and 64s. 6d. to 68s. block. Gum Benjamin: Steady. Damar: No business doing. Gamboge: Flat, 12 cases at auction all retired. Rattans: Steady, 5,000 bundles Bombay sold at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per 100. Gutta Percha: Steady, a small parcel sold at 10d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for middling to fair. Rape Seed: The advance is still maintained. Elephants' Teeth: No demand. Vermilion: No inquiry. Galangal-root: 50 bales at auction sold at 21s. to 21s 6d. for fair. Cubebs: steady, 162 bags all retired. Dragon's Blood: Small demand. Galls: Steady, but no sales. Rum: Rates easier; 700 casks Mauritius and Penang sold at 1s. 6½d., and 60 puncheons at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 0s. 0d. nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9 to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 10s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 10½d.; yellow metal, 9d.

TIN.—114s. for block; 115s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I. C., 29s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 5s.; sheet, £20. 5s. to £21. 10s.; spelter, £16. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £21. 10s. to £22; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£363,065
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	29,992
Hong Kong	—	248,869
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	139,957
Hong Kong	—	45,518
Singapore	9696	6,776
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 5d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The steamer *Rangoon* will be despatched this day by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., the contractors, with a further instalment of cable for the Malta and Alexandria cable, and will be followed shortly by the *Malacca*.

The circular of Mr. Mendel, of Manchester, states:—

"A very decided change has taken place in our market since last Tuesday. Sales, more especially goods, have become very difficult to effect; prices compared with the recent extreme rates have given way 3d. per piece for India and China shirtings; other sorts feel the effect of this check, but in a less marked degree. Yarns are also more difficult of sale, and occasionally ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. reduction is obtainable where contracts are about completion."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Aug. 10, at London from Padang: Luciana Marrara; 8, at Helvoet from Batavia, Stella Maris; July 20, at Havana from Macao, Fides; August 13, off Queenstown, from Bassein and Mauritius, Kennington; 8, at Bremen from Rangoon, Sirius; 11, at Helvoet from Batavia, Cleopatra; at Schelde from Akyab, Prins Oscar; 14, at Falmouth from Bassein, Leibniz; from Rangoon, Renown.

DEPARTURES.—August 8, from Deal for Batavia, Resident v. Son; 7, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, E. von Beaulieu; 7, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Cordelia; 7, from Sunderland for Hong Kong, Edwin Flye; 10, from Glasgow for Batavia and Sourabaya, Patriarch Samhiri; 10, from Deal for Singapore, Choice; 7, off St. Alban's Head, for Batavia, Grootmeester Nationaal; from Hambro' for Singapore, Alma; 12, from London for Shanghai, Fairlight; from Deal for Batavia, Petronella Catharina; 9, Korteenar from Liverpool for Singapore, Ranee; 12, from Sunderland for Shanghai, Neptune.

SPOKEN.—Kosmopoliet, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 12, 2 S., 30 W.

LAID ON AT LONDON FOR HONG KONG AND CANTON.—Athelston at Glasgow; for Hong Kong, Sea Flower.

HAVRE, AUG. 12.—The Chateau du Gol Francois, from Java, for Bordeaux, which put into Mauritius April 27 with damage, has been condemned there, and was to be sold July 10.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Jne.29	London	Kanagawa	Medina	Shene.
— 27	Do.	Shanghai	Bacchante	Cobb.
— 27	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Morayshire	Mathews.
— 29	London	Do.	Humphrey Nelson	Challen.
— 27	Hamburg	Macao	Dr. Juris Jantzen	Hoff.
July 2	Havana	Do.	Messenger	
— 26	Do.	Canton	Independence	
— 7	Demerara	Do.	Sea Park	Stewart.
— 9	Havana	Do.	Leonidas	Wood.
— 27	Demerara	Hong Kong	Montmorence	Sowers.
— 26	Havre	Hg.Kong & Sourabaya	Maria Elisa	Rocher.
— 28	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Rostock	Benck.
— 26	Liverpool	Manila	Queen of the East	
— 27	London	Do.	Avalanche	
— 26	Cadiz	Do.	Seide	Becard.
— 30	Queenstown	Do.	Melancthon	Simpson.
— 30	Liverpool	Singapore	Jacatra	Benson.
— 2	Off Falmouth	Do.	J. H. Becker	Wachtendorff.
— 6	London	Do.	Knight	Reid.
Aug. 1	Do.	Penang	Isabella Harnett	
July21	New York	Do.	Ferdinand and Louis	Nolting.
— 29	London	Penang & Rangoon	Irene	Pier.
— 18	Stockholm	Batavia	Amalia Maria	
Aug. 1	Texel	Do.	Hete	Falkenberg.
— 31	Do.	Do.	Albrecht Beyling	Muller.
— 26	Do.	Banjoewangie	Ottolina	Eleman.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Maria Adolphina	Blom.
— 26	Brouwershaven	Do.	Honigby	V. d. Valk.
— 28	Helvoet	Do.	Amazone	Riese.
— 28	Brouwershaven	Do.	Prins Van Oranje	
— 1	Texel	Do.	Anna and Elise	Orre.
— 1	Brouwershaven	Do.	Ridderkerk	Teerlink.
— 2	Texel	Do.	Calypso	Poelman.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Maria Agnes	Deursan.
— 1	Do.	Sourabaya	Admiral de Ruyter	Stapert.
— 4	Falmouth	Do.	Capella	Lange.
— 3	Texel	Do.	Aletta Augusta	Smholt.
July25	Falmouth	Akyab	Vortigern	Macintyre.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Nepaul	Muir.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Western Continent	
— 26	Liverpool	Do.	Marion	
— 27	Plymouth	Do.	Jane Ewing	
— 29	Falmouth	Do.	Wandering Jew	Stampole.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Lepanto	Martin.
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Richard Cobden	Roundell.
— 30	Falmouth	Do.	Sophia	Snellman.
Aug. 1	Do.	Do.	Prins Oscar	
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Euxine	Malcolmson.
— 3	Texel	Do.	Helena Henriette	Iversen.
— 27	Falmouth	Maulmain	Carntyne	Cowley.
— 27	Queenstown	Do.	Eleanor	Protheroe.
— 29	Falmouth	Do.	Oriental Queen	Prytz.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Norden	Grass.
— 28	Do.	Rangoon	Heligoland	Stolte.
— 28	Do.	Do.	C. J. Borgstede	
July31	Do.	Do.	Ardeneraig	Bilton.
Aug. 2	Do.	Do.	Bristow	Harris.
— 29	Deal	Macassar	Roseau	Miles.
July26	Off the Start	Padang	Sir Robert Peel	Lange.
— 31	Brouwershaven	Do.	Vesta	Gerrebrands.
— 2	Falmouth	Do.	Luciane Manara	Torre.
— 3	Do.	Passaroeang	Joachim Christian	Holm.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
July26	London	Shanghai	Harkaway	
— 26	Cardiff	Do.	Annie Bucknam	Millett.
— 31	London	Do.	Magi	Cheever.
— 5	Dartmouth	Do.	Sagittarius	Proro.
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Erolite	Alleyne.
— 27	Do.	Hong Kong	Miles Standish	Gardner.
— 27	Cardiff	Do.	Daphne	Havener.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Ghengisphan	Phelan.
July31	Dungeness	Manila	Maria Louisa	
— 6	Liverpool	Do.	Ocean Home	M'Donald.
— 27	Do.	Singapore	Amathea	Gregory.
— 27	Clyde	Do.	Congo	Christiansen.
— 27	Sunderland	Do.	Uhland	Lahnsen.
— 27	Glasgow	Do.	Elizabeth	Owen.
— 29	Off the Wight	Do.	Rubens	
— 27	Cardiff	Do.	Industry	Linnell.
Aug. 3	London	Do.	Gazehound	Andrew.
— 2	Off Folkestone	Do.	Chloris	Lund.
— 31	Deal	Batavia	Eva Johanna	
Aug. 4	Hamburg	Singapore & China	Alma	Peters.
— 3	Deal	Batavia	Zeemanshoof	Plaff.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Kortenaer	Glazener.
— 6	Off Dungeness	Do.	Eva Johanna	Bochore.
— 7	Deal	Do.	Bezoekie	Rusman.
— 1	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Kali Maas	Spring.
— 6	Deal	Samarang	Tonia	

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong: Violet. For Hong Kong and Canton. Lord Macaulay, Vanguard, Corea. For Shanghai: Fairlight, Gabalva, Bacchante, Rifleman, Land o' Cakes. For Singapore: West. For Singapore and Penang: Tamar, Crouch Brothers. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Salatiga, Batavia. For Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Victoria. For Penang: Irene. For Amoy and Kanagawa: Glendower.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Arizona, Matilda, Sales. For Shanghai: Spray of the Ocean. For Hong Kong and Canton: Queensberry, Sir Isaac Newton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Julia, Christina Agatha, Stad Middelburg Aeolus. For Penang: Joseph Cape. For Singapore: Pantoleon, Clio.

At GLASGOW: For Batavia and Sourabaya: Rosella, Patriarch, Samhiri. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Fanny. For Batavia and Singapore: Zambeze.

SPOKEN.

STRAAT BALY, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 25, 41 N., 10 W.
ADMIRAL VON HEEMSKIRK, Amsterdam to Batavia, June 14, 4 N., 26 W.
DONNA, Sourabaya to Havre, May 21, 33 S., 16 E.
JACOBA CORNELIA, Clasina, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 19, 49 N., 8 W.
KATHAY (American ship), New York to Shanghai, 11 N., 26 W., June 20.
LORD OF THE ISLES, London to Hong Kong, May 28, 21 S., 20 W.
VOLUNTEER (barque), Lpool. to Hong Kong, June 12, on the Line, 22 W.
VIER GEBROEDERS (Dutch ship), Java to Holland, May 16, 35 S., 25 E.
MARIA AGNES (Dutch barque), Java to Holland, May 21, 36 S., 22 E.
LOODIANAH, Liverpool to Canton, June 10, 18 S., lon. 31.
WHIRLWIND, Amer. ship, Batavia to Amst., June 11, on the line, 23 W.
JOHANNA MARIA, Rotterdam to Batavia, 49 N., 10 W.
NEDERLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 15, 11 S., 34 W.
NANKIN (s.s.), Glasgow to Ningpo, May 24, 15 S.
DOROTHEA HENRIETTE, Tjilatjap to Amsterdam, May 21, 35 S., 22 E.
JOHN SCOTT, London to Hong Kong, June 21, 4 S., 33 W.
DELHI, Shanghai to London, 35 S., 21 E.
OTTO, barque, Newcastle to Singapore, 23 days out, July 16, 26 N., 23 W.
AGNES MARIA, Dutch ship, Sourabaya to Ams., 94 days out, 5 N., 20 W.
BEATRICE, Liverpool to Singapore, May 31, 26 S., 21 W.
KONINKLYKE, Nederlandsche Yacht Club, Rot. to Batavia, 11 N., 35 W.
WM. MITCHELL, London to China, June 28, 9 N., 25 W.
NOORDSTER, Cardiff to Singapore, June 13, 3 N., 24 W.
NEPAUL, Toulon to Singapore, June 20, 8 N., 25 W.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Canton.

From CHINA.—At London: Sunbeam, Chilo, Athelstan, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Petchelee, Egmont, Strathallan, Shantung, Kinnaird, Glencoe, Panic, Weymouth, Strathmore, Ziba, Golden Eagle. At Outports: Henry Moore, Eloise, Lord Dalhousie.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Reward, Robert Small, Rajah of Cochin, Peter Symons, Procymatia, Britannia, Granville. At Liverpool: Crisis, Champion, Panic, Excelsior, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton, Mayola. At Outports: America, Commerce, Elizabeth, Australia.

From MANILA.—At London: Kate, Regina Maris. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr.

From PENANG.—At London: Rajah of Cochin, Barracouta, America, Parsee, Sirocco, William and Jane.

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: Kerr. At London: Shantung. At England: Therese.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: Pauline.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is a still a fair demand here for ships from the Rice Ports for the Continent, to load next season, at 75s. per ton; also from China, for tea, &c., at 60s. to 65s.; and sugar, from Manila to United Kingdom, at 65s. to 70s.

The tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope is 45,000 tons. £2 per register ton to India, £2. 5s. to the Cape of Good Hope, £3 to £3. 5s. to Hong Kong, and £3. 10s. to Shanghai, are the full rates. The contractors with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for coals to Hong Kong offer 34s. per ton freight from Birkenhead, and £40 per keel from the North of England. 37s. 6d. per ton has been paid from Wales to Manila, and 40s. to Hong Kong.

Current freights to Shanghai for vessels on the berth, 40s. to 50s. per ton weight and meas.; to Hong Kong, 35s. to 40s.; Singapore and Penang, 30s. to 45s.; to Manila, 35s. to 40s.; to Batavia, 45s. weight, 40s. meas.; to Japan, 65s. weight, and 60s. meas.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

The Maria Agnes, van Deursen, from Banjoewangie, for Amsterdam, with mainmast sprung, was spoken June 25 in lat. 6 N., lon. 20 W.; arrived at Texel August 6.

The Joachim, Christian Holm, from Pasarveang for orders, and Helsingfors, which arrived at Falmouth, August 3, was leaky; she has been surveyed, and will have to discharge part of her cargo.

The Annie Bucknam, Millett, which sailed from Cardiff, July 26, for Shanghai, put into Queenstown August 4, leaky.

Cuxhaven, August 6.—The J. H. Becker (Oldenburg schooner), Wachtendorff, from Singapore, arrived here this morning. She had been in contact, off Heligoland, the previous night, with a Bremen vessel (said to be the Elise and Mathilde), and had lost her bowsprit; the damage to the latter vessel is unknown.

At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, July 1, Curacao, Wilkin, from Amsterdam, and sailed, 5th, for Batavia.

At St. Helena, June 8, Sea Park, Stewart, from Canton; 11, Fides Arfman, from Macao, and sailed, 12th, for Havana; 14, Avik, Ahlborg, from Sourabaya, and sailed, 15th, for Finland; 15, Reyna de los Angelos, from Manila, and sailed, 17th, for Cadiz; 16, Stella Maris, Leflang, from Batavia, and sailed, 17th, for Rotterdam; Kaaf Hom, Dix, from Java, and sailed, 17th, for Rotterdam; Cleopatra, Danberg, from Batavia, for Rotterdam; 18, Monterey, Parsons, from Sumatra; Pauline, Hathagen, from Siam; 19, Dorothea Henrietta, Smit, from Java, and sailed, 20th, for Rotterdam.

At Table Bay, May 25, for Batavia, Canton; June 20, from Hong Kong, Lancashire Witch, Mollison.

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20	1 15 6	1 11 8	35	2 14 8	2 8 6	50	4 10 8	4 0 10
25	2 1 0	1 16 6	40	3 4 2	2 17 0	55	5 12 0	5 3 0
30	2 7 4	2 2 2	45	3 15 0	3 6 8	60	6 19 6	6 13 2

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 19 5	1 0 1	35	1 4 6	1 6 0	50	2 1 3	2 9 2
25	1 0 7	1 1 7	40	1 7 2	1 9 8	55	2 15 8	3 7 5
30	1 2 3	1 3 6	45	1 11 10	1 17 0	60	3 17 7	4 15 10

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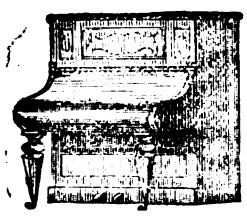

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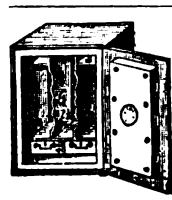

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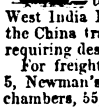

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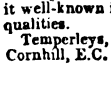

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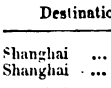

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			June 13
Kanagawa			„ 23
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 20
Tien-tain			„ 24
Hankow			„ 25
Shanghai	May 10	June 28	July 4
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 29	„ 6
Amoy			„ 7
Swatow			„ 10
Hong Kong	„ 27	July 5	„ 12
Canton			„ 10
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	June 28	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 5
BORNEO—			
Labuan			June 15
Sarawak			July 10
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	June 10	July 14	„ 21
Penang	„ „	„ 12	„ 23

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this Mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Still, Miss Cole, Messrs. J. P. Stubbs, and G. M. Maclaren. For Marseilles.—Capt. E. Croix. For Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard. For Gibraltar—Mr. Juan C. Annivarro.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Pera, 20th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Master J. Camo, Mr. D. Walsh, Mrs. Thwaites. To Singapore: Mr. Pickford. From Marseilles, 28th August, for Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Woods, Master G. Duddell, Mr. Lapraik, Mr. Tillinghast. To Shanghai: Mr. E. M. Smith. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. Victor Booth.

Per P. and O. str. Euxine, 27th August, from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Rev. J. Cox. To Shanghai: Dr. and Mrs. Coghill and servant.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. Ramsay, F. Blackhead, A. Brown, H. R. Shaw, R.N., J. Cann, A. Wright, J. Mc L. Brown, G. P. Thomson, — Winstanley, W. Hase, J. G. Murray, and H. J. Allen. To Shanghai: Mr. K. C. Dow, Mr. H. B. Dalziel, Mr. R. A. Jamieson, Mr. J. M. Beatty, Mr. E. D. Jones. To Singapore: Governor-General of Dutch Possessions, lady and son, Mr. T. T. S. de Bech, daughter, Miss de Bech, Miss Scheefmaker and two servants. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thomson and servant. From Marseilles, 12th Sept., to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. A. K. Johnston, Messrs. Inde, Azcarraga, and R. G. Caldecon, Mr. and Mrs. Heira.

Per P. and O. str. Delta, 12th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. James Holt, R. M.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan, 27th Sept., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. Price. From Marseilles, 5th October, to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Francis Porter, Mr. Mourilyan. To Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. T. N. Besier, Mr. W. L. Hartmaus. To Penang: Mr. F. S. Brown and Son.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. M. H. Dowbiggin. Mrs. Fox, Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith, Mr. T. H. Thompson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. Gilman, Mr. H. B. Lemann, Mrs. Aspinall, Mr. Frank Heald. To Shanghai: Mr. Garrett. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Don Jose de Aquilar. From Marseilles, 12th October, to Singapore: Admiral and Mrs. May. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. M. L. Kniffler. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. H. Overton.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Marseilles to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. J. G. Knox.

Per P. and O. str., 6th Nov., from Marseilles to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stok and infant, 2 children, and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tiedemann and native female servant, Miss M. Tiedemann.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Singapore: Dr. Treacher. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blankenhagen, T. Blankenhagen and native female servant. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Preston.

Per Lord Macaulay, from London to Hong Kong: Mr. Holmes, Miss Gorton, Mrs. Bell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—From England, &c., per mail steamer Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Ord, J. Abraham and servant, Messrs. Cotton, Fenwick, Watson, Piccope, Wilkinson, Mrs. Randall and child, Mrs. Partridge, Messrs. Orlincourt, Glutz, Toriss, Nicholas. From Singapore: Lieut. Holbrooke, R.N., and six Chinese. Per Denia, from Manila: Capt. Wilson, Messrs. James Robinson, J. C. Veitch, A. De Rosa.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per str., 4th Sept., from Southampton to Shanghae: Mr. H. W. Boone. From Marseilles, 12th Sept., to Hong Kong: Mr. A. Burlingame.

Per str., 5th Oct., from Marseilles to Hong Kong, via. Bombay: Messrs. A. Bourgan and Wengler.

Per str. 28th Oct., from Marseilles to Hong Kong: Mr. J. Mackay.

Per str. 6th Nov., from Marseilles to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Vischer.

Per str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith. To Shanghai: Mr. Ernest Saton.

Per str. 20th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gore Booth.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The news by this mail indicates that our relations with Japan are still of a very unsatisfactory character. A merchant residing in Yokuhama has been attacked in his office by seven two-sworded officials, who were accompanied by a number of coolies. This attack is said to have arisen from an attempt to circumvent a refractory Japanese debtor by obtaining payment in kind through the medium of a third party who bought silk from the native debtor, referring him for payment to his foreign creditor, into whose godown the silk was conveyed. In a few hours the native's friends and coolies attacked the foreigner, pinioned him, and took back the silk. Another merchant's godown was entered in open day, and some copper, about which there was a dispute as to price, was forcibly taken away. That acts like these are performed without the connivance of the authorities, no one will believe who is at all conversant with the system of Government espionage current in Japan.

At the same time we learn that the Governor of Kanagawa has endeavoured to dissuade Mr. Alcock from taking his proposed journey overland from Nagasaki to Yedo. Evidently the old plan of endeavouring to intimidate the foreigners, and thus eventually inducing them to leave the country, is being tried once more. If, at this critical juncture, our Consul or our merchants show any signs of wavering or fear, British commerce in Japan will suffer a shock from which it may take years to recover. It will be seen that these accounts do not warrant the startling telegram which was received by way of Malta a few days since.

We have before us the first number of *The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser*, which appeared on June 22, and is to be "the official organ of all notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Consulate-General, and Consulates in Japan." We are heartily glad that a want which has for some time been felt, is now to be supplied, and, judging from the first issue, we have every reason to believe that the paper will be ably conducted. The editor states that in the management of the journal he shall aim at something more than his unassuming title would lead us to expect, and shall endeavour, while giving information respecting shipping and foreign trade, to afford interesting and original information with regard to the marvellous country so lately opened to our enterprise. If such information be accurate, we believe that this *Nagasaki Advertiser* will find a number of readers in England as well as in Japan.* With reference to a proposed Chamber of Commerce, the journal has the following:—

"We have much pleasure in noticing that on the 8th inst., at a meeting held at the offices of Messrs. Arnold and Co., many of the principal merchants and commission agents constituted themselves into a Chamber for the regulation of the practice and the protection of the interests of the commerce of this port. We regret that we have not space for a full report of the proceedings, and can only now notice that, after a resolution declaratory of the formation of the Chamber, Messrs. Alt, Arnold

* Copies of *The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser* can be at our office.

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(chairman), and Glover were appointed a committee of general management for the first year. We are informed at a subsequent meeting the committee were instructed to notify the formation of the Chamber to the Consuls of the Treaty Powers, with a view to obtaining their recognition of it; and also that they should communicate to the Governor of Nagasaki, explaining to him its objects; amongst the most important of which would be co-operation with the native authorities in the suppression of illegal traffic and abuse of Treaty privileges."

The paper also informs us that a club, to consist of twenty members, has been established at Nagasaki under the presidency of J. Loureiro, Esq. There can be no doubt that such an institution is much needed at the port, and will tend to remove, in a great measure, the isolation of our merchants there.

The subjoined intelligence, with reference to the launch of a European vessel, will also interest our readers:—

"In a few days we expect to witness the launch of the first European vessel built in Japan. Mr. J. Mitchell, of the Aberdeen yards, has now nearly completed the building of a schooner-yacht, of about twenty tons measurement, to the order of W. J. Alt, Esq., with which we have heard many of the cognoscenti in such matters express their high approval. Mr. Mitchell, who has only commenced business within the last three months, has already upon the stocks (besides the little vessel above alluded to) two of a much larger measurement. We hope they will prove to be the first of a long line of successors."

CHINA.

PEKING.

There are no signs of the Emperor's return to the capital, and it is reported that he is building at Zehol. There seems to be but little doubt of his being in very bad health, and but a short time since it was even whispered among the Chinese that he was dead, but this was subsequently contradicted.

Foreigners are yet unable to enter Peking, except in the case of those who have been fortunate enough to secure the friendly services of some great man at Court. It is to be hoped this state of things will not long continue, but will speedily alter for the better; for the freer and more constant our intercourse with the Celestials, the sooner will our political and commercial relations with them be placed on a firm and secure footing—but it may have been wise in Mr. Bruce to show some conciliation at first to the Chinese.

TIEN-TSIN.

The latest news from this port is to the 24th June. In a commercial point of view, reports are unfavourable, but there is every prospect of a brisk trade springing up. The traders had departed for the interior, and were not expected to return till August.

The Imperial forces, under Shing-pao, are said to have inflicted a severe defeat upon the Rebels, and to have checked their advance northwards. Great anxiety is expressed by the Imperialists that the foreign troops should remain at Tien-tsin.

The vessels in port are:—At Tien-tsin: Nankin, Crystal, Rouma. At Taku and Roads: Fawn, Wilhelm, Cordouan, Imogen, Theodore, Julie, C. E. Tilton, Harriet Armitage, Gemini, Borderer, Alma, Wanderer, Tien-tsin, Argus, Felix, Miranda, Lanrick, Ballarat, Chusan, Egean. These latter lie about ten miles from the Forts, and find considerable difficulty in landing their cargoes, the boats not being willing to come out. The charge for lighterage is also very high, as much as 480 cash per picul being paid.

In some instances the owners and captains of ships have had to bear heavy losses, in consequence of having signed bills of lading at Shanghai for goods to be delivered at Tien-tsin, and on the arrival of the vessel at the bar, even sometimes if only fifteen or twenty tons, it has been impossible to pass it, as there are times when they cannot be communicated with for three or four days, and they have in such cases to pay $2 to $2½ per ton to boat the cargo up the river.

The heat is described as excessive. The thermometer stands one hundred and forty in the sun and one hundred and two in the shade. When the weather is wet all is mud—when dry, all is dust. Fires were very frequent, and foreign residents were much alarmed for the safety of their stores. The people continued civil, but the feeling was that upon the withdrawal of the troops the mandarins would be troublesome.

We observe that Mr. Mongan has issued a notification, under date June 10, that he has arranged with his Excellency the Superintendent of Trade for the three Northern ports, with a view to the convenience of merchants, that such vessels as remain at Taku for the unlading and lading of cargo may hand in their papers and manifests to the Customs officers here stationed, whereupon they will receive the "Discharge Permit."

The Prussian embassy was still at Tien-tsin, at the date of our advices, but it was expected to make a move towards Peking in a few days.

THE YANG-TSE KIANG.

Dates from Hankow are to the 25th June. It is said that the Rebels are approaching nearer to the city. The siege of Chinkiang has at last been raised, and the insurgents (about 15,000 strong) are nowhere to be seen in the neighbourhood. They began to relinquish their operations about the 5th June, and for a few days after that, a few straggling bands could be seen about the country making their usual display of gaudy banners, occasionally advancing towards the place, and again retiring, probably with a view of deceiving the Imperialists while the main body of them got off clear. They kept up this kind of diversion for a few days and then entirely disappeared, and all alarm on their account has now ceased. It is said the Imperialists mustered 18,000 or 20,000 men, of whom 6,000 were Tartars, and could easily, had they exhibited but ordinary courage, have dispersed their besiegers.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Roberts, the American Baptist Missionary, who resides with the Rebels, to the Editor of the *China Mail*:—

Nanking, May 23, 1861.

Sir,—I have just learned that one of your local neighbouring papers has been slandering, as usual, the only missionary in Nanking; stating that he keeps a parcel of girl servants to wait on him, insinuating that more than likely he uses them in more ways than for mere ordinary servants. If the information be correctly reported, it is an unmitigated slander, without the shadow of foundation, as can be proved by various missionaries who have called on him at various times, and one continued with him for more than a month. Excepting that portion of the mansion occupied by Teen Wang and his family, all females are strictly prohibited the premises. One was brought in by a native teacher—his own little daughter, ten or twelve years old; and as soon as the information got out the head manager of the premises came and hurried her off, not allowing her time to eat her breakfast. It is true that Teen Wang uses girls as personal servants, but with five wives of his own there is not much occasion, notwithstanding, to insinuate any uncleanness in his case other than that of polygamy. But as to prostitution or concubinage, I presume that such is not allowed in this city; I have never heard of anything of the kind here, and suppose that such a practice openly known would be the most direct road to decapitation. In this respect, and its cognates, *i.e.* gambling, opium-smoking, fortune telling, and priestcraft, including idolatry, this city may justly be esteemed the wonder of the world, having excluded and purged out the whole. There may be secret exceptions, but the public and general course of things runs in this uncommonly pure and extraordinary channel, for which Teen Wang should have due credit, whatever else may be his faults and failings. And however objectionable polygamy may be, it is certainly less objectionable than the other course of uncleanness, prostitution, and concubinage, practised by some of the citizens of more enlightened nations, who would feign take many exceptions at the polygamy of Teen Wang and his people. While we make no apology for this, we deeply deplore that, and must conclude that polygamy is the lesser evil of the two. The one *may* land the transgressor in hell, if he perseveres in it; the other will *certainly* do so! And what an *eternity!* for "one morsel of meat" to sell one's hope of heaven.

I see from the local papers the current has turned against the revolutionists—nor am I going to become their apologist. Suffice it to say, few subjects have but one phase, and hence I propose turning this over a little and looking at another side. We mortals, and editors, too, are quite liable to extremes. One day commending above measure, and again censuring below demerit. But for a solution of this subject we must analyse its parts a little, and look higher than to broken heads and burning cities for our explanation on the other tack. A revolution, and especially civil war, is and must be always unpleasant to the common people. But do not editors admit, as well as missionaries, that there is a higher power that rules among the nations? and, if so, the one who wrote this article before me must admit that God has not been an idle spectator of the Teen Wang movement, that it has not all happened so; for he has said, "the nation and kingdom that will not serve me shall perish." Has not China been tested long enough, and proved by their practice for thousands of years that they "will not serve" Christ, the Lord? Did not the Canaanites, when they had filled up their iniquity, perish by Joshua, as effectually as these are now perishing, and more so? And what a hue and cry the editors of that day might have raised against Joshua, about the cruelty of his course, his injury to commerce, and a thousand other faults. But we excuse the matter, because it was the appointment of Jehovah that he should exterminate the nations of that land—men, women, and children, and destroy their idols, and introduce a new religion. And how do we know but what the appointment is from the same high authority in this case? It is claimed to be, and the above text seems to favour the idea. And in fact would it not be better in the highest sense of the word for half the nation to be exterminated, than to go on as they have been doing, if the other half would thereby learn righteousness? But the editor says their religion is worse than none. Whatever their religion is in itself, there is one stubborn fact, that the missionary here preaches, sings, and prays publicly and daily to large congregations in the streets, in the city and outside of the city, wherever he pleases, no man forbidding him. Mr. Editor, could this have been done ten years ago? You know it could not. Then is not this one of the triumphs of this religion, that the people may have the gospel, the means of grace, and attain to the hope of glory? Again, perhaps there are few cities in the world—none I presume—so uniformly moral as this. And is not this to be credited to their religion, if not to what other account? And there are fewer obstacles in the way of the whole community (excepting the case of polygamy) becoming truly religious, converted, and saved, than in any city or community I ever lived in or read of, considering the size of the place. All the stubborn difficulties in Canton to making and maintaining a pure church, such as are bred in the bones and interwoven in the very souls of the people, like

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fornication, opium-smoking, idolatry, gambling, and fortune-telling, are here effectually excluded, so far as publicly known; leaving the people apparently ready prepared for the Lord. And is not this a triumph above human nature, justly to be attributed to their religion? Ay, and exceeding the effects of our own religion on the foreign community generally in the place where this paper was printed!

With these data on which to predicate an opinion, I must conclude that their religion places them far in advance of the Imperialists, and, in fact, rather in advance, in a moral sense, of that part of our foreign community who walk after the flesh, fulfilling its lusts, without any conscientious scruples or God-fearing restraints.

But as to talking about manufactories, commerce, and the like, before they have any treaties, and while they are fighting for their very existence, it is simply talking nonsense; nothing of the like could be expected for some time yet. And as to their devastation and cruelty, you will find it little better in any city where the commander allows it sacked, however religious he may be himself. And as to calling Teen Wang and Chung Wang by ugly names, such as "one is a powerless dreamer," and the other "a sensual, ruthless brigand," this amounts to no argument at all, but rather shows spitefulness than otherwise. "Give a dog (a king) a bad name and hang him." These are revolutionists, and do what other revolutionists would most likely do under like circumstances. They are both kings, and shrewd, intelligent men, at the top of their class. I know them well, for I have lived in both their mansions, and can testify that they may be justly esteemed gentlemen.

As writing does but little good in this case *pro* or *con*, I would recommend that the method of prayer be tried, which "moves the hand that moves the world," by editors and all others who feel an interest in the welfare of this nation.

I have not criticised this paper before me quite enough yet. The editor says, "All despotisms are bad enough, but the present insurgent movement, should it prove successful, will be not only an ordinary, but a religious despotism." Sad—sad, but not so bad but it might be worse! But this reads mightily like special pleading against the revolutionists. His meaning is not clear, but if he means anything like just censure, he means that religious toleration will not be allowed. And, if so, he is surely begging the question, and anticipating a woful condition, for which he has not the shadow of foundation. The fact is that, when his religious instructor from Canton arrived last October, Teen Wang immediately sent him word, by the Prime Minister, Kow Wang, that he was not only at liberty to preach and invite his own brethren, thebaptists, to come and help him, but that he appointed him No. 1, to take the superintendence and management of this "religious despotism;" to which he readily consented, and united with Chung Wang in availing himself of so favourable an opportunity to extend as wide a religious toleration to all nations and denominations as the newspapers would circulate. Afterwards, at his solicitation (with others), a written document was issued from the throne, by the young prince with his father's seal, giving free religious toleration to all, both Protestants and Catholics; a translation of which the paper before me published. Then why does he talk about a "religious despotism?" He must mean a despotism in religious matters, or else he does the revolutionists an exceeding injustice. And on what grounds does he charge them with religious depotism? Has Teen Wang committed any overt act interdicting the free toleration granted by his son, the young Prince? He can point to none—none has been committed, nor likely to be. For the editor knows very well that the English and French would not allow such after having whipped it out of the imperialists, were these to attempt "religious despotism," at which all christendom would say—Amen; but not to an interference with their revolutionary movements, while in the ordinary course of such affairs it would only make bad worse. Let neutrality prevail among foreign nations with regard to this, and He who rules over all will ultimately manage this matter according to his own judgment.

SHANGHAI.

From Shanghai we learn that several valuable silk cargoes have been plundered by people supposed to belong to the insurgent party. Gunboats have been sent to obtain restitution, and to enforce respect to all merchandise for the future. The endeavour is stated to have proved successful.

Kin-hwa, a city two or three days journey from Ningpo, has fallen into the hands of the Rebels; and another city, La-kee, close to Kin-hwa, is reported also to have fallen.

The Americans at Shanghai have established a private police, since the peace of their quarter has been much broken of late by quarrels, the very refuse of the foreign population drifting in that direction.

From the *China Mail* of the 12th ult., we extract the following:—

"Chapoo was visited by H.B.M.'s Consul on the 7th of last month; he called there with the *Encounter* on his way from Shanghai. Reports state that the desolation and misery of the place defy all description of belief; the suburbs are a mass of ruins, not a soul to be seen. The city is like a city of the dead, with a few ruffianly scoundrels, calling themselves Rebels, prowling about and ruling over the few wretches who were unable to flee at their approach. Altogether, the scene is described as one not easily forgotten when once seen. The party in the *Encounter* are said to have had a long interview with the Rebel chief, to whom the Admiral's letter was delivered. In that letter the Rebels were informed that they would not be allowed to take Ningpo, or even to approach within two days' march of the city. The fact is that Ningpo, like Shanghai, is so mixed up with our own interest, that we should suffer materially if we allowed the city to fall and to be the scene of anarchy, confusion, and bloodshed."

The Rebels who plundered the silk *en route* from the silk districts, as stated in the last advices, have been brought to their senses. Roderic Dhu paid them a visit in the gunboat *Flamer*, and made them return the whole of the plunder. At first they were slightly inclined to "bounce," but the sight of the big gun and the exhibition of a bold front, soon brought them on their knees. The most important feature in this intelligence is the fact, that gunboats are enabled to approach the very confines of the silk districts, and it is confidently hoped that the passage will in future be kept clear by their instrumentality.

The *Fire Dart* and *Governor-General* had both arrived back from Hankow. It is reported that a very large quantity of native produce is waiting shipment at Hankow. Both the abovenamed steamers were being hurried back; the *Chusan* and the *Fernandes* being also laid on. The country below Hankow was still flooded, and the current ran down the Yang-tsze as strong as ever. On the last trip the *Governor-General* lost three anchors, and broke her hawse pipes.

The will of Tienwang was found at Ningpo during the late visit of H.M.S *Encounter*, and a strange document it is. We can only find space to transcribe a portion of it. After the opening paragraphs, stating to whom the will is addressed, it runs on as follows:—

The Dynasty of Taiping shall endure for myriads of myriads of years. Foreign affairs shall be regulated by the Director, and the Consuls of the Dependant States shall deal justly with him. The Title of the Consuls shall vary with their State. All States are under the Father and Elder Brother, obeying the dictates of the Three Treaties.

Walking in the way of our Three Treaties. The First Treaty is the Reverence of God and Mutual Love. The Second is the Worship of God and Mutual Intercourse. The Third is the Reverence of God and giving no aid to the "Imps." The Offices of the Capital and elsewhere are hereditary.

Also we give notice that the Title of the Consuls will vary as the name of their States, thus:—The seal of the English Consul will run "*M* or *N*, English Consul, Foreign Director, Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace." The seal of the American Consul—"*M* or *N*, American Consul, Foreign Director and Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdon of Universal Peace." Of the French Consul—"*M* or *N*, French Consul, Foreign Director and Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace." Of the Russian Consul—"*M* or *N*, Russian Consul, Foreign Director and Chamberlain of the Court of the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace;" of the Turkish Consul [the same]; of the Austrian Consul [the same]; of the Prussian Consul [the same]; of the Japanese Consul [the same]; of the Swedish Consul [the same]; and the seals of all the other Consuls of the various States will run the same way. Thus the whole world will be at peace. Harmony and benevolence will prevail among men, all forming one family with the elder brother and us. Putting off their innate sin. Obtaining eternal life. Attaining to Heaven.

SWATOW.

Mr. Consul Caine has returned from his tour up the river, without however accomplishing the object of his visit. The gunboat went up within seven miles of Chau-chau-fu, and could ascend no higher, though up to that point it was found that even much larger vessels than the gunboat could go easily and safely, and by the destruction of a stone bridge the gunboat could approach much nearer to the city. Mr. Caine and a small party walked four or five miles till they arrived within sight of the city, but they were prevented from advancing further in that direction. The excitement and rage that prevailed in the city were terrific, when it was found that foreigners were actually about to enter it. The Taou-tai was indeed favourably inclined towards them, and not only provided a house for the entertainment of the visitors, but sent chairs out of the gates of the town to bring them to their destination. But the chairs were seized by the enraged populace and torn into fragments, and the house which had been provided for their entertainment was levelled to the ground. The people rose *en masse* to prevent the Taou-tai's good purpose being carried into effect. The latter official was powerless, and informed the Consul that he could not protect him if he came to the city. The Consul, being without any sufficient force at hand to proceed on his journey with prudence, had no other course before him than to retire in season. We see what disposition there is in Chau-chau-fu to observe the Treaty stipulation. The Admiral will need to make more effectual provision for putting Mr. Cairne into the city: people need to feel an irresistible force. The party that proceeded up the river on this expedition, found a beautiful and fertile country inhabited by a dense population.

HONG KONG.

An ordinance has been framed for the estimated expenditure of 1862, amounting to £68,100, which is to be disbursed as follows:—Civil Establishments: The Governor, £50; Colonial Secretary, £337. 10s.; Colonial Treasurer, £383; Auditor-General, £1,330; Clerk of Councils, £15; Surveyor-General, £1,640. 15s.; Postmaster-General, £1,872. 10s.; Registrar-General, £739. 10s.; Harbour Master and Emigration Officer, £1,280; Police and Lighting Rate Collector, £712. 10s.

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Judicial establishment, £765; ecclesiastical establishment, £145. 17s.; educational establishment, £1,520; medical establishment, £2,740; Chief Magistrate, £1,096; police, £15,886; gaols, £4,635; pensions, retired allowances, and gratuities, £2,500; charitable allowances, £100; works and buildings, £13,500; roads, streets, and bridges, £16,500; miscellaneous services, £50; special expenses, &c., £300—total, £68,098. 12s.

The following is the reply of Mr. Bruce to the merchants in China on the subject of the Canton claims. In another column it will be seen that these claims have been admitted by Her Majesty's Government:—

PEKING, June 14, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your memorial, urging a speedy settlement of the claims arising out of the losses suffered by H.M.'s subjects at Canton. I have already brought under the notice of H.M.'s Government the very complicated subject, and to obviate delay I have proposed a scheme for paying off in the first instance the claims arising out of actual loss in property and goods on the basis of the investigation made by Mr. Alcock. But I am unable to proceed to any distribution of the funds received until H.M.'s Government decides whether the whole or a fixed proportion of the accruing receipts on account of indemnity are to be applied in satisfaction of the Canton claims. Admitting the interest will be given so far as the fund of 2,000,000 (two millions) of taels extend, it will be evident to you that the amount of money disposable under this head will depend on the decision come to with reference to the large class of claims which may be designated as consequential and speculative damages in contradistinction to actual loss. It may be of use to you to know, that, as far as I am informed, H.M.'s Government consider that the receipts on account of indemnity should be applied as they come in—partly in satisfaction of the Canton claim, and partly in payment of war expenses.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am happy to state that I see reasonable ground for anticipating that our intercourse with the high officials of China will lead to a better understanding between the two nations than has hitherto existed.—I have the honour to be your most obedient, humble servant, (Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

To Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and others.

Mr. Robert Swinhoe, of the Consulate at Amoy, has writ te to the Zoological Society, stating that he is doing his utmost to procure for the gardens several Japanese and Formosan deer, and says:—"If the Zoological Society will remunerate the masters of the vessels for the conveyance of live deer, I dare say I can manage to defray all expenses here in procuring the animals."

At Pok-foo-lum, about three miles from Hong Kong, the ground is being prepared for building. Consequent, it is supposed, upon the necessary excavations, the health of the native labourers has suffered severely, and the proportion of deaths among those employed has been astonishing. It is supposed that the ground has never before been broken, and that, as in the case of the early days of Hong Kong, the first disturbance of soil has been attended by noxious exhalations.

The sales of Government land at Hong Kong during four days have realised by premiums the sum of $180,000, and they add to the revenue of the colony a permanent rental of $17,000. The *China Mail* speaks in strong language against the impolicy of some of these sales, as blocking up spots of ground which were invaluable in the most crowded parts of the Chinese town as breathing spaces, and points of advantage in cases of fire.

The *Acorn* will proceed to Shanghai shortly, to be there used for a variety of purposes—one especially, namely a Post-office. Quarters are now being prepared in the after part of the vessel for the Clerks, &c.

CANTON.

We are constantly observing complaints in the China papers of the annoyances and expenses entailed upon merchants in consequence of the new Customs regulations, but we have hitherto refrained from giving any opinion on the subject, from the extreme difficulty we have felt in arriving at the truth, since no counter statements have been put forth by the Custom-house officials. One case, however, has come to our knowledge so obviously unjust, that it inclines us to believe that there is some truth in the reiterated complaints of the writers to whom we have referred.

Two hundred bales of silk were some time since forwarded to England from Canton, and on being found in some respects defective, they were re-shipped for China. On arriving there, the Custom House official at Canton not only refused to allow the drawback, but actually insisted on an *import* duty. An act so unreasonable, vexatious, and injurious to commerce requires to be explained, and, if possible, justified. The Merchants of China have a right to expect that, since they have to put up with vexatious delays not customary under the old system, they should be at least protected from such ignorance as here displayed. We have always been of opinion that the Foreign Inspectorate should be productive of much good, and an improved *regime*, if properly administered.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

The *Burdeos y Havana*, from Liverpool, arrived 29th June. The actual sales of goods have been very small, nearly the whole of those now reported having been made some time ago "to arrive." As further receipts of goods are not expected for upwards of a month, both importers and dealers may have time to clear off a portion of their heavy stocks, though the present time, being the wet season, is by no means the most favourable for effecting sales. The *Philippine*, from Grangemouth, brought coals and machinery for Government, and the Swedish brig *Hilda Charlotte*, from Boston, takes the greater part of her cargo to Hong Kong. The quotations for produce continue much as before, though the sterling cost is considerably lessened by a further decline in the rate of exchange and also of freights, which are likely to be still lower. The exports of the last six months show a considerable increase in most of the principal articles of produce, but unless the advices prove much more favourable than can at present be reasonably expected, shipments should materially fall off during the remainder of the year.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The *Singapore Free Press* gives the following account of Sir James Brooke. This intelligence reached us after our leading article on Borneo was written:—

The Sarawak flotilla arrived off the Muka river on the 20th June, and Pangeran Dipah and Seriff Masahore immediately surrendered. The latter had held a final council, the evening before, with his chief adherents, Talip and Sawing (the murderers of Messrs. Fox and Steele), who forthwith made their escape up country and have not since been heard of. The people were starved and worn out, and the majority were looking to the arrival of the Sarawak forces as the means of delivering them from the very wretched life they had been leading for a long time past. Some of the more desperate men, headed by Pangeran Kahar, talked loudly of resistance, but pride yielded to necessity, and they accepted the terms offered—life and property at a distance.

A few days afterwards the Sarawak forces took possession of the fort, which will be held until matters are finally adjusted between the Sultan of Brunei and the Rajah of Sarawak, respecting the future government of that part of the country. Sir James Brooke will remain for the present at Muka, to introduce order and good government, a task that will be by no means an easy one, if we may judge from the description given in a letter from the scene:—"This place is an Augean stable of slavery and corruption, and some river or other of sweet waters must be turned through it."

As soon as order was re-established the people began collecting sago, and there was every prospect of a brisk and increasing trade. At Sarawak, on receipt of the news of the bloodless victory, a salute was fired; within forty-eight hours one prahu had cleared for Muka, and numbers were preparing to follow. The greatest activity prevailed, so that in a short time it is to be hoped the past may be in a manner retrieved, and the prosperity of the coasting trade ensured.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

REPAIR OF THE SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA CABLE.

The Dutch screw steamer *Draak* started with six and three-quarter miles of new deep sea cable on board, intended to repair the cable in the Straits of Banka. The examination of the cable was commenced with that part between one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and seventy-nine miles from Batavia, lying to the south of Lucipara, and which was laid in a W.N.W. direction, it being proposed to splice on the new six and three-quarter mile cable, and to lay it further to the N.W. in a depth of two fathoms. On taking up this three and a quarter miles of cable it was found that where it lay the bottom consisted of blue and soft mud, like that on the east coast of Sumatra, and that the cable in this mud was not encrusted with shells, but remained clean and undamaged and as good as new.

After this examination the *Draak* returned to Batavia in order to repair the ruptures in the cable near that place. From the mouth of Muara baru, where the shore end of the cable is situated, to a distance of about forty miles from Batavia, W.S.W. of Pulo Katok, the number of breaks were not less than twenty, the repairs of which occupied a long time. It is noticeable that all these breaks were found in the deep sea cable, while the whole line from the south of the Agnita islands to the south of Middleburg and Amsterdam, where the shore end cable lies, was not damaged in a single place. Of the deep sea cable, which was under-run for a length of forty miles, it was found in some places that the iron wire

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covering had wholly disappeared, while in others it had become very thin. It is reported that the line will be again in working order.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

An interesting account of Bankok has reached us, of which we shall avail ourselves in our next number.

The *Prince Charlie*, which had just commenced loading at Penang for London, was burnt and sunk at her anchorage. She had on board a small quantity of cargo.

Her Majesty's steamer *Charybdis*, Captain Keane, proceeded to Labuan on the 16th July, having on board Mr. Callaghan, who has been appointed to administer the government of that colony during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Edwardes. In noticing the appointment of this gentleman, the Hong Kong *Daily Press* writes :—

Our readers will please bear in mind that when Mr. Callaghan was appointed Chief Magistrate of this colony, the situation had been vacant for nearly two years. When the Duke of Newcastle was absent in America with the Prince of Wales, Mr. Callaghan received an intimation from Mr. Fortescue, one of the Secretaries at the Colonial office, to the effect that the Secretaryship of this colony was at his disposal. As Louis Napoleon consented to accept of Savoy and Nice, so did Mr. Callaghan accept this appointment. In the course of a week or two, however, Mr. Fortescue again sent for Mr. Callaghan, and stated that he had made a mistake—it being the appointment of Chief Magistrate, not of Secretary that was vacant. Mr. Callaghan felt aggrieved—he had to be mollified. All sorts of promises were made to him in case the situation did not suit him, and the sequel will show that these promises have been performed. . . . We really do not think he did a fortnight's work all the time he was here. The injury he did from neglect of duty is incalculable. He clearly wrote Sergeant Deasy to say the work was too hard "intirely," for out came on appointment to the Governorship of Labuan. The pay was, however, mall—say £800 per annum. An attempt was made to obtain for him he Consul-Generalship of Borneo, and the Consulate of Sarawak, but those situations being in the gift of the Foreign-office, the scheme failed.

What was to be done for Sergeant Deasy's pet? A lucky thought—let him go to Labuan on leave, and draw half his Hong Kong salary. And although he had been "on leave" almost ever since he came here, insomuch that the Governor very reluctantly granted him permission to go to Japan, still his leave has been extended, and he draws half-pay.

As far as the pecuniary part of the transaction is concerned we would say nothing, except for the principle of the thing,—for we declare £600 per annum is cheap to be rid of such a perfectly useless officer.

The *Daily Press* adds that Mr. Callaghan's commission is certainly signed by the Queen, but the writer asks, and his query demands a reply, how it comes to pass that the Governor of Labuan can draw half the pay of Chief Magistrate at Hong Kong?

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BOWKER—On the 18th inst., at Ash Lawn, Hope, Eccles, near Manchester, the wife of C. H. Bowker, of a son.

CHITTY—On the 22nd inst., the wife of Thompson Chitty, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

DANVERS—On the 21st inst, at 29, St. Stephens-road, Westbourne-park, the wife of Frederick Charles Danvers, Esq., of a son.

DAVIDSON—At Thomson's Road, Singapore, on the 17th July, the wife of James David son, Esq., of a daughter.

FELLOWES—On the 16th inst., at 7, Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of C. William A. Fellowes, R.N., of a daughter.

FRASER—On the 15th inst., at 23, Oxford-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Lewis Fraser, Esq., of a daughter.

GITTINS—On the 9th inst., at East Moulsey, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Gittins, Esq., of a son.

HAZELAND—On the 25th June, at Hong Kong, the wife of F. J. Hazeland, Esq., Crown Solicitor, of a son.

MILTON—On the 22nd inst., at 61, Ashburnham-grove, Greenwich, Charlotte, the wife of Capt. J. Grigg Milton, of a daughter.

RANGEL—On the 15th inst., at 13, Lansdown-crescent, Notting-hill, the wife of F. A. Rangel, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CONSTABLE—HELDER.—On the 13th inst., at Christ Church, St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Francis Helder, Commander Charles Golding Constable, H.M.I.N., son of the late John Constable, Esq., R.A., to Caroline Susanna, daughter of William Helder, Esq., of Howley-place, Maida-hill.

GOOCH—BRODIE.—On the 15th inst., at St. John's Church, Angel-town, Brixton, by the Rev. H. Thompson, Captain Edwin Gooch, to Mary, daughter of the late David Brodie, Esq.

MONTIGNY—MONTIGNY.—On the 18th July, at the Church of Notre Dame de Chaillot, Paris, Remi de Montigny, Esq., of London, to Nina Helène Caroline, elder daughter of Monsieur C. de Montigny, Consul-General for France in China.

RIDLEY—KENT.—On the 13th inst., at Hampton, Middlesex, by the Rev. Edward Johnstone, vicar, Samuel Edwin, only son of Samuel William Ridley, Esq., of Barossa Lodge, Islington, to Nona Jackson, daughter of Francis J. Kent, Esq., of Castle House, Hampton.

SCHMIDT—MONTIGNY.—On the 18th July, at the Church of Notre Dame de Chaillot, Paris, Edward Schmidt, Esq., of Shanghai, to Blanche Marie Victorine, younger daughter of Monsieur C. de Montigny, Consul-General for France in China.

DEATHS.

ATCHISON.—At Singapore, on the 18th July, Frederick Selwyn, the infant son of John S. Atchison, Esq.

FARBRIDGE—On the 15th inst., in the Albany-road, Camberwell, Robert Farbridge, Esq., aged 89.

GARDNER—On the 20th inst., at his residence, 20, Notting-hill-square, Henry Thomas Gardner, Esq., of 453, Strand, aged 44.

HAVELOCK—On the 15th inst., at Edmonston, Biggar, N.B., of acute diphtheria, Honoria, youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, aged 20.

MONTLEART—On the 7th inst., at Paris, Louisa Catherine Princess de Montleart, daughter of the late Gen. Sir William Keir Grant.

SANTOS—On the 16th June, at Macao, Mrs. Maria dos Santos, aged 71. R.I.P.

WILSON—On the 24th July, at Brighton, Mrs. Elizabeth Dent, daughter of the late Henry Wilson, of Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 86.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—TEA.—Black: The only settlements during the fortnight have been 900 chests of common descriptions of Congou at Tls. 18 to 23 and 300 chests of low Flowery Pekoe at Tls. 22½. Settlements to date amount to 80,350 chests, against 276,100 chests at the same period last season. Stock about 4,000 chests of common and spurious Congous and 1,000 chests Flowery Pekoes. Small settlements of the new season's Oopacks have been made at Hankow at Tls. 20 to 24 short price, costing probably 1s. 9d. to 2s. laid down in England. These rates must be considered high, and it is a matter for regret that buyers have consented to pay such prices. The really first-class teas of the district are said to have been sent to Canton, but it is believed that an ample proportion of the second and third crop will go to Hankow. Greens: There is little to report, no settlements of quotable extent have been made here, and the Ningpo market is still in the hands of a few buyers for America, who continue to pay extreme rates. Settlements for the fortnight: China tea, 8,400 half-chests—Japan tea, 1,000 half-chests; to date, 150,000 half-chests and 61,400 packages respectively, against a total of 443,000 packages at the close of last season.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—Supplies have continued to come forward steadily. The unsatisfactory nature of the London advices of the 10th May, and the alarming intelligence from the United States, have combined to make buyers more chary lately, and rates tend downwards. Two vessels to London and one to Australia form all the exports for the fortnight. The settlements during the same period are reported as under:—Congous, 17,000 chests and 15,000 half-chests at 9 to 13 taels for dusty to ordinary; 14 to 18 taels mixed leaf; 19 to 22 taels for best middling to middling; 23 to 27 taels for medium to second-class Kaisow; and 28 to 31½ taels for first-class ditto. Souchongs—2,300 chests at 21 to 34 taels for medium to fine.

AMOY.—The market continued closed until the 4th inst., when 1,730 half-chests of Contract Plain Orange Pekoe were settled at $13.25 to $15.00, short price for common to good common quality. But little has been done since, and settlements amount to only 1,890 half-chests at the above-mentioned prices.

CANTON.—About sixty chops of the new Oonams and Oopacks have arrived down. The former are a little inferior to last season, whilst the latter are deemed superior. Foreigners evinced much anxiety to purchase these teas, and although a concerted movement was attempted, still it soon yielded to the usual combined action of the teamen. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as follows:—Congous, 23 chops fine Oonams and Oopacks at 28½ to 35½ taels (being about one tael all round less than last year's rates) 2,500 half-chests. Canton made at 18 to 20 taels. Scented, Teas, 15,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 24½ to 31 taels, and 2,000 boxes Caper at 25 to 30 taels.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai.—There have been large arrivals of new silk, purchased at high prices in the interior, and the demands of the dealers were consequently too high to lead to much business in this market in face of the unfavourable news from America. The actual sales which have taken place may be estimated at about 150 bales of new silk, and the arrivals on foreigners' account at nearly 750 bales, in addition to which some 600 bales old silk have found buyers, making a total settlement for the fortnight of 1,500 bales. The quality of the new crop has been injured by too hasty gathering and damp weather, and is inferior in colour and more or less foul and mixed. The prices given below must be considered nominal, the actual settlements of new silk being so trifling:—Tsatlees, No. 3, Tls. 400 to 420 per picul; 4, Tls. 375 to 395 per picul; 5 and com., Tls. 350 to 370 per picul. Yuenfa, No. 1, Tls. 380 to 400 per picul; 2, Tls. 350 to 370 per picul; 3, Tls. 310 to 330 per picul; 4 and com., Tls. 280 to 300 per picul. Taysaams, No. 1, Tls. 360 to 370 per picul; 2, Tls. 320 to 340 per picul; 3, Tls. 290 to 300 per picul; 4, 5, and com., Tls. 250 to 270 per picul; Hongchow Tsatlee, Tls. 350 to 370 per picul; Sewhings, Tls. 260 to 320 per picul; Laeyongs, Tls. 240 to 260 per picul; Throwns, Tls, 300 to 360 per picul.

CANTON.—Settlements for India have been made to a considerable extent, and little remains of the first crop upon the market. The quotations are:—Loonkong, $410 to $420; Gowkong, $375 to $385; re-reeled Cumchook, $450 to $460. The second crop is coming to market, but proves inferior owing to heavy rains. Drugs, &c.: The following is the report upon that market:—Cassia lignea, $14 80c., stocks 2,000 pls; cassia oil, $225; stocks 100 pls.; cassia buds, $40, scarce and wanted; star anniseed, $14 50c., scarce; anniseed oil, $140, stock 200 pls. There is nothing doing in vermillion nor galls.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—Since the 27th June the only arrival from Great Britain has been the *Leichardt*. The following are the deliveries reported for the fortnight, inclusive of sales made for reshipment to the new ports. Shirtings, 48,920 pieces grey and 8,500 pieces white, slightly lower and dull; T-cloths, 11,190 pieces; Am. goods, 1,500 pieces; drills, 320 pieces Jeans, and 1,060 pieces sheetings, heavy stocks, and difficult of sale; long ells, 160 pieces; Spanish stripes, 96 pieces; camlets, 120 pieces, prices nominal, and little demand; Mangrove bark is much wanted, and the price has risen almost unprecedentedly high. Metals are in but little demand; the deliveries are, lead, 502 piculs, and iron, 1,334 piculs without change in prices.

CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight have been quite insignificant being reported as under:—Cotton yarn, 740 bales; grey shirtings 2,850 pieces; white shirtings, 250 pieces; Am. drills, 2,500 pieces; T-cloths, 500 pieces; lead, 700 piculs; quicksilver, 350 flasks; sapanwood, 769 piculs.

HONG KONG.—Since last mail arrivals have been the *Velocidade*—*Southern Cross Niphon*—and *Chaa Sze* bringing further supplies of manufactures to the already over-stocked market. The following are the sales reported:—Cotton yarn, 125 bales; no inquiry, very low prices. Shirtings grey, 6,750 pieces; rather more done, but at a reduction. White, 2,540 pieces, very limited demand. T-cloths, 9,000 pieces, sales effected with much difficulty. White and dyed fancy cottons are only saleable at very low rates. Woollens are almost totally uninquired for, and only saleable at a reduction. Metals very little in demand for any description

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PROVISIONS, &c.—The stock of articles under this heading is excessive. Good American Beef can be had in quantity at $6. Prime Pork, being in more moderate supply, is saleable at $13 to $14. Flour: Gallego and Haxall will command $9.50 for fresh, other articles are only saleable at auction, and cannot be quoted. Coals.—There is a great difference between the buying and the selling rates, and therefore there is much difficulty in giving quotations. Stocks are much reduced, and there is a fair demand. English steam afloat may be quoted $10 to $11, and Sydney $7½ to $8.

TIEN-TSIN.—Business is completely at a stand, in consequence of the notice from the Chinese Commissioner, requiring native traders to report their purchases of foreign goods to his office, in order that they may be examined and charged with a duty of 2½ per cent. before obtaining a permit to pass into the interior. The traders complain that in addition to this tax they are subject to loss in the difference of weights, to fees to obtain exemption from petty annoyances, and many other vexations. No transactions have taken place in the present states of affairs.

HANKOW.

IMPORTS.—The import market has not began to show any sign of life since the Rebels threatened the place in March last. The small shopkeepers have supplied themselves from a few native holders of old stock at the following prices for stable goods:—Grey shirtings, 5½ catty, 2 taels 6½ catty, 2.1.0. taels, 7 catty, 2.3. taels; white, 66 reed, 2.2.0. taels. T-cloth, 1.6.0. taels to 1.7.0. taels. Brocades, assorted 2.8.0. taels; white, 2.1.0. taels. Spots, assorted, 2.8.0. taels; white, 2.1.0. taels. Seaweed cut, 6 taels; long, 5 taels. Cuttlefish, 8 taels; and isinglass 32 taels per picul. The season for woollens has not commenced.

EXPORTS.—Teas have been somewhat retarded lately, owing to the presence of Rebels in the tea districts. About thirty-five chops have been seen, only six or eight of which have been offered for sale in the market. The quality is good, but the leaf has been hastily prepared; both condition and packing are excellent. Prices for first class Oopack may be quoted at 25 taels in Hankow, none offering; good second class, 23 to 24; inferior and broken leaf, 20 to 22 taels. There is nothing now on the market ready for shipment. Oil, 3 taels per tub of 75 catty; wax, 31 taels per picul; vegetable tallow, 4 taels per picul.

JAPAN.—KANAGAWA.

IMPORTS.—During the past month cash transactions in imports have been entirely confined to camlets, for which there has been a good demand but at low rates, and one sale of 6½-catty grey shirtings at $2.15. In barter we have heard of a few operations in 5½-catty grey shirtings at $2.50, in 6½-catty to $2.30, and scarlet chintz at $2.50: excepting these, all quotations are nominal.

EXPORTS.—TEA.—Recent advices from the home market having tended to curtail operations for direct shipment to England, the business of the past month has been confined to a few cash transactions in new leaf at a decline of from $2 to $3 per picul on previous rates, to fair barter business in the fine grades of the old crop. The new crop promises to be abundant, but appears to be faulty in the manipulation and insufficiently fired. Settlements for the month about 1,500 piculs. Stocks in Yokuhama about 1,000 piculs.

SILK.—During the past month our market has shown great activity, and settlements are estimated at from 1,100 to 1,200 bales; rates have still further declined, but a large portion of the business done having been in barter against imports correct quotations are not easily obtained. Quotations—Ida, Nos. 1 and 2, none; Nos. 2 and 3, $400 to $500. Mybash, Nos. 1 and 2, $460 to $480; Nos. 2 and 3, $400 to $430. Sodai, Nos. 1 and 2, none; Nos. 2 and 3, $360 to $400. Re-reeled, Nos, 1 and 2, $360 to $380; Nos. 2 and 3, $220 to $320. Cotea, $290 to $320. The total exgort of silk from 1st July, 1860, to 18th May, 1861, is as follows:—England, 1,997 bales; Shanghai, 7,982 bales; Hong Kong, 191 bales: total, 10,150 bales.

NAGASAKI.

IMPORTS.—Few cash sales have taken place during the last fortnight, but numerous barter transactions have been effected. Low cash offers made for 6½ catty grey shirtings and dyed brocades, and the former can be readily moved against various descriptions of produce.

EXPORTS.—TEA.—A few small parcels have been taken at very fair rates against imports, but for large lots of new seasons the Japanese are demanding full prices, and until these are reduced no large settlements are likely to be effected. Freights to London, £4. 10s.

SINGAPORE.—The demand for European imports generally continued very dull from the date of the last mail until recently. The improved inquiry has been principally for cotton goods suitable for Siam and Cochin China, and considerable clearances have taken place in grey shirtings, T-cloths, and yarns, at prices previously ruling. In exports transactions have been on a limited scale and generally at a slight reduction in prices.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael)	6 months sight.	6s. 2d.	6s. 2¼d. to 6s. 3d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 4¼	4 5½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6¼d.	4 to 4 7
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	4 0	4 1
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 300 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 217 to 219 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17½ dwts. B 11 taels 5c. per cent. premium, and at Hong Kong 9 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 5c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	11,238,560	36,587,197	40,435,935	90,066,160	79,644
Comparative period last season	30,312,106	27,525,466	27,722,880	85,560,452	64,163
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	28,194,897	Piculs. 1,973
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	31,720,827	1,909
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	Bales 8,468
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,650,531	5,235
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 30,543	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	34,816	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 14,419,281	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,864,801	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Sarah H. Snow, from Shanghai, June 22, to New York: Tea, 522,700 lbs.; raw silk, 2½ piculs; cassia, 80; wool, 57.

Per Beemah, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 24, to London: Tea, 1,012,600 lbs.

Per Veronica, from Foo-chow-Foo, June 26, to London: Tea, 369,200 lbs.

Per Fairy Queen, from Foo chow-Foo, July 2, to Australia: Tea, 416,000 lbs.

Per Hafis, from Macao, June 30, to Falmouth: Cassia, 1,887 piculs; anniseed oil, 158; sugar, 2,000; sweetmeats, 67 boxes; camphor, 400; Japan cassia, 308; canes, 60 mil; sundries, 249 packages.

Per Heroine, from Canton, June 27, to New York: Tea, 396,300lbs.; pongees, 1,000 pieces; raw silk, 22 piculs; vermillion, 10 boxes; fire crackers, 2,500.

Per Leontine, from Hong Kong, June 25, to Sydney: Tea, 15,000 lbs.; sugar, 3,500 piculs; China goods, 1,234 packages.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Zealandia, to London, July 1: Hemp, 8,100 piculs; sugar, 8,550; sapanwood, 200; coffee, 1,100; gum mastic, 654; cigars, 3,500 mil.; tortoise shells, 374 catties; indigo, 53 qqls.

Per Ashmore, to Liverpool, June 29: Hemp, 1,120 piculs; sugar, 8,000; sapanwood, 200.

Per Nueva Engracia, to Falmouth, June 26: Sugar, 9,020 piculs.

Per Marchioness of Londonderry, to Cork, June 22: Hemp, 3,550 piculs; sugar, 11,445; sapanwood, 300.

Per Ary Scheffa, to Melbourne, June 28: Sugar, 14,122 piculs; coffee, 145.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Norwood, to London, July 10:—Tin, 2,146 piculs; sugar, 6,248; black pepper, 4,886; white, 358; cutch, 621; tapioca, 301; gutta percha, 177; rattans, 394; buffalo hides, 294; cow do., 57; buffalo horns, 54; nutmegs, 52; mace 5; mace paste, 1; nutmeg and cassia oil, 232 bottles; green snail shells, 6,760; rum, 12,500 gallons.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Tigris, to Liverpool, July 10:—White pepper, 150 piculs; sago flour, 7,498; tin, 196; sapanwood, 84; rattans, 159; buffalo hides, 38; black pepper, 963; gutta percha, 291.

Per Canadian, to Liverpool, July 17:—Sago flour, 6,313 piculs; pearl sago, 622; gambier, 4,463; tin, 1,044; gutta percha, 108; india-rubber, 42; black pepper, 2,580; white, 359; buffalo hides, 497; rattans, 213; cotton, 180 bales.

Per Re-union, to Bordeaux, July 17:—Gambier, 4,034 piculs; Rhio gambier, 265; indiarubber, 194; gutta percha, 31; cubebs, 129; white pepper, 297; pearl sago, 156; rattans, 307; black pepper, 3,658.

Per Lettice Catherine, to Bremen, July 18:—Tin, 82 piculs; gambier, 4,002; pepper, 2,788; white pepper, 103; cubebs, 34; rattans, 88; sapanwood, 101; cigars, 2 cases; shells, 1; sundries, 16 packages.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At Shanghai.—From Liverpool: June 25, Leichardt.

At Amoy.—From Boston: June 2, Arab.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—From London: June 28, Southern Cross; July 2, Chaa Sze. From Liverpool: June 28, Velocidale, Niphon. From Cardiff: 28, Jacoba Helena. From Newcastle: 29, Psyche. From Toulon: July 8, Talisman. From New York: June 30, Heroine; July 10, N. B. Palmer. From San Francisco: 9, Rapid.

At Manila.—From Liverpool: June 29, Burdeous. From Cadiz: 28, Concepcion. From Boston: July 2, Hilda Charlotte.

At Singapore.—From Hamburg: July 20, Saturnus.

Errata.—The Prince Alfred, reported in our last as arriving at Hong Kong from London, was in error, she should have been reported as from Bombay.

SAILED.

From Shanghai.—For New York: June 22, Sarah H. Snow.

From Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: June 22, Beemah; 26, Veronica; July 5, Banian. For Melbourne: 2, Fairy Queen.

From Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: June 29, C. S. Lemon. For Falmouth: 21, Hafis. For New York: July 5, Heroine; 6, U. S. S. John Adams.

From Manila.—For London: July 1, Zealandia. For Liverpool: June 29, Ashmore. For Cork: 22, Marchioness of Londonderry. For Falmouth: 26, Nueva Engracia.

From Singapore.—For Liverpool: July 10, Tigris; 16, Canadian. For Bordeaux: 17, Reunion.

From Penang.—For London, July 12, Norwood.

LOADING.

At Nagasaki.—For London: Antagonist.

At Shanghai.—For London: Challenger, Charlotte Ann, Jubilee, Polmaise, Sharpshooter. For New York: Union.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Georgiana, Invincible, Shakespeare, Sir W. F. Williams. For Europe: Victor Emmanuel.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: Chaa Sze, Niphon, Star of the North, Primula, Caduceus, Coleroon, Maiden Queen, Northfleet, Unrivalled, West Australian. For New York: Canvass Back. For Melbourne: Laughing Water, Seaman's Bride. For Australia: Kosmos. For San Francisco: Lotus, Sardinian.

At Manila.—For London; Ethereal. For Liverpool: Joaquina Victoria. For Falmouth: Bahia, Yarra. For Cork: Chatham. For Havre: Souvenance. For Cadiz: Concepcion. For New York: Merrimac. For Boston: Shirley. For Melbourne: Antagonist, Canton, Martaban, Sweepstakes.

At Singapore.—For London: Caroline Elizabeth. For Glasgow: Burnside. For Boston: Rocket.

At Penang.—For London: Prince Charlie, Pilgrim. For Liverpool: Troy.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At Shanghai.—To London: Tea, £4; Silk, £5. To New York: Tea, $15; Silk, $25. The business of the past fortnight has not been so active, owing to the ports of Tien-tsin and Cheefoo being fully supplied with import goods, the small demand for Japan, Amoy, and Hong Kong and the Hankow and Chinkiang trade being done by the steamers on the Yang-tsze-Kiang. Amongst the charters reported are;—Elouise, from Kanagawa to London with rags, silk, and wax at £3. 10s., with 50 lay days. The Geo. Washington and Naval Brigade also load at Kanagawa, for London, at £5. Chrysolite from here to London, at current rates.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—To London: £4 to £4 10. The Banian filled at £5, but the above may now be considered the rate.

At Amoy.—A considerable falling off in rates has been experienced during the past month. Small and moderate sized vessels are, however, still wanted at the lower rates current.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—To London: £3. 3s. to £3. 10s. To Great Britain a fair amount of business is being done, but to the United States shipments may probably nearly cease. Rice charters are again in the market, but as the crop is expected to turn out short, not so much shipping will be required. The coast trade is also smaller than was hoped for. To Tien-tsin and Shanghai the sugar trade has been seriously injured by the exactions of the Mandarins. The Chaa Sze, Unrivalled, Coleroon, Niphon, and Primula load for London at the above rates. Mischief to Continent at £3. 5s. Five vessels load for Bangkok and back at 42½c. to 50c. per picul. Bailly de Suffren and Colbert to Saigon and back at 50c. per picul. Frisia Westphalia to Shanghai $2,950 in full.

At Manila.—To London: £3 to £4. To New York: $6½ to $8. The Wild Gazelle and Gertrudis load for Liverpool. Chatham for Continent, and Ocean Pearl and Merrimac for United States at the above rates.

At Batavia.—For Continent £3. 5s. to £4. Ready employment has been found by the vessels arriving, as the number of seeking ships are very few.

At Singapore.—To London £3 to £4. A good demand is still kept up for vessels for various quarters, and all disengaged ships are soon taken up. The Caroline Elizabeth loads for London at above rates. Burnside for Glasgow at £3. 10s. dead, and £4 light freight. Amelia, to Shanghai, for $3,000, 28 lay days. The Smallwood has been sold for $12,900.

CASUALTIES.

The Marmora, Captain Lyell, which left Nagasaki for Kanagawa on he 17th June, returned into port on the afternoon of the next day, damaged. It seems that at 1 A.M. on the 18th, in consequence of a strong N.W. current, the inaccuracy of the chart, and the density of a fog. she struck on one of the small islands to the N.E. of the Grotto Group. Not being able to judge of the extent of the damage, and finding that ome of the copper at least was gone, Captain Lyell returned to harbour, where she will be immediately hove down for examination. The survey not having been yet held, the particulars of damage cannot be learnt, nor is it yet determined if she will proceed to Kanagawa as originally intended; if not the Teresa will take her place.

The Ocean Mail, from London to Hong Kong, reports having had very heavy weather near the Straits of Sunda, and that the captain had been washed overboard.

The Norno, from Newcastle N. S. W., was wrecked on the St. Augustine reef, on the 31st of March, and on the second day broke in the middle. The captain, his wife, and crew, all succeeded in reaching a small island, from whence a part of them proceeded in the long boat to Guam, which they reached on the 23rd April, and were forwarded by the Governor to Manila. His Excellency offered a high remuneration to two vessels to go for the remainder of the crew, but they would not, and it is not known what has become of them.

The Bommeleward, from Swatow to Shanghai, struck on a rock on the 30th June, about three miles from the former place. Captain Tucker has bought the wreck for $500, and as the deck can be seen at low-water will most likely succeed in lifting her.

The Danish brig Thor, while discharging her cargo in the harbour of Tanti, was capsized, and three ballast-boats which were alongside. The Sarah Lucy and a Chinese junk succeeded in raising her, after being under water three days. Everything was spoilt in the ship, and her rigging, &c., much damaged.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From Swansea to Hong Kong: July 10, Judge Shaw. From New York: Hotspur. From Kanagawa to London: June 29, James Lemon. From Shanghai: 20, Ziba. From Hong Kong to Melbourne: 20, Conflict. From Manila to London; July 5, Regina Maris. From Singapore, 6, Granville. From Continent to Batavia: July 12, Comin des Konings v.d. Hein, Hercules, Pegasus, Noach, Nederland. From Batavia to Continent: June 28, Jacobus Martinus, Alexander; July 2, Scheme; Joh. Hend. Ferdinand; 3, Cortgene. From Manila to Sydney, June 30, George Lee.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.

Actæon, surv. ship, 6
Algerine, st. gun ves., 3
Attalante, st. tender
Banterer, gunboat, 3
Bouncer, „ 3
Bustard, „ 3
Centaur, st. sloop, 6
Clown, gunboat, 3
Cockchafer, 3
Coromandel, st. tender, 6
Cowper, „
Dove, gunboat, 3
Drake, „ 3
Encounter, st. corv., 14
Firm, gunboat, 3
Flamer, „ 3
Forester, „ 3
Grasshopper, „ 3
Hardy, „ 3
Haughty, „ 3
Havock, „ 3
Hercules, hospital, 2
Hesper, store ship, 2
Imperieuse, st. frig. 51
Insolent, gunboat, 3
Janus, „ 3
Kestrel, „ 3
Leven, „ 3
Melville, hospital, 2
Mhor, st. flat
Minden, store ship
Odin, st. frig., 16
Oppossum, gunboat, 3
Pearl, st. corv., 21
Pioneer, st sloop, 6
P. Charlotte, store ship, 4
Reynard, st. g. b., 6
Scout, st. corv., 12
Snake, st. g. ves., 4
Snap, gunboat, 3
Starling, „ 3
Staunch, „ 3
Staney, „ 3
Sphynx, st. sloop, 6
Vulcan. troop ship, 6
Watchful, gunboat, 3
Waterman, water boat, 3
Weazel, st. g. b., 3
Woodcock, gunboat, 3

AMERICAN.

Dacotah, corv.
Hartford, sc. corv., 8
John Adams, sail ship, 24
Saginaw, st. g. b.

RUSSIAN.

Abrick, st. corv.
Boyarin „
Calevada, „
Djighit, st. gunboat
Japonitz,
Nyaismick, des. str.
Pesnadnik,
Sweltana, st. frig.
Vaoveda
Switzerland,

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Letters and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz. via Southampton, on the 4th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

Books are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Via Southampton.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1	0
„ „ 1 oz.	2	0
„ „ 2 oz.	4	0
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first	2	0

Book Postage.		
1oz.	0	4
4oz.	0	8
½ lb.	1	4
1 lb.	2	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2

Via Marseilles.	s.	d
Not exceeding ¼ oz.	1	3
Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	1	6
„ ½ oz. „ „ ¾ oz.	2	9
„ ¾ oz. „ „ 1 oz.	3	0
„ 1 oz. „ „ 1¼ oz.	4	3
Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. ...	3	0

Book Postage.		
Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	6
Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	1	0
„ 8 oz. „ „ 1 lb.	2	0
„ 1 lb. „ „ 1½ lb.	3	0
„ 1½ lb. „ „ 2 lb.	4	0
Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. .	1	3
Newspapers	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo are despatched *via* Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. Arriving in London, *via* Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and *via* Southampton five days later.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Letters from Saigon, Cochin-China, present no very tempting picture of the place as a residence for Europeans. A correspondent writes from thence on the 29th June :—

Our town is most monotonous, and we really do not know what is going to be done with us. Militarily speaking, our work is at an end, and if colonisation is to be attempted that does not concern us. We hope that our general, on his arrival in Paris, will induce the Government to order our return to France—an event which we look for with the greatest impatience. The climate of Saigon is not suited for Europeans; we are obliged to conceal ourselves from the sun, to fly from it as though it were the plague, and keep ourselves hermetically shut up. Our huts, moreover, are not pleasant residences. Reptiles of all kinds—enormous scorpions, snakes three yards long, lizards, frogs, toads, &c.—favour us with their company, and, at night, in spite of musquito curtains, we are tortured by those fearful insects. When the weather is a little cloudy, I take a ride on horseback,. This is the only amusement we can procure, but the animals are such brutes that there is not much pleasure in mounting them. Bathing is a thing not to be indulged in, on account of the crocodiles, added to which fever is frequently the result of such a recreation. I have completely abandoned drawing and painting, for, with the heat which devours us, I have not the strength or the inclination to handle a pencil or a brush."

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, August 23.

The First Chamber of the States-General was opened on the 8th inst., and immediately proceeded to the business of the Session. Several bills that lately passed the Second Chamber were brought up for confirmation. On the introduction of the Bill for Confirming the Decree of the Governor-General of Netherlands India for the free importation of rice and paddy into Java and Madura, no opposition was offered in committee, though some members expressed their opinion that the measure, which was good in itself, should be general and extended equally to all the colonies in the Indian Archipelago. When the general debate came on, the Colonial Minister confessed that the Bill was not one of any practical importance, inasmuch as the islands in question exported the article largely, whilst the imports were quite nominal, for the whole quantity amounted last year to only two tons and a-half; the exports, on the other hand, during the same period, being of the value of more than a million and a-half of florins. He stated at the same time that it was his intention to bring in a Bill next session to modify generally the colonial tariff, and, among other things, to extend the free importation of paddy and rice to all the Dutch possessions in the East. The Bill finally passed without a division.

From the estimates which have been printed for distribution to the members of the two Chambers of the States-General, the cost of the ten proposed railroads with a single line of rail, will amount to 80,053,181fl.; and for bridges over canals, arms of the sea, &c., 27,137,819fl.; making a total of 107,191,000fl.

It is stated on good authority that on the proposal of the Colonial Department the King has granted a concession for the construction of a railway between Voorstenlanden and Samarang.

As a reward for the important services performed by H.N.M. steamers *Reinier Claessen* and *Gedeh* against the pirates of Salloos Island in December, January, and February last, the King has knighted Captain-Lieutenant A. F. Siedenburg with the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and conferred the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Military Order of Willem upon the following :—Lieutenants of the First-Class C. J. van Mühlen, and J. P. Willink (the latter acting commander of the *Reinier Claessen*); Second-Class Lieuts. A. C. Raven and C. A. Niesen; Mr. C. van Berkel, paymaster and purser, and ten non-commissioned officers and privates of the above-named vessels. In addition to this, honourable mention is made in an official order of the day to be read to the fleet, of Second-Class Lieuts. J. van Tromp, J. J. Engelvaart, and K. A. Stakman-Bosse, as well as seven non-commissioned officers and seamen.

The launch of a new clipper full-rigged ship, called the *Orange Nassau*, which was successfully accomplished last week at Dordrecht, is much talked of, as the first of a new class of vessels and a magnificent specimen of Dutch first-rate naval architecture. She is built for the house of Messrs. De Groot, Roelands and Co., of Schiedam, and will be commanded by Capt. G. Strang van Hees. She is to be exclusively employed in the East India trade.

Accounts have been received by the last Overland Mail that it is the intention of the ex-Governor-General Mynheer Pahud to leave Java on the 1st of September next, on his return to this country.

King Maximilian of Bavaria, under the incognito of a Count von Werdenfels, is now staying at Scheveningen, on the coast near the Hague, for the benefit of sea-bathing. He is accompanied by only a small retinue, amongst whom is His Majesty's favourite aide-de camp General von der Tann, who, in 1848, raised and commanded the celebrated free corps that did such signal service against the Danes in the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein in the war between Denmark and Germany. Although residing in strict privacy, he has been to the Hague to visit the King and Royal family, and received their counter-visit. The two monarchs have also exchanged the usual courtesies in the shape of their highest orders of knighthood, the King of Bavaria having presented the King of the Netherlands with the decoration of the Bavarian House-Order of St. Hubert the Hunter, and received in excnange the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.

The following vessels have been chartered since my last letter, by the Netherlands Trading Company, for return voyages from India to the undermentioned ports :—

For Amsterdam	... *Louise*	...	Capt. P. Buys.
Ditto	... *Ystroom*	...	„ A. Hansen.
Ditto	... *Batavian*	...	„ J. Prange.
For Rotterdam .	... *Watergeus*	...	„ W. H. Kramer.
For Schiedam .	... *Nederwaard*	...	„ D. Kwakkelstein.

Accounts have been received at the Naval Department of the arrival of the Government steamer *Amsterdam*, Capt. Lieut. J. P. Mueller, on the 13th of June, at Simon's Bay, from the East India station. During the voyage she experienced a heavy gale, which carried away her mainmast and quarter-boats, but no loss of life is reported.

First-Class Lieut. L. H. de Stuers, R.N., is appointed naval aide-de-camp to H.R.H. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, vice Capt.-Lieut. J. A. Arnkenius resigned. This latter officer, it will be remembered, but lately received the above appointment in the room of Capt. May, promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and appointed to the chief command of the naval forces in the Eastern Archipelago, in replacement of Rear-Admiral Vogelpoot, who returns to this country, his period of command on that station having expired.

It is asserted in naval circles that the sailing frigate *Vice-Admiral Evertsen* is to be again commissioned, and that her destination is the North American coast, for the protection of the Dutch interests during the civil war in that country, which is beginning to assume such a threatening character as may easily lead to hostilities with European States. The above frigate was employed last year on the coast of Syria, and only returned from the Mediterranean this spring, a large number of her crew being incapacitated from duty by an epidemic ophthalmic disease, which obliged the captain to leave more than two hundred of his best seamen in the naval hospital at Port Mahon, whence he returned short-handed to this country.

Twenty-three naval cadets having passed their examination at the Royal Naval Academy at Willemsoord are promoted to the rank of midshipmen, and distributed as such to the various vessels of the fleet.

It is now decided that the floating battery *Neptunus* is to be put out of commission on the 1st of October, when her crew will be transferred to the first-class steamer *Wassenaer*, ordered to be got ready with great despatch. On the other hand the commissioning the new steam frigate *Adolph van Nassau* is postponed till next spring.

A detachment of 150 seamen, for duty in the *Electra*, have arrived at Nieuwe Deep from Harderwyk.

The King has appointed a commission for the establishment of a Zoological and Botanical Garden here. The President is Baron van Brienen van de Grootelindt, Chamberlain of the Royal Household, and five other members, amongst whom is Mr. P. van Rees, formerly Resident of Batavia, and latterly H.N.M.'s Charge d'Affaires Extraordinary with the Republic of Venezuela.

The following gentlemen connected with India have received the insignia of the Crown of Oak :—Mr. C. Kater, Assistant-Resident of Sintong in the Western Division of Borneo; Mr. J. H. Bartstein, Protestant Missionary at Banjermassing; and Mr. P. J. Dumoulin, Architect of the Department of Public Works in Netherlands India.

The King has been pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Governor-General of Netherlands India —

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Mr. R. van Goens to be President of the Court of Justice at Amboyna, Mr. A. R. Blom to be member of the Court of Justice at Batavia, Mr. W. Tadema to be member of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, and Mr. J. R. Woesthoff to be Administrator of the Government Coal Mines of Orange Nassau, in the Island of Borneo.

The Government of this country has now formally recognised the Kingdom of Italy, and withdrawn the Exequators of the Consular Agents of Tuscany, Parma, and the Two Sicilies in the ports of Holland and the Colonies. In a few days an Ambassador Extraordinary will leave the Hague for Turin, to congratulate King Victor Emanuel on his success. This liberal policy on the part of the Dutch Government has placed our neighbours the Belgians in a dilemma, as it is felt that they are thus placed in a false position, for on one hand the existence of Belgium as a separate and independent State has a common origin with that of the new Kingdom of United Italy—the will of the people—whilst it militates sadly with the well-known principles of King Leopold to recognise Victor Emanuel as sovereign of Italy.

The Militia Bill has just passed the First Chamber after some opposition, by 30 to 6 votes. The latter were given by Messrs. van Kessenich, Beerenbroek, van Nissen van Pannerden, Hartefeld, de Villers de Pité, and van Swinderen.

Of the batch of non-commissioned officers who, after passing their examination, are promoted to be second-lieutenants in the East India army, seven are to sail on the 31st of August per *Medea*, Captain J. Lourens, from Rotterdam; four on the same day per *Zeenymph*, Captain van Roggen, from Nieuwe Deep; nine on the 4th of September per *Doelwyk*, Captain L. Hoffman, from Rotterdam; nine on the 5th of September per *Minister Pahud*, Captain F. Kievit, from Rotterdam; nine on the 10th of September, per *Aegidia and Paulina*, Captain J. S. Its, from Rotterdam; and two on the 15th of September, per *Ouderkerk aan der Amstel*, Captain H. J. Swart, from Rotterdam—all to Java.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee.—The market for this article, both here and at Rotterdam, is firm; and, though the demand is limited to the execution of small and pressing orders for immediate consumption, yet there is no anxiety on the part of holders to sell—and as there is but a poor assortment to select from, purchasers are freely induced to pay full prices. Good ordinary clean Java, sound, and of good flavour, fetches 40c.

The Company's autumn sale is announced to take place at Rotterdam on the 18th of September, and will consist of—

124,043	bags	Java coffee, in warehouse at	Rotterdam.
170,445	„	„ „	Amsterdam.
25,165	„	Padang „ „	„
27,065	„	Java „ „	Middelburg.
14,155	„	„ „ „	Dordrecht.
28,880	„	„ „ „	Schiedam.
389,753	bags.		

The samples are not yet on show, but will probably be exhibited to-morrow. The subjoined table may be interesting to your mercantile readers:—

Comparative Table of East India Coffee in the Netherlands Trading Company's Sales, from 1856 down to the present time, with the prices paid in each for good ordinary Java:—

Year.	Spring Sale. Bags.	Cents.	Autumn Sale. Bags.	Cents.	Total quantity. Bags.
1856	393,056	31¼	656,945	32½ to 33	1,050,001
1857	443,623	36 to 36½	572,163	41	1,015,786
1858	495,809	27¼	702,957	32 to 32½	1,198,766
1859	431,978	37 to 37¼	564,013	37½	995,991
1860	331,154	38½ to 39	557,022	39½	888,176
1861	462,324	37½	389,753	———	852,007

Sugar.—The raw market is calm, as the major part of the orders on hand have been effected from the remaining stocks of last sale. A small parcel of 460 bags of Java, No. 17½, was taken at 38fl. Some offers have been made of 1¼ to 1½fl. below last sale prices for Java floating, but refused. The business done at Rotterdam included 507 kranjangs Java in warehouse, 384 ditto Sourabaya, No. 17, very weak and moist, at 37fl., and a small parcel of No. 13 at 1fl. below sale prices.

The refined market is exceedingly firm, and but little offering for sale, as the refiners are mostly busy at work to complete their contracts for delivery in September, and many are under similar engagements till the end of November. Of candy but little is brought to market, and then greedily bought up at very full prices. Some delivery contracts for crushed sugars have changed hands at an advance. For molasses there is a good demand and ready sale.

Spices of all descriptions dull, in anticipation of the Company's approaching periodical sale.

Tobacco.—In consequence of the hostilities in North America, the market for Java descriptions shows a decided improvement. 147 packages W.G.J., and 125 ditto B.K., were taken at a higher figure. Several sales by auction have been held, in which 1,226 packages A.S. Malang sold at from 28 to 91c., according to quality, 437 ditto M.S. at 24½ to 30½c., 331 ditto P.B.A.B. at 29½ to 53½c., 268 ditto P.S.B.S. at 34½ to 93½c., 246 ditto P.G.K. at 18½ to 44½c., and 1,156 ditto P.A. Malang and Tanahwangie at from 29 to 65c. The stocks on hand are 4,456 packages of Java, against 1,313 ditto last year.

In Indigo and Cochenille no alteration to report.

Tea.—Calm. A sale at Rotterdam went off as follows:—

Importation of 1861. In Bond. Duty 20fl.

				Sale Prices.
No. 252.	97	quarter-chests	finest flowery Pecco...	118 to 120 cents.
„ 253.	116	„	„	119 „ 121 „
„ 254.	132	„	„	119 „ 120 „
„ 255.	95	„	„	120 „ 121 „
„ 256.	100	„	„	118 „ 120 „
„ 257.	2	twelfth-chests	Assam Congo	100 „ 102 „

For Camphor there is a continued good inquiry, and sales have been effected at full prices, both in raw and refined.

Indiarubber is offered at 85c., but without attracting purchasers.

Rice.—The opinion for this article, owing to the reported spread of the potato disease in many parts of the country, is becoming very favourable, and the business would have been more important had not the principal holders exhibited a strong reluctance to realise at the present quotations. 1,030 bags Java and 1,400 bags Java cargo changed hands, but the prices did not transpire. At Rotterdam 1,000 bags of Necranzie sold at 6⅞fl.

Some transactions in Japan Wax are reported, at former quotations.

Banca Tin is dull, but not lower. Offers were made of 67½ and even 68fl., but refused by holders. The recent fall of 3s. in London for English tin has increased the dullness for Banca here. At Rotterdam, however, purchases might be made at 67½fl.

P.S.—The coffee market closes firm, and in some cases higher, as the quantity of Java in the Company's sale is comparatively with former sales so very small. For good ordinary Java 40½c. has been paid, and none to be had now under 41c. Bright Java is worth 41¾ to 42c. Prices are expected to improve very considerably.

HAMBURG.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

August 23.

Great credit is due to the statistical department of the Board of Trade in this city for the wonderful accuracy, minuteness of detail, and perspicuity with which they have made up the commercial statistics of this port for the last twelve years, but with one signal omission, and that, strange to say, in one of the most important parts of the foreign trade of this city—I mean the exports. In the tables which they make up and publish annually may be found everything connected with shipping; the number of vessels arrived and sailed, their rig and tonnage, number of crew, where built, their flag, and from and to what port. In the same manner the tables of the imports go deeply into details, which would be considered superfluous in any other country, and may be considered as perfect models. There is not a single article of commerce brought to market at Hamburg, but you may by these tables find out its exact quantity, where brought from, the aggregate value, and average price. The same may be said of the important branch of Hamburg trade—the marine insurances, and also of the foreign exchanges, the fluctuations in the price of gold and silver, the rate of discount, the emigration to foreign countries, the inland navigation, the quantity and value of goods brought from the interior by the different railroads, the number of ships registered under the Hamburg flag, with their description, rig, age, tonnage, and distinguishing number; the number of bills of exchange and their value brought to the Stamp-office to be stamped before being presented for payment, and numerous other statistical details of great interest and importance for the mercantile community, as the merchant has only to turn to this set of tables for official information to guide and counsel him in his commercial speculations or financial operations.

And yet, with all this astonishing accuracy and perspicuity of detail, *not one single word is said about the exports!*

The reason ostensibly assigned for what in any other country would be considered as an unpardonable neglect or oversight is, that about five years ago an alteration took place in our commercial legislation, by which the export duty—till then quite a nominal one, being only one-eighth per cent.—was totally abolished, and no Custom-house entries, declarations, or other formalities were required to be made for the future. Previous to the alteration mentioned, the tables contained just as perfect returns, with respect to the exports, as they do now in regard to the imports, but for the above cause they have been now discontinued for five years, to the great indignation of many steady-going merchants, who were accustomed to "look before they leap," and consult the previous export lists, to make sure that they were not shipping to an overstocked market. Many attempts have since been made to obtain the needful returns from the copies of the manifests and bills of lading obtained from the shipbrokers, but they are completely frustrated by the system commonly pursued by exporters to preserve a mysterious

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secrecy about their operations by filling in the generic term "Merchandise;" and it was found equally impossible to obtain even the quantity, as bales, casks, chests, bags, kegs, boxes, and bundles—large and small—are all lumped together in the bills of lading under the equally generic and vague expression of "Packages."

This is the reason why I have never been able to send you the export lists from this city to the Far East, which, of course, would not only be of interest to your readers abroad, but would convey to them useful and important information concerning the shipments of different articles to the respective ports of China, Manila, Singapore, and Netherlands India. Until some legislative measure to obviate this difficulty is enacted, this unsatisfactory state of affairs must continue. It is by no means necessary to reimpose a new export duty, but it must be made compulsory on merchants to make an entry at the Custom-house, declaring the value and contents of their shipments, on their asseveration as Hamburg citizens, in the same way they are now bound to give the particulars of the articles they import, and from which materials our experienced Statistical Board make up these almost perfect tables.

It does not require my humble pen to point out the existing want of this great desideratum to the authorities of this city, with whom I have so often argued the point to the best of my abilities *vivâ voce*, but it can do no harm to explain to your readers, unacquainted with the affairs of this city, the reason why you are unable to furnish them with the returns of the export trade, which are to be obtained either for love or money, in every other country in Europe.

In my last letter I gave you some particulars of the navigation of this port with the Far East during the past year; and in my next I propose to furnish you with some details of the imports from the same quarter.

CHINA AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Under the department of Trade and International Law, Dr. Macgowan, of New York, and for many years resident in China, read the following paper "On Consular Jurisdiction in China and Japan, and the necessity of a Joint Tribunal to counteract the evils of Extra-territoriality":—

In the absence of M. Chevallier, the Solicitor-General presided.

A review of the history of the hoary and colossal empire of the Far East, from the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842, to the treaty of Peking, suggests matters of grave consideration to merchants, philanthropists, and statesmen; and having resided in China during that period in the exercise of my profession, filling for a time the office of United States Consul, and publishing a newspaper in the Chinese language, I feel it incumbent on me to advocate the claims of China and adjacent countries to special consideration in view of the anomalous position in which they are placed by our greater strength. By the former Treaty China was brought for the first time into diplomatic intercourse with Christendom, when she submitted to the application of the principles which control Christian nations in their intercourse with Mahomedan Powers, she was compelled to abdicate sovereignty so far as to admit of extra-territoriality—that is to say, to concede to resident British subjects exemption from her authority. A few months later the United States, and subsequently France, claimed and obtained the same privilege. In the treaties recently negotiated with Japan and Siam our diplomatists obtained like concessions, but, as may be supposed, not without something like menace. For example, Sir John Bowring states, "The most difficult part of my negotiations was the emancipation of British subjects from subjection to Siamese authority." In accordance with their treaty stipulations, England, the United States, and France successively appointed consuls empowered to exercise judicial jurisdiction over their respective subjects. Unhappily this substitute jurisdiction has been so imperfectly exercised, that the concession has proved disastrous to China, and a great impediment to healthful intercourse—mercantile, political, and moral. This having been the case when foreigners were restricted to a few isolated districts, what may be expected now that the whole Empire has been thrown open? It must be admitted that the three "Treaty Powers" were not indifferent to the obligations which their assumption imposed. The British Government organised a consular system, fully adapted to avert from China the evils which extra-territoriality entails; and in consideration of the extent of her commerce, and the possession of Hong Kong, this much was specially incumbent on her. France, having then very few subjects in China of a character likely to injure the natives, had little need of Consulships; all that her circumstances called for she accomplished. Hitherto the United States had entrusted consular power to non-salaried officers—mercantile gentlemen, to whom the fees of the office were no object. This system, always objectionable, became impracticable when Congress, in carrying out the treaty stipulations, invested Consuls with a large degree of judicial authority. Accordingly, provision was made for salaried Consuls, whose legal powers were ample for every emergency. The new arrangement, however, proved most defective, and not only were the salaries inadequate to secure the continued services of suitable men, but means were wanting to enable them to perform the functions of their office, there being neither interpreters, constables, nor prisons properly provided; hence fraudulent and lawless Americans often transgressed with impunity. This induced British subjects frequently when detected in crime to claim American citizenship, puzzling the Mandarins and baffling the Consuls. These were minor sources of injury to the Chinese. It was from the subjects of Powers which had no treaty with the Chinese that she suffered most. A proper Consular system entails an expenditure which only an extensive commerce can maintain, yet as all mercantile Powers were admitted to the privileges wrenched from China by England, France, and the United States, the non-treaty Powers appointed Consuls also from among foreign merchants, who were powerless with regard to the detection of crime, the apprehension and punishment of offenders, even within the precincts of the port where offences were committed, and of course beyond the ports, through a vast extent of seaboard, each did that which was right in his own eyes. Before the Chinese all nationalities professed to be British, and the fear of incurring the displeasure of that dread Power, paralysed what little authority the Mandarins on the coast possessed. Hence, during the period in question China has been the prey of pirates and brigands from all parts of Cristendom. The proximity of Macao, and, truth compels me to add, the unwillingness of her local authority to restrain its subjects, caused the Portuguese to become depredators beyond all other foreigners.

One of the disastrous results of the first war with England was the discovery by the Chinese of the impotence of their rulers. Multitudes were consequently soon arrayed against the Government, particularly on the seaboard, where weakness and incapacity were most palpable. Piratical Chinese fleets became so numerous as almost to destroy the coasting trade; poor fishermen even were not exempt from spoliation. As a corrective of this evil native merchants paid liberally for foreign convoy. The junks sailing in large fleets were able to secure the presence of a foreign merchant vessel at a moderate charge to each, an arrangement which for a time was mutually advantageous. It was not long, however, before the Macao lorchas, or sloops, manned to a great extent by Manila men or Cantonese, competing with the square-rigged vessels, obtained a monopoly of the convoying trade. Abuses soon became rife, causing mariners, fishermen, and coastlanders to sigh for the times when native pirates pursued their comparatively harmless vocation. The unfortunate people were before scourged with whips, now with scorpions. Smuggling also, the never-ceasing vice of foreigners, assumed a systematic form at the non-consular ports. Lorchamen often dictated to custom-house officers the amount of duty to be paid for the whole Chinese fleet of which they had taken charge, reserving to themselves the sum abated. While intimidating the Mandarins ashore, they practised extortion on their proteges. It ceased to be optional with native craft to employ convoys—they were not at liberty to decline protection, nor were they consulted as to the amount they were to pay. From this the transition to piracy, robbery, and murder at sea was easy, and they were soon followed by like crimes on land. Whole villages were reduced to ashes, the men butchered and the women violated. Chinese officers who attempted to thwart these buccaneers were killed on the spot, or captured and held to ransom. The number of unoffending Chinamen who had been put to death, some of them tortured in a diabolical manner, would not be credited if told. Much of my surgical practice has been due to those piracies and forays. As regards property, there has been a corresponding loss on the part of the unfortunate natives. No device for raising moneys or supplies was left untried. The poor man's store of yams, his dried fish, or fuel stored up for winter's use, have not been spared—the last fowl or goat of the solitary islander has been carried off by the insatiable foreigner. The fisheries were subjected to heavy charges and a coercive protection. Adventurers who could not command a lorcha, fitted up native boats, carrying on depredations in estuaries and rivers. Others opened offices in the small towns for the sale of passes, which boats crossing from headland to headland were compelled to possess, in order to escape greater extortion when under weigh. Not a small part of the wrong perpetrated in this way were by natives under foreign protection, and in foreign habiliments. In such fear are Portuguese held that few possess courage to withstand even their effigies. About nine-tenths of these harpies were foreigners, the balance being composed of vagabonds from almost every maritime State under heaven, representing almost every class in society. In my capacity as American Consul I was often applied to for information by the mandarins as to the nationality of the parties who were oppressing the people. These functionaries are in constant dread of provoking the ire of foreign Powers, and fear to take action lest they should be found committing a mistake. Had it been possible to restrict, as was contemplated, all intercourse to the consular ports, these lawless proceedings would have been comparatively limited; but foreign commerce, which included at some places kidnapping for the coolie trade, and in all places smuggling, competes so successfully with that of the natives as to secure almost the entire coasting traffic.

It will be seen that China is exposed, throughout her entire coast of more than two thousand miles, to the evils which her helplessness invites. Being personally cognisant of this state of things, I felt bound to remonstrate, in 1857, against the contemplated opening of all China to foreigners without restrictions of any kind. On the occasion of the second war, Governments, the press, chambers of commerce—entire Christendom—aimed to secure unrestricted travel and residence in China, demanding privileges not even accorded to the children of the soil. I endeavoured to show, in a pamphlet, that if such conditions were wrung from China it would be detrimental to every foreign interest, as well as destructive to the natives; that an unconditional compliance with the demands of foreigners would cause the horrid barbarities which have devastated the coasts to be re-enacted in the interior; that adventurers who shoot down Chinamen with no more compunction than if they were a pheasant, would go farther and travel faster than consul, merchant, and missionary. That rape, robberies, and murder, would extend up her far-reaching rivers, along her interminable network of canal, on the surface of her broad lake, and through her every navigable watercourse. And, as a consequence, the assassination of the peaceful traveller, massacres, foreign intervention, blockades, and wars, would be sure to follow, to the injury of every foreign interest. To avert from China and Western nations these impending calamities, I proposed a system of passports, that irresponsible and improper persons might be debarred from privileges so easily abused. That system was subsequently adopted by the Allied Ambassadors, and has become the law of the land. These passports will prove, to some extent, a check to the extension of the evils I have described; but indifference on the part of Chinese officials, and the unscrupulous audacity that characterises

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foreigners in the East, will eventually render the regulation a dead letter. I am apprehensve, therefore, that commerce and missions will find impediments from the abuse of the concessions we have obtained, which must result in new complications and disasters, unless the countries responsible for this forced abdication of authority discharge their self-imposed duties with more than wonted fidelity. The treaty-powers, however, have other obligations in China than the exercise of due restraint over the residents of their respective countries.

From the foregoing statement respecting the conduct of foreigners from other countries, it will be seen that consular authority is impotent where most required; that the substitute jurisdiction to be effective must be extended to all foreigners. How shall this be accomplished? Obviously by the establishment of a joint tribunal, composed of the consular officers, a court which shall have jurisdiction over subjects of those countries which are not officially represented in China. I cannot too earnestly plead for the establishment of such a court. If the Chinese Government possessed the strength and vigour of that of Japan, no tribunal of the kind would be necessary. The Japanese resolutely refuse to admit in their waters the vessels of non-treaty countries, and thus secure themselves against attacks from irresponsible adventurers. Let China be instructed to adopt the same prohibitory regulations respecting those of the non-treaty Powers which are defective in their consular systems, and which refuse to commit the government of their resident subjects in China to the proposed mixed tribunal. Let her be sustained in this course, and many of the inconveniences of our usurped jurisdiction will be corrected. When this is accomplished, there will yet remain abundant sources of irritation requiring the strongest repressive measures from consuls towards their countrymen. Consuls are to be regarded rather as the protectors of the Chinese than as guardians of foreign interests. This becomes the more necessary from the character of Chinese officials. But apart from the weakness of Chinese authority, the inefficiency and venality of the Mandarins, the existence of the foreign possessions on her coast—Hong Kong and Macao—renders it impossible for China, unaided, to avert the evils I have attempted to depict. A due regard for our mere commercial interests alone should impel us to counteract the mischief which our diplomacy and arms inflict on this part of the human family, whose wants and industry promise to afford a continually increasing impetus to manufactures and commerce, whose liberal tariffs indicate that the sound views of political economy enunciated by Mencius a score of centuries before Quesnay taught the economists of France in his "Physocritie," or Smith in his "Wealth of Nations" propounded his theories to the Liberals of England, still exercises influence. "Let no duties be exacted at the outposts, and all strangers under heaven will gladly travel by our roads," was the wise injunction of the great commentator of Confucius. I am not without hopes this brief representation of the wrongs inflicted on China—this imperfect vindication of her claims being presented by an American to a British International body, presided over by a French political philosopher—will secure for my clients a degree of consideration commensurate in some degree with the magnitude of the interests at stake.

Lord Brougham had expressed his intention of being present at the reading of this important paper, but was unavoidably detained elsewhere.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Westlake commented on some of the points discussed. The former remarked that the statement respecting free-trade doctrines in such ancient times was a highly interesting fact.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER "REIVER" FOR CHINA.

A splendid steamer, one of the finest perhaps yet constructed, has been built for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and was launched on the 20th inst. from Messrs. John Laird, Sons, and Co.'s Birkenhead Iron-works. Great pains have been bestowed upon the model and building of the *Reiver*, in order that she may even surpass, if possible, the celebrated Holyhead mail-boats, launched last year by Mr. Laird, and now plying across the Channel with such marked success.

In the *Reiver* great strength and lightness are combined; the lines at each end are extremely sharp, with a good flat floor in the body of the ship, and the model of the hull is a marvel of beauty and symmetry, without an atom, at present, of that meretricious adornment which elaborate carving and heavy gilt-work is sometimes supposed to yield. Everywhere—at bow, stern, and paddle-boxes—sharp angles are carefully rounded off, and, for about 120 feet, the forward deck is covered in with a rounded top, which not only serves to present to the eye a series of gradual curves, but will serve the more practical purpose of throwing off the water which must come on board when the vessel is driven, as she will have to be driven, through the tremendous typhoons which are experienced in the China seas. The keel of the vessel gradually rises fore and aft, as in the Holyhead boats, which not only enables her to steam faster through smooth water, but makes the "spring" in a sea-way lighter, and less straining both to ship and passengers.

The *Reiver* is an iron paddle boat of about 1,500 tons builder's measurement, the dimensions being—length 300 feet, beam 31 feet, depth 21 feet. The vessel and machinery are throughout being constructed by Messrs. Laird. The engines are nominally of 400-horse power, but capable of working much higher. The cylinders will lie fore and aft of the paddle-beam, on which they will act diagonally, the piston-rods and other connections running in a frame, which gives great stability to the entire machinery, and steadiness of working in a sea-way. The boilers are tubular, and will work at about 30lb. pressure, the new mode of constructing marine boilers permitting a much higher range of pressure than was the case in former years. Surface condensing apparatus, on Hall's principle, are attached to the boilers.

All the stancheons, deckhouses, and other woodwork of the *Reiver* is of teak. The main cabin is below the deck aft—a saloon, tastefully fitted in maplewood, extending across the entire breadth of the vessel, and from this a corridor leads to the stern, with commodious state-rooms on each side for passengers. Ventilation—so important an adjunct to comfortable travelling in the China seas—has been carefully attended to. The improved machinery, with feathering paddle floats, will drive her very fast—16 to 17 knots an hour being considered a safe prediction. She will be brig rigged.

The launch itself was admirably conducted. Half-past ten o'clock was fixed for "going off," and half-an-hour before that hour a large number of gentlemen had assembled on the various points in the yard which commanded a good view of the vessel, the scene being made additionally attractive by a fine morning and a fresh breeze, which served to blow out to the best advantage the liberal array of bunting displayed by the *Reiver*, the Galway boat *Hibernia*, and the various other vessels in process of construction or under repair at the works. At a quarter past ten the final note of preparation was being "sounded" by the ship-carpenters giving the vessel what they technically term "a rally," but to the uninitiated spectator the proper term would probably appear to be "volley," for the operation appears to consist, and really does consist, in delivering a volley of blows under the vessel for the purpose of driving in wedges which gradually lift her fair on to "the ways." At this time, too, all other work in the yard was stopped—for everybody turns out, by general consent, to see "a big" launch—the din of rasping and filing, and riveting and hammering had ceased; the ponderous machines which clip, and punch, and twist the plates of iron as if so much brown paper, were really at rest, from their almost incessant work, for a little; and 2,200 men and youths had crowded out of the various workshops to see the *Reiver* take the water. Another vigorous rally or two, the last supporting shores were removed, the cord—with its elegant little contrivance for enabling a lady to do the work of a brawny mechanic—was cut, and as the hands of the large clock in the yard pointed to half-past ten, the beautiful craft began to run down the ways and took the water in a dashing style.

We may add in conclusion that the word *Reiver* is a border term, from the Saxon Reafian, implying—"to take away quickly—by stealth."

COTTON SEED FOR INDIA—THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

In their efforts to meet on as large a scale as possible the requirements of the cotton cultivator of India for a better description of cotton seed than that indigenous to the country, the Cotton Supply Association are receiving most valuable co-operation from the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The directors of the company having, with distinguished liberality, signified their willingness to convey free of freight, on account of the association, one ton of cotton seed by each of their steamers to Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, the offer was, of course, gratefully accepted. The result is that four tons of seed (Egyptian) per month are now being regularly shipped by the association to those parts from Suez. Experiments with various kinds of seed show that the Egyptian variety is admirably suited to the soil and climate of India. Samples of cotton grown from it in that country, and forwarded to the association, have been valued at a high figure, and considered stronger, finer, and more marketable than any other received specimens from the same quarter.

Death of Mr. Thomas Witlan Atkinson.—A noticeable man has passed away in our Siberian illustrator and explorer, T. W. Atkinson. His death took place at Lower Walmer, Kent, on the 13th. For about a year the great traveller had been ailing, never having quite recovered from the waste of his long and arduous journeys in the wild country of the Amoor; but no immediate danger had been feared by his physician. In the early summer he had a fall, which shook and injured him; but he bore up well, and went down to Walmer, as everyone goes down in August to the sea. At length he passed away as into a tranquil sleep. Atkinson was born in Yorkshire, on the 6th of March, 1799. He was in the truest and best sense a self-made man. Left an orphan when a child, he began life for himself at the early age of eight; from which time he gained his own living, while training himself into a good scholar and a well-mannered gentleman. He educated himself as an architect, and a church built by him in Manchester testifies to his skill as a builder; but his instrument was the pencil, and his vocation that of a traveller. Owing to an accidental remark of Alexander Humboldt, he turned his eyes to the picturesque land of Oriental Russia. His pictures, which have been much exhibited at evening parties, and have been reduced for his books, are exceedingly clever, and he wrote with as much power and freshness as he drew. In person he was the type of an artistic traveller, thin, lithe, and sinewy, with a wrist like rock, and an eye like a poet's; manner singularly gentle, and an air which mingled entreaty with command. His work on the Amoor has made the whole world familiar with his name, and with his extraordinary assemblage of qualities and accomplishments. This book, however, though charmingly written and illustrated, is not to be fully relied on as an authority. It gives us Mr. Atkinson's views in very agreeable language, but does not afford that sound knowledge of the country which can be gained only by long and careful investigation.

The Siamese Ambassadors.—A French journal, *Le Sport*, relates the following amusing anecdote of these children of nature:—"The Emperor of the French having lately commissioned a celebrated painter to make a large historical picture of the audience and reception of the Siamese Embassy at Fontainbleau for the National Gallery at Versailles, the artist grouped his subjects in a picturesque arrangement, and then proceeded to take the portrait of each member separately. When the picture was finished and the Embassy were invited to see it and give their opinion of the correctness of their own portraits, they set up a general clamour, the reason of which was at first not understood. At length the interpreter being sent for, it was ascertained that the noise was occasioned by their indignation at some of the party, who had been drawn in profile, being represented as having only one eye, having previously satisfied themselves by ocular demonstration that the missing eye was not to be found on the other side of the canvas! In vain did the artist endeavour to explain to them the rules of painting and principles of perspective, and demonstrate to them the impossibility of showing both eyes when the face was seen sideways. They only became the more clamorous, demanding justice to be done them in the picture, or else future generations would imagine the Kings of Siam had sent over a number of one-eyed men. To this alteration the painter resolutely refused to submit, and it was not till after a long dispute, warmly contested on both sides, that the question was amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties, by the Siamese requiring an official certificate, made out both in French and the Siamese language, that all the members of the Embassy were possessed of two eyes each, and not, as some of them were represented in the picture, with only one!"

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Suggestions for the insertion of information required by our subscribers will have due attention and acknowledgment.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter. Passengers arriving by either Overland route or sailing vessels, in England or on the Continent, will oblige by forwarding their address for the information of inquiring friends.

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

BORNEO AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

THE attention of our merchants and manufacturers is much directed just now to Borneo and the islands of the Archipelago, as it is confidently believed that a large trade will yet be opened up with that quarter, especially in the import of many raw materials adapted to commercial wants. If the Foreign and Colonial Offices would but be a little more zealous in the interests of trade, a considerable impetus might be given, by the early diffusion of useful information; but unfortunately the indifference and ignorance of the red-tapists greatly interferes with progress. Colonial and consular reports, fraught with much valuable information, are held back till they are almost useless when published. Not long since a most interesting report by Sir ROBERT SCHOMBURGH, our Consul-General in Siam, appeared, which touched upon many new trade products, specimens of which were eagerly inquired after, and orders have been sent out to obtain samples, to test their ~~value and ascertain their~~ economic uses here. What was, therefore, the general surprise of the mercantile world to find that specimens of nearly all these very products, animal and vegetable, had been lying neglected and spoiling in the cellars of the Foreign-office for nearly three years—and such portions as had not rotted have at last been exhumed and exposed to public view in the galleries of the South Kensington Museum. Surely, if the Government maintains Consuls and despatches scientific men on exploring expeditions to distant and unknown countries, it is of the first importance that an abstract of their reports should be given to the world without delay. These reflections are forced upon us by the knowledge of how much valuable information is withheld from the public eye by want of a new system of management in the administrative bureaus, and at a time, too, when the demands of commerce are incessant and of an investigating character.

The Netherlands Government sent to the Paris Exhibition in 1855 a very large collection of products from their Eastern colonies, although they were badly arranged and undoubtedly deficient in names and descriptive details, commercial or scientific. As the KING of HOLLAND has just appointed a Commission to represent duly the productions and industry of the Netherlands and the Colonial possessions here, next year, which includes one or two gentlemen well acquainted with the East, there is no doubt that a good collection of products from Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, &c., will be shown. Messrs. VISTAT and SONS, one of whose firm is now in Japan, intend, we know, exhibiting many new vegetable products, seeds, and grains, and grasses, &c., of China and the East, whilst Mr. Consul ALCOCK has applied for space for products from Japan. The Borneo Company will, doubtless, produce a good collection of the articles of commerce of Sarawak;—and this brings us more immediately to the subject we desired to notice, viz., the present state of affairs in Borneo and Labuan.

We have had occasion before to animadvert on the policy of Mr. EDWARDES, the Governor of Labuan, in his proceedings at Sarawak; and his recent removal by the appointment (already announced) of Mr. CALLAGHAN, the Chief Magistrate of Hong Kong, shows that his conduct has not met the approval of the Home Government. Let us hope that the new administrator will turn his attention rather to the development of trade with Brunei and other parts of Borneo, and the suppression of piracy and local wars, than to opposing the proceedings of Sir JAMES BROOKE in his laudable endeavours to preserve peace and extend legitimate trade. The Borneo Company has already inaugurated a new era in Sarawak by the introduction of improved steam machinery for various purposes, and the extension of its business transactions, and the Labuan Coal Company, by the introduction of labour, capital, and machinery, will also do much towards resuming the export and developing the production of coal, on which the interest of that colony mainly depends, and the future operations of which will have a most important bearing on the extension of the steam marine in the Eastern seas, and the enlargement of the field of commerce. The regular trips of the steamer *Rainbow* between Singapore and Sarawak have already been attended with most beneficial results to the settlement, and the official visit of H.M.'s steamer *Charybdis*, with Mr. ST. JOHN, the British Consul-General of Brunei, to Mutra, will have a good effect in quelling disorder and enforcing respect for Sir JAMES BROOKES' authority as the representative of the SULTAN. The influence which Sir JAMES has exercised in Sarawak for a quarter of a century has resulted already in great benefits, not only to the people themselves over whom he exercises jurisdiction, but to the interests of commerce in the large trade now carried on through Singapore. The security of life and property thus enforced has produced a great accession of population, consisting of Malays, Dyaks, and Chinese. The value of the foreign trade alone (exclusive of a large trade carried on coastwise), has increased fully 50 per cent. in the last five years. Various new articles of commerce are coming forward, and the trade in old ones extended. Many useful manufactures have been introduced, cultivation enlarged, and business operations systematised and respected. The British export trade to Borneo and the other islands of the Indian seas, which, in 1859, was but to the value of £11,218, rose last year to £19,033, whilst £2,583 (machinery) was sent to Labuan.

An extensive, well arranged, and well described display of the numerous products of Borneo and the Eastern Archipelago—animal, vegetable, and mineral—at the International Exhibition of 1862, will open the eyes of thousands to a knowledge of the ~~undeveloped commercial~~ wealth of that vast region to which attention was so fully drawn a few months since by Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS, in a paper read before the Society of Arts, and the re-publication of which in the newspapers of the Straits Settlements, shows how fully its statistical facts and arguments are appreciated. In recent debates before the States-General of Holland, it was shown that the establishment of free ports in the Dutch colonies had been highly beneficial, and that the imports had increased twelvefold in the last fourteen or fifteen years at some of these ports. One cause to which the vast increase in the general trade is attributed is the great facilities afforded by the annual development of steam communication generally throughout the Indian Archipelago. This is a measure which, in connection with increased postal facilities, we have always strenuously urged. The enormous trade carried on by the Dutch in those seas should read a lesson to a great commercial nation like Britain, always seeking new supplies of raw materials, and new markets for her manufactures.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

IN another part of our impression will be found the accounts of the launch of the steamer *Reiver*, for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., built by Messrs. Laird, Sons, and Co., of Birkenhead, under the superintendence of Captain White, and intended for the China coasting trade.

The trial-trip of the *Island Queen*, also built by Messrs. Laird, for Captain Macfarlane and others, and intended as a tow-boat for the Shanghai river, took place on the 21st inst.

Messrs. Laird and Co. have also the contract for building the boats for the China and Japan Steam Company, and it is expected they will complete three early in the ensuing year. As Messrs. Laird are now building so largely for the China trade, it may be interesting to state that the first iron steam-vessel to navigate the China waters—the celebrated *Nemesis*, Captain Hall—was built by this firm, as also the *Phlegethon*, *Ariadne*, *Medusa*, &c., for the Hon. East India Company's Service.

The paddle-wheel steamer building on the Clyde, under the superintendence of Captain Castilla, for Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co., will be ready for launching shortly.

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The screw-steamer, also building on the Clyde, for Messrs. Douglas Lapraik, Lane and others, will be launched on the 7th prox., and will be called the *Undine*. She has all her machinery, &c., on board, and is announced to leave on the 14th for Singapore and Hong Kong, under the command of Captain Bell, late of the steamer *Scotia*, not *Berwickshire*, as stated in a previous number.

The paddle-wheel steamer building for Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. on the Thames will be ready for launching in about a month, and will be named the *Celestial*. Her registered tonnage is about 750 tons; length, 225 feet; beam, 28 feet; and the engines, which will be of 200-horse power, are calculated to produce a speed of 14 to 15 knots. She is a very pretty model, and specially designed for a first-rate seaboat by Captain Durham, who is superintending her building. Her draft of water is at the same time light, in order to be available for navigating the Peiho or the Yang-tse-Kiang, as may be required.

The paddle-wheel boat, building at Messrs. Mare's yard for Messrs. Dadabhoy, Norojee and Co., and which is to be commanded by Captain Gibson, will, we understand, be ready for launching early next month; and the same firm have also under building two steamers intended to run on the line between Bombay and China. These boats are expected to be ready to launch in November.

The screw-steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, the launch of which on the Clyde has already been noticed, will proceed shortly to Calcutta. On her trial-trip on the 19th inst. she attained a speed of 12 knots with 58 to 60 revolutions.

A project is being promoted by Mr. Andrew Henderson for despatching boats of a peculiar build for navigating the Yang-tse-Kiang, further particulars of which will appear in our next.

THE CANTON CLAIMS.

On the 13th May last, in noticing an interview between several of our merchants and Lord John Russell on the subject of the Canton Claims, we expressed our entire dissent from the argument urged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the claims should not be paid in full, but *pro rata* with the Government outlay for the war. We characterised the proposal of Mr. Gladstone in strong but assuredly just language, as both illogical and a gross breach of pledged engagements, and added that such an injustice would not be tolerated by Her Majesty's Government. We have now to announce that through the able negotiation of Mr. Gregson, M.P., the chairman of the East India and China Association, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has agreed to pay in full all the claims admitted by the commission held by Mr. Alcock in Canton, amounting to the sum of 1,700,000 taels, namely—one-half in cash and one-half by vouchers payable twelve months after date. The balance of 300,000 taels, to complete the full amount of two millions of taels to be received from the Chinese Government, will be appropriated towards the payment of claims not yet admitted, and of interest on the sum of 1,700,000 taels now acknowledged to be due. We much fear, however, that the claimants will not obtain anything more than the principal. In this respect they will have reason to envy our Transatlantic cousins, who have not only received the full amount of their claims, as well as the large interest of 12 per cent. per annum, but have *a balance in hand*, which the American Government proposes to devote to the establishment of some public institution in China. This liberal treatment may be favourably contrasted with the manner in which British merchants, whether in China, Mexico, or elsewhere, are so frequently treated or neglected by our Government.

We understand that instructions were sent out by Government by the previous mail for the prompt settlement of the claims, but the intelligence did not reach us in time for publication in our issue of the 15th.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

It is stated that the Hon. Anson Burlingame will probably leave Paris for China by the next mail. His post, like that of our own ambassador, Mr. Bruce, will require great tact and ability. If America would secure a firm basis for commerce in the Far East she must learn what some of our own diplomatists have too often forgotten: that firmness must be tempered with courtesy, and that it is wise and right to respect the prejudices of a foreign nation, whenever it is possible to do so without losing self-respect or ignoring Christian morality.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

The Malta and Alexandria Telegraph is now rapidly approaching completion; and, as this is the first great work of the kind our Government has undertaken on its own responsibility—the funds being provided by special votes of the House of Commons—our readers will be interested in learning the history of the undertaking, and how it came to pass that Her Majesty's Government should have apparently so far departed from their fixed principles of leaving these kind of works to private enterprise.

In the spring of 1859, when Lord Derby's Administration were in power, war between France and England appeared imminent—so much so that the Government came to the decision that the first step towards securing our predominance in the Mediterranean was to have rapid and independent means of communication between this country and our fortified positions in that sea. This was only to be done by the aid of electricity; and at that time so much success had attended the laying and working of some 1,500 miles of cable laid in the Red Sea, from Suez to Aden, that the problem of working through long submarine cables appeared to be satisfactorily solved. But the loss attending the failure of the Atlantic line had so shaken public confidence, that the Government were "driven" to the conclusion that any work of this nature must either be accomplished through the means of an unconditional guarantee, such as was given to the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, or that they must provide the money themselves. The latter was considered the best bargain for the British taxpayer, and was accordingly decided upon. At the same time it was arranged, that the first thing to be done was to construct a submarine telegraph from England direct to Gibraltar. This was, however, abandoned, and the cable now under notice, after being partly shipped to connect Singapore and Rangoon, was decided on. The best professional advice was sought for and obtained, and it was finally decided by the Government that Messrs. Gisborne and Forde, Civil Engineers, should be intrusted with the execution of this great undertaking. So far it is gratifying to know that success has attended the work, and it is to be hoped that the final results will prove that the Government acted wisely in placing the matter in the hands of these gentlemen.

A large amount of valuable experience had been derived, both from the Atlantic and Red Sea and Indian lines. These were then the only long submarine circuits from which suggestions might be gained; and although some may think this has been too dearly bought, yet, looking at the vast and important results to be obtained through the agency of electricity in connection with submarine cables, and the much more enormous sums that have been squandered in introducing the railway system into England, it may yet prove that the knowledge acquired has been purchased after all at a moderate price. At the time when the Atlantic Cable was designed, there were two separate and distinct schools of electrical engineers; one advocated small conductors, worked by electric currents of very high tension; the other was in favour of large conductors, and the smallest possible battery power, of the lowest tension. In the case of the Atlantic line, the small conductor and high tension electricity carried the day. It was fortunate that the Engineers for this cable succeeded in laying it, notwithstanding its well-known imperfections, as an opportunity was secured which put this theory to a severe test.

The result appears to prove that by the employment of very powerful induction currents signals could be transmitted from one end to the other with greater rapidity than by using the ordinary voltaic battery, but this was accomplished at such a frightful risk to the cable, that the inherent faults in the insulating material (gutta percha), were immediately increased and developed to such an extent that the cable very soon became worthless. It was not until the treatment had been carried too far that voltaic currents were tried, and then the resistance offered to the passage of electricity through the copper conductor was so much in excess of the resistance through the gutta percha, including the faults, that it became absolutely necessary to use a battery of very great power, viz., about 500 cells of Daniels, in order to secure a small portion of the current at the farthest end. This, indeed, which was natural to expect, proved its death-blow, as the cable was only able with its dying breath to whisper from America to England—"Daniels are up."

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This indication of a dangerous theory was so far taken advantage of in the case of the Red Sea and Indian Telegraph cable, that the size of the conductor there adapted was double that of the Atlantic, although the circuits which it was intended to work through were not to exceed 500 miles, as compared with 2,000 between England and America. To some extent success appeared to attend this undertaking. The first 1,500 miles from Suez to Aden worked well for the first nine months at a fair remuneration, considering that the line was completely isolated from other telegraph lines, and had no feeders, with the exception of the mail steamers arriving at either end. Yet this cable afterwards fell out of working order from causes which even now are not satisfactorily known: it probably arose from insufficient insulation in parts, or mechanical injuries impossible to discover until the line had been a long time in use.

Having referred to some of the weak points in connection with the working of submarine telegraphs, it will be well to show, in the case of the Government line under notice, how these difficulties and dangers have been provided against. In the first place, the copper conductor employed is four times larger than that of the Atlantic, and twice the size of the Red Sea line. Its conducting power is therefore sixteen times greater than the former, and eight times greater than the latter. This is enveloped in a covering of gutta percha thicker than had hitherto been used, and of a superior quality, manipulated with the greatest care and attention, and put on in several coats or layers. This is generally called the cone of the cable, and is, in fact, the vital part. It is, therefore, gratifying to know that in deciding upon this portion of the cable, no unwise economy influenced the Government, the cone of this cable alone costing as much per mile as the finished Atlantic cable. The next point to secure was that the cone should be quite perfect when delivered over to the Government by the contractors. For this purpose the most accurate scientific tests were employed, and at the same time the cable has been constantly submerged. The advantage of this care was very obvious on laying down the cable for the first 800 miles, during which process the most delicate test could not discover anything approaching a fault in the cable. There are still more than 500 miles to lay down before the work will be complete, and should similar results be obtained and the line afterwards remain permanently at work it cannot fail to restore a considerable amount of confidence in submarine telegraphs. The portions now laid are:—

1st, Malta to Tripoli	about	230 miles
2nd, Tripoli towards Benghazi	„	290 miles.
3rd, Alexandria towards Benghazi	„	280 miles.
Total cable laid		800 miles

This line is being laid on the principle of a shallow water line, capable of being repaired at any time, and is accordingly laid in depths not exceeding 100 fathoms, except where it is impossible to avoid deep water. The only place where this occurs is in the first seventy miles from Malta, the greatest depth between that island and the Lampadusa Bank being 420 fathoms. The Malta-Tripoli section, 230 miles in length, is the only one at present complete, and the working and testing of this line leads us to look for success in the remaining portion. The practical battery power used in working it consists of three cells only, and with this twenty-five to thirty words per minute can be transmitted. In fact, the speed and regularity of transmission is only limited by the proficiency of the manipulator. This is, indeed, a great contrast to the 500 cells used on the Atlantic cable, and the amount of battery power which was originally expected would be required to work the Red Sea line, namely—one cell for every four miles; this for a section the same length as the Malta-Tripoli would amount to about sixty cells.

As the use of excessive battery power is what is most to be feared in working submarine cables, we may reasonably expect, bearing in mind the extraordinary low power with which this cable can be worked, that no injury will arise from this cause. Never before, we believe, in the history of telegraphs, has there been any instance, whether in air or water, of a line of such considerable length being worked practically with so little battery power. As an additional precaution, the line is intended to be laid in three sections, to be worked separately. This not only increases the speed of transmission, but enables lower battery power to be employed than if it were worked in one length.

It is be regretted that Mr. Lionel Gisborne did not live to see the accomplishment of this undertaking, in which he took such intense interest and so active a part. Since his death the entire arrangements and supervision on the part of the Government have been conducted by his partner, Mr. Henry C. Forde, who has just returned to Malta to meet the steamers *Rangoon* and *Malacca*. These ships carry the remaining portion of the cable, and it is confidently expected that the entire line will be completed in about a month from this time.

RUSSIA ON THE AMOOR.

We have already drawn attention to an able article under this title, which appeared in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*. We return to it again for the purpose of giving a few extracts which may prove of interest to our readers. Here is an account of the origin of the Treaty which was made last year between Russia and China:—

"At the moment when the Allied forces were present before the capital, when a popular insurrection was imminent, and the palace of the Emperor in flames, the Russian Ambassador, Count Ignatieff, presented himself to the mandarins assembled in council. The wily diplomatist tendered his good offices and pressed upon the distracted statesmen his intervention, intimating, doubtless, that a cession of territory on the right bank of the Amoor would at once be highly acceptable, and a becoming acknowledgment of the important assistance rendered to the Emperor of China. The Ministers eagerly accepted the offer, and General Ignatieff was able in a few days to transmit to this Government not only the ratification of the Treaty 1858, but a Treaty ceding a part of the Chinese empire of the highest value to Russia absolutely and without any consideration or equivalent whatever. The services rendered by the Russian envoy to the Court of Peking were purely imaginary. The Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros were not ministers to be influenced by Russian mediation. Their terms never varied, the conditions on which they made peace were those originally proposed, with the necessary addition of an increased indemnity."

The scope of the Treaty and the results it is likely to produce are thus described:—

"The latest Treaty negotiated by Count Ignatieff at Peking is the most important and comprehensive ever concluded by China with a foreign State. This Treaty was ratified at St. Petersburg on the 1st of January, 1861. After defining with much exactness the eastern boundaries of the two empires, it proceeds to establish a perfectly free-trade between the subjects of the two States, and declares that the local authorities shall afford special protection to such trade and all who exercise it. In addition to the ancient trade of which the town of Vriachta is the seat, it declares that Russian merchants shall enjoy their former privilege of going to Peking on commercial business, and be allowed to trade at certain other towns without being obliged to maintain a large commercial establishment in them. Chinese merchants are permitted to enter Russia if so inclined, and to Russian merchants is conceded the privilege of travelling in China at all times on commercial business, but they are not to congregate together in a greater number than two hundred in the same locality. An experimental trade is to be opened at Vrashgar, a town on the Chinese frontier, for which the Chinese Government undertakes to grant land for a factory and a church. Russian merchants in China and Chinese merchants in Russia are placed under the special protection of two Governments. Commercial disputes are to be settled by the merchants themselves before a Court of Arbitration, and the governors of provinces, in the event of a Russian subject seeking flight in the interior of China, are bound to take measures to capture him and hand him over to the Russian authorities."

Our next quotation describes in graphic and vigorous style the Valley of the Amoor:—

"The Valley of the Amoor appears to be extremely varied in its features, in some places opening out into wide tracts of rich meadow land, sprinkled with villages, and dotted with elm, black birch, and poplar, which give a park-like appearance to the scenery, at others contracted into narrow gorges with lofty precipices, under which the river, seventy feet deep, flows with amazing force. The upper district has hitherto attracted most attention, and presents the greatest attractions for future settlers. Russian travellers expatiate on its manifold capabilities; the grazier, they say, would look on its extensive plains with delight in anticipation of the abundant crops and herds of fat cattle which they might be made to produce. The vine grower would view its sunny hills and think of the vintage in prospect where the grape is indigenous and requires only cultivation and care to produce excellent wines; the horticulturist would be charmed by the variety and beauty of its flora; the miner would survey the mountains and form a high estimate of their mineral wealth; the sportsman could indulge his taste in the pursuit of almost every kind of game; while a lover of nature would gaze on the great stream and its surrounding scenery with delight. There are areas extending from the banks of several of the lower reaches capable of feeding thousands of cattle, and of producing the cereals of Europe to an almost unlimited extent, and very excellent vegetables have already been produced at Nicholaivsk, where, at a recent show, contributions were received from fifty-five gardens. Edible berries are numerous and abundant. The mulberry is said to thrive in Southern Manchuria. Mountain apricots, with large red fruit, grow near Ninguta; and a small white pear is so esteemed for its exquisite flavour that it is sent to Peking for the supply of the Emperor's table. The Valley of the Amoor is rich in the variety and abundance of its timber. Among the medicinal plants in which the forests of Manchuria abound must be noticed the ginseng root (Panax quinquefoluim), which the Chinese pharmacopeist call Orhota, or the first of all plants. They consider it the most costly of all the products of the earth, diamonds and some few precious stones only excepted."

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Here are some statistics of population, which may prove of service:—

"The population of the territories bordering on the Amoor consist of several races which before the annexation of the territory to Russia were rather tributaries than subject of the Emperor of China. The wealthier classes are richly clad in Chinese silks, which they purchase with the furs and other productions of the country. Their summer costume is varied in a singular manner with dresses formed of fish skins. Of the native tribes now subject to Russia M. Ravenstein gives the following estimate. The Orochons of the Upper Amoor numbered, in 1856, 206 individuals of both sexes, ranging over an area of 28,000 square miles, which would give 170 square miles to each individual. The Manyargs on the right bank of the Amoor are about 2,000, one-sixth of whom are under Russian sway. The Goldi occupy 114 villages, if they may be termed such, on the Amoor, with 320 houses and 2,500 inhabitants. The Olcha possess 40 villages, with 110 houses and 1,100 inhabitants. The population along the Usuri is estimated at 1,400, of whom about 400 are on the left bank of the river. The population of the coast region is believed to be about 2,500, combining the results of all the inquiries that have yet been instituted on this subject. The native population of the Russian territories on the Amoor may be stated as about 24,000. The Russian colonists at present settled on the Amoor, including those whose emigration has not been voluntary, is estimated at about 50,000, which gives as a total result a population of 74,000 inhabitants, spread over an area of 361,000 square miles."

We cannot conclude without again recommending our readers to peruse this article with the attention it deserves. It suggests many important topics in connection with our interests in the Far East, and dilates fully upon others which are of greater importance with regard to the direct designs of the Russians. Truly does the writer say that it seems to be the policy of her Government "to keep the representatives of every other Power out of Peking." Happily her efforts in this direction have proved utterly futile.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The following letter, under the above heading, has been addressed to the editor of the *Daily News*:—

Sir,—There is a dangerous indifference at present in the public mind in England regarding the proceedings of parties in China, that may involve us in a fourth China war—a war not of quite so short or easy a solution as the former wars.

The rebellion in China has been making head for ten years past; and the rebels, or Taepings, are now in possession of Nanking, the ancient capital of China, of Loochow, and other great cities, and of several rich provinces of the empire. The rebels belong to the Chinese party, as opposed to their foreign rulers, the Tartars, and they proclaim that they have a commission from heaven to extirpate the Tartars and to destroy idolatry.

The history of mankind teaches us that in civil wars, particularly when religious fanaticism is an element, man unhappily forgets his humanity; he frequently acts with the spirit of a demon, and to kill or be killed is his alternative. Such is the state of the relations at present between the contending parties in China. Human life is of no account—the rebels slaughter the Tartars, and the Tartars slaughter all rebels who fall into their hands. But this is no new feature of the Tartar character, for we are told by Martini, a Roman Catholic priest, who was in China at the time of the conquest by the Tartars, that at the capture of Canton in 1647, one hundred thousand men, women, and children were butchered; and it is calculated that Commissioner Yeh, who died in Calcutta while our prisoner, during his government of Canton beheaded 60,000 people; and human victims are now sacrificed to smear Tartar standards with their blood.

The rebels profess Christianity, and many among the common soldiers, even the illiterate, can repeat certain Christian dogmas. In their proclamations the Taepings call Christians their brethren, and invite them to atmity and to the establishment of commercial relations. How is it, then, hat these overtures are rejected—that the rebels are called bloodthirsty, desolating brigands, and that the British authorities are prompted to assist the Tartars in their extermination? The truth is, that whatever the pretext for our wars with China, the chief object was to compel the Tartar Government to legalise our opium traffic. That object was realised by the recent Treaty signed at Peking; but unexpected obstructions now arise from the rebels, which the Tartar Government has no power to remove, without the aid of British troops. An interdict to the use of opium and spirits has been made a religious ordinance by the Taepings, and the Rev. Mr. Griffith John, who was some time in Nankin, states that there was not an opium or spirit shop visible in the city. In case we pursue our former policy we shall have to go to war with the Taepings to compel them to legalise the introduction of opium into their territories; and this eventuality seems more than probable, unless there is such a strong expression of opinion by the tax-payers of England as may deter the British authorities from involving us in a new calamity. The Rev. Missionaries Griffith John, Muirhead, Edkins, Cox, Mills, Allen, Lambuth, and others, have thrown some light on the religious, civil, and social condition of the rebel movement; and on the 24th of February last the Rev. J. L. Roberts, an American Baptist missionary who has been thirty years in China, and is now permanently resident in Nankin, in reply to queries put to him, showed that the present military strength of the rebels was sufficiently formidable to induce us seriously to calculate the cost of a war with them—putting out of consideration what the Bishop of Victoria, in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated Shanghai, the 18th October, 1858, designates "the wickedness of our interfering between the rebels and the Tartars."—I am, &c., W. H. Sykes.

August 21.

MISSION TO LABUAN.

An interesting meeting took place on the 20th inst., in the board-room of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the occasion being the delivery of an address by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan to six young men about to proceed as missionaries to Borneo, under the auspices of the society. The names of the missionaries going out are the Rev. E. S. Venn, Messrs. F. W. Abe, W. R. Mesney, W. Crossland, J. L. Zehnder, and J. Richardson. The society will send out, in the ensuing two months, in addition to the above, the following gentlemen:—Rev. J. S. Witley, Messrs. J. W. Loe and B. Mills, to Calcutta; Mr. R. Stephenson, to Madras; Mr. R. Temple, to Newfoundland; Rev. B. T. Craig, to Adelaide; and Mr. C. F. Patten, to Graham's Town. All these gentlemen, except the two clergymen, are candidates for holy orders, and are to be ordained in the dioceses to which they are sent.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The astounding development of the British cotton manufacture of late years probably surpasses the conceptions generally formed on the subject. Thus, the value of the cotton goods exported in 1843 was £16,254,000, and of the cotton yarn £7,193,971. Three years later, in 1846, the totals had risen to £17,717,778 and £7,882,048 respectively; in 1849, to £20,071,046 and £6,704,089; in 1852, to £23,223,432 and £6,654,655; in 1855, to £27,578,746 and £7,200,395; in 1858, to £33,421,843 and £9,579,479; and last year, to £42,141,505 and £9,870,875. In the first half of the eighteen years the value of the exports of cotton goods was, in round numbers, £230,000,000, and in the second half £340,000,000, showing an increase of nearly forty-eight per cent. in the latter period over the former. In the next twenty years, at this rate of increase, Lancashire will receive as much for her products as would pay off the National Debt. It is worthy of remark that, while the value of the goods exported appears to have increased during the last nine years forty-eight per cent., the quantity of the raw material imported has increased fifty-eight per cent., the difference being probably accounted for by increased domestic consumption.

The Sandwich Islands.—The Archbishop of Canterbury having consented, in compliance with the request of the King of the Sandwich Islands, to consecrate a bishop for the superintendence of a Church of England mission in his dominions, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which the Archbishop is President, have resolved to grant a sum of £300 a-year in aid of that mission, to be applied to the maintenance of three clergymen, who will be required to minister especially to the British subjects on the islands, and to British sailors frequenting the ports. The Rev. Thomas Nettleship Staley, M.A., formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and subsequently Tutor at St. Mark's, Chelsea, who has been nominated to the bishopric, will be consecrated as soon as all the necessary preliminary arrangements can be made. The seat of the bishopric will be at Honolulu, and the mission will be reinforced by three clergymen, who will be sent to act under the direction of the Bishop by the Episcopal Church in America.

Dr. Macgowan has been giving a course of lectures in Dublin before the Royal Society, on the Comparative Technology of India, China, and Japan.

To the Art Exhibition at Glasgow, and Lord [illegible] his magnificent collection of Oriental china.

Sir John Bowring is at Exeter in a very uncertain state of health.

Naval and Military.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., has arrived from the Cape. It is reported in naval circles that the gallant officer denies that he tendered his resignation to the Lords of the Admiralty, but states that he was ordered home from his command. The popularity of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Keppel and his late Flag-Captain in the navy is generally admitted, and it is, therefore, to be regretted that the Admiralty did not sanction their return to England in the *Forte*, instead of handing her over to strange officers. The consequences, as might easily have been foreseen, have been of a most untoward character. By last accounts from the station we hear that no less than eighty seamen had run from the ship. The petty officers were also dissatisfied, and we hear that, prior to the arrival of the *Emerald* with the new Admiral, they prepared Sir Henry for the events which have since occurred, although, as might have been anticipated, Sir Henry used his best endeavours to induce them to maintain the discipline of the ship.

Several soldiers, wearing the Chinese medal, with a sort of tea-chest cypher on it, have been seen about Paris. They seem in good health, but state that no matter what they suffered from the climate in China, it was as nothing compared to what they endured on board of the transports bringing them home.

The *Furious*, 16, Captain O. J. Jones, arrived from China on the 20th inst. She has brought home a large number of invalided officers and men from China, the Cape of Good Hope, and the coast of Africa. She has been inspected, and will, after taking out powder and shell, go into harbour and strip, prior to her paying off.

The *President*, 50, sailing ship, has been placed in the fourth dock at Chatham, to be fitted for a training ship for the volunteers of the Naval Reserve, and stationed in the Thames, where she relieves the *Brilliant*, 20, which returns to Chatham.

The 2nd battalion of the 1st Royals, the 5th Fusileers, and the 6th Regiment, which are to be attached to the 9th and 10th depot battalions in Colchester Camp, in accordance with the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that battalions of regiments shall as much as possible be concentrated, are expected to arrive from Pembroke and Ireland towards the close of the present week. These will increase the strength of the camp about 500 men.

In consequence of the lamentable accident which occurred a few days since at Woolwich, where a private of the Royal Marines, who was acting as a marker at the targets during the firing of the Volunteers, was shot dead,

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positive orders have been issued at Chatham forbidding the Royal Marines, under any circumstances, to act as markers for Volunteers at the rifle range. Similar orders will also be issued at each of the other divisions of Royal Marines.

The 7th Battery of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Byrne and Lieutenants Kenzie and Milner, has arrived at Canterbury from Dublin, in accordance with the recent determination of the War-office to form artillery stations at Chatham and Canterbury.

The *Egmont*, old line-of-battle ship, at Portsmouth, ordered to be fitted for a receiving ship at Rio de Janeiro, it is expected will be placed in the hands of Messrs. White, of Cowes, who have now the *Vindictive* frigate in hand for the Government, owing to the great want of dock accommodation in Portsmouth dockyard. Messrs. White's yard, from its completeness and close vicinity to Portsmouth, forms a most valuable auxiliary aid to the Government yard at times of pressure.

The *Cameleon*, 17, screw, Commander Harding, sailed from Spithead on the 20th inst., for the Pacific, *via* the Straits of Magellan, calling in at Madeira and Rio.

The *Winchester*, 50, sailing ship, having been fitted with her lower masts and rigging, left Chatham on the 12th inst., in tow of two steamers, for Liverpool, where she will be stationed, to be used as a training ship for boys at that port.

A General Order has been issued by the Adjutant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, dated the 5th inst., which directs that the following regiments—namely, 101st Regiment Bengal Fusiliers, 102nd Regiment Madras Fusiliers, and 103rd Regiment Bombay Fusiliers—are to have the honour of bearing the designation "Royal."

The screw steamship *Sanspareil*, 70, Captain Bowyear, left Plymouth on the 20th inst. with naval supernumeraries, stores, and ammunition, for the Mediterranean. The order for this vessel to proceed to the China station has been for the present countermanded.

The new depot barrack for recruits of the Royal Marines is now in full operation at Walmer. A library and school have just been formed. Each married man of the establishment has a plot of land allotted to him for cultivation. The present number of inmates, chiefly recruits from the three divisions of Chatham, Portsmouth, and Woolwich, is 400, and, as a proof of the advantages of removing young recruits from the temptations incident to large garrison towns, it is worthy of remark that during the three months since this depot has been opened in no case has an inmate been charged before a magistrate.

The 31st and 33rd companies of Royal Engineers, attached to headquarters, Chathan, have been filled up to their proper complement of one hundred non-commissioned officers and men each, from the companies at Brompton the men selected being all skilled mechanics. Both companies have been placed under orders for foreign service, and, according to present arrangements, will proceed to Bermuda and the Mediterranean.

The *Antelope*, recently commissioned by Lieut.-Commander Allingham, for service in the slave preventive duty on the West Coast of Africa, has shipped the whole of her officers and crew, to the number of one hundred. She has been hauled out of basin at Woolwich and berthed in the stream, for the purpose of receiving her cabin stores and sea stock, preparatory to departure.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, attended by Count Rudolphe Apponyi, Austrian Ambassador in London, visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, under the *incognito* of Count Lacroma, on the 9th inst. The Prince having expressed his desire to see the manufacture of the Armstrong guns, was conducted through the smiths' shops, where the progress of forming the various parts of the gun is carried out under the agency of the huge Nasmyth's hammers. He visited in detail the remaining branches of the rifled ordnance department; his Imperial Highness stated his intention of being present at Shoeburyness in a few days to witness the firing of one of the guns. His Highness Halim Pasha visited the Royal gun-factories on the preceding day, by special order from Colonel Tulloh, Director-General of Ordnance in London.

The 2nd battery of the 4th Brigade of Field Artillery (12-pounder Armstrongs), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, stationed at Hilsea, was officially inspected on the 12th inst., on Southsea-common, Portsmouth, by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., commanding the South-Western district. The battery was put through a series of manœuvres incidental to movements of attack and defence in the field in presence of an enemy, firing blank, all of which were executed with great precision and rapidity. At the close of the proceedings Lord Paulet said it was exceedingly creditable, both to officers and soldiers, to find a body of men who had but recently returned from service in China in so efficient and orderly a state.

Under the regulations which have recently come into operation for the reorganisation of the Royal Artillery, that branch of the service now consists of 11 batteries, comprising the Horse Brigade, and 16 batteries of the depot brigade. The entire force is, for administrative purposes, divided into sixteen brigades, or separate divisions, each of which is under the nominal command of a general officer, with the title of Colonel-Commandant. The 16 brigades are subdivided into 149 batteries, each battery numbering close upon 200 non-commissioned officers and gunners, the aggregate total consisting of about 28,900 men of all ranks, exclusive of officers. The following is the numerical detail of the officers belonging to the Royal Artillery on the effective list, viz., His Royal Highness the General Commander-in-Chief colonel, one deputy-adjutant-general, two assistant-adjutants-general, one inspector-general, 16 colonels-commandant, 19 general officers, exclusive of the colonels commandant, 35 colonels, 70 lieutenant-colonels, 161 captains, 169 second-captains, 431 lieutenants, 10 riding-masters, 19 paymasters, 27 quartermasters, four surgeons-major, 21 surgeons, 78 assistant-surgeons, and 27 veterinary-surgeons, giving a grand total of 29,992.

Colonel Smyth, late Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, has just been appointed to succeed Major-General Charles Hastings Doyle, in Dublin, as Inspector-General of the Disembodied Militia in Ireland, who relieves Major-General Trollope, C.B., in command of the troops at Nova Scotia.

Her Majesty's ship *Firebrand*, which has suffered so severely from fever, has been ordered home from the West Indies.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 16.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Charles Levett to be capt., by purchase, vice Walter Clopton Wingfield, who retires; Cornet William Potter Stephenson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Levett.

3rd Dragoon Guards—First Lieut. Henry Langtry, from Antrim Artillery Militia, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dawson, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Henry Reginald Forster has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

8th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Walter Tuckfield Goldsworthy to be adjt., vice Michael Clarke, who resigns that appointment.

13th Light Dragoons—Capt. Fitz Roy Donald Maclean to be major, by purchase, vice Alexander George Dickson, who retires; Lieut. Walter Sydney Tucker to be capt., by purchase, vice Maclean; Cornet William Mitchell Innes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tucker.

Royal Artillery—Surg. Thomas Connor O'Leary, M.B., from the 45th Foot, to be surg.; the commission of Paymaster William Shepherd to be antedated to the 14th of May, 1861.

Coldstream Guards—William Chafyn Grove, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Carter, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. George Hall, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be lieut., vice Samuel Seggie, appointed quartermaster 9th Light Dragoons.

4th Foot—John Rimington Sharp, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice George Hall Hall, who retires.

11th Foot—Ponsonby Sheppard, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Watson, promoted; Denis Bingham, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Alexander Willoughby Montgomery Moore, appointed to the 97th Foot.

13th Foot—Major Henry Christopher Marriott, from the 82nd Foot, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Latham Thomson, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Alfred Sebastian Boom, gent., late ensign, Elthorne Militia, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Thomas Prince Lloyd, appointed to the 93rd Foot.

16th Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major Richard John Evans, from the 27th Foot, to be capt., vice John George Dartnell, who exchanges.

17th Foot—Charles Earnest Gaitskill Burr, gent., to be ensign, by vice Dwyer, promoted.

20th Foot—Ensign George Frederic Harris to be lieut., by purchase, vice Frederick Fox, who retires.

27th Foot—Capt. John George Dartnell, from 16th Foot, to be capt., vice Brevet-Major Richard John Evans, who exchanges.

33rd Foot—Major Arthur Sisson Cooper, from half-pay, late 25th Foot, to be major, vice Thomas Wickham, who retires upon half-pay.

43rd Foot—Spencer Perceval Talbot Nicholl, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Tod, promoted.

45th Foot—Staff-Surg. Major William Home Fairbairn, M.D., to be surg., vice Thomas Connor O'Leary, M.B., appointed to the Royal Artillery.

47th Foot—Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of capt., John Dunlop, from half-pay, 75th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Capt. Henry Charles Watson, appointed paymaster of the School of Musketry.

48th Foot—Lieut. Arthur George Wyse to be capt., without purchase, vice Cairnes, promoted.

55th Foot—Staff-Surg. Thomas Parr to be surg., vice Henry Somers, M.D., deceased.

63rd Foot—Capt. Falkland Townshend Logan Paterson to be major, by purchase, vice Charles Le Mesurier Carey, who retires; Lieut. Geo. W. Clutterbuck to be capt., by purchase, vice Charles Colquhoun Pye, who retires; Lieut. John Richard Ramsbottom to be capt., by purchase, vice Paterson; Ensign Thomas Atkinson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Clutterbuck; Ensign Thornton Scovell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Richard Halliday Archer, who retires; Ensign John Pollard Mayers Burton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Ramsbottom; Gentleman Cadet Henry Nicholas Bayly, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Atkinson; Alexander Hovenden Goldie Taubman, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Scovell; Thomas Foster, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Burton; Lieut. Charles Henry Kinahan to be adjt., vice Clutterbuck, promoted.

78th Foot—Ensign Andrew Murray to be lieut., by purchase, vice Malcolm M'Neill, who retires; Robert Lockhart Dalglish, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Murray.

82nd Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Latham Thomson, from the 13th Foot, to be major, vice Henry Christopher Marriott, who exchanges.

84th Foot—Assist.-Surg. Herman Bicknell has been permitted to resign his commission.

86th Foot—Lieut. Duncan Stewart to be capt., by purchase, vice Edward John Lees, who retires; Ensign Francis Glasse Marshall to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stewart; Henry Wise Ridley Blackett, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall; Lieut. Thomas Yardley, to be adjt., vice Duncan Stewart, promoted.

90th Foot—Ensign Francis Russell to be lieut., without purchase, vice George Gregg, deceased.

97th Foot—Ensign Alexander Willoughby Montgomery Moore, from the 11th Foot, to be ensign, vice Fulford, promoted.

99th Foot—Staff-Surg. Cornelius Clark Rutherford to be surg., vice Richard Cooper Todd, appointed to the Staff.

2nd West India Regiment—Ensign John Sheil, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bellamy, promoted.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Josiah Erskine Collins, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Sheil, promoted to the 2nd West India Regiment.

Staff.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Alexander Abercrombie Nelson, Unattached, Assist.-Inspector of Rifle Volunteers, to be fort major at Guernsey, vice Major and Brevet-Col. John Hankey Bainbrigge, Unattached, promoted to major-gen.

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BREVET.—Col. Alexander Tulloh, of the Royal Artillery, to have the temporary rank of major-general while serving as the Director of Ordnance. Lieut.-Col. Edward Whitmore Scovell, 96th Foot, having completed five years' service in the rank of lieut.-col., to be col. in the army under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858. Major Montagu Hamilton Dowbiggin, 99th Foot, to be lieut.-col. in the army. Second Capt. Theodosius Webb, half pay Royal Engineers, to be major in the army. Capt. Edward H. Langmore, Bengal Infantry, to be major in the army. Surg.-Major William Hawtree, of the Army Hospital Corps, to have the local rank of ensign while employed as acting capt. of Orderlies at the General Hospital, Woolwich.

MEMORANDUM.—The undermentioned officer upon half-pay has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861:—Second Capt. Theodosius Webb, half-pay, Royal Engineers.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAINS.—W. G. Jones, H. C. Glyn, H. J. Blomfield, C. E. H. Vernon, W. Wood, and G. F. Day, V.C.

COMMANDERS.—J. B. Scott, T. C. Bruce, Maxwell Fox, T. C. Cholmeley, H. B. Burnaby, J. K. Simcoe, G. A. W. Welch, W. B. Grant, and W. E. Gordon.

SECOND MASTER.—R. Cooke.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.—G. Tryon to the Warrior, F. W. Sidney (additional) to the Pelorus, for surveying service; G. Blane to the Hibernia, Hon. Augustus C. Hobart to the Foxhound, E. Maunsell to be inspecting commander of the Coastguard.

DEPUTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS.—J. Dunlop, M.D., and J. Robertson, M.D., on the retired list.

LIEUTENANTS.—Hon. H. B. Hamilton to the Virago; S. W. H. Thompson to the Aboukir; J. G. S. Clarke to the Impregnable; J. F. Lenson to the Virago; C. G. Jones to the Majestic; C. Mitchell to the Hecate.

MASTERS.—H. Brehaut to the Saturn; J. W. H. Harvey to the Emerald; C. C. Scott to the Indus, for the Styx; G. H. Dorning to the Pantaloon; F. Howard (additional) to the Pelorus, for surveying duties; A. de G. Sutton to the Gannet; T. Pounds to the Asia, for the Medea.

SURGEONS.—J. T. Gabriel to the Virago; L. J. Monteith (additional) to the Impregnable; M. Thomson to the Saturn; J. C. Sabben to the Asia; H. Harkan to the Pantaloon.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—F. L. W. Wright to the Haslar Hospital; G. Goodman to the Plover; G. Jackson to the Aboukir; G. F. Elliott to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital; B. Ninnis (acting) to the Pantaloon; W. Roche (acting) to the Impregnable, for Plymouth Hospital.

SUB-LIEUTENANT.—R. P. Moutray to the Antelope.

SECOND-MASTERS.—W. H. Willing to the Dasher; E. W. Creak to the Liffey; W. Long to the Cuckoo; J. T. Hart (acting) to the Pembroke, additional.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—A. Hughes to the Pembroke; T. M Jenkins and W. H. Gribben to the Plover, in charge; R. N. A. Richards to the Centurion.

MASTER'S-ASSISTANTS.—R. J. Phillips to the Dasher; F. H. Boys to the Antelope; L. J. W. Thomas to the Geyser.

Monetary and Commercial.

It appears that it is not the intention of Government to take any steps in reference to the Red Sea cable until some decision has been arrived at by the Treasury as to the guarantee which they at present pay to the company. The report of Sir Charles Bright, mentioned in a previous issue, cannot, therefore, for the present be acted on.

The *Malacca*, with the last portion of the cable to connect Malta with Alexandria, left Plymouth on the 25th for Malta. The Government Engineer, Mr. Forde, proceeded by yesterday's mail to Malta to complete the laying of the line. A full and interesting notice of this line will be found in another column.

The bar silver brought by the West India steamer has been disposed of at 60¼d. per oz., being the same price as that obtained for the last arrival.

The directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have announced an *ad interim* dividend of £2. 10s. per share for the half-year ending in June, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, have declared a dividend for the half-year ending in June at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

The China and Japan Steam Company have issued notices calling for applications for a Marine Manager in China. Several Commanders who have been in the China Trade, who are at present in this country, have applied for the office.

A floating dock for Sourabaya has been shipped by the *Rosella* from Glasgow, weighing 600 tons, and valued at £6,000. By the same vessel there is also a quantity of steam and other machinery valued at £1,700. There is also on board the *O'Thyen*, for Batavia, from Liverpool, a quantity of cotton seed from New Orleans.

On the China coolie trade to Cuba we find the following in an American paper:—

"HAVANA, July 22.—Entered on the 20th, the Bremen ship *Fides*, Arfmann, from Macao, in 128 days, with 252 Chinese on board, contract labourers for eight years in Cuba. When their present contracts expire they are obliged to re-contract, to leave the island, or be confined to labour on the public works the same as convicts. The police measure has been rendered necessary to save the community from the plundering disposition of this class when left in idleness, and which has led to a vast increase of crime in the island; although it is not in conformity with the specious contracts by which they are induced to emigrate. The deaths are not reported, but presumed to be large, as the tonnage capacity of the ship would admit the taking on board of only 300."

And in a West Indian paper the following appears on the condition of Chinese labourers:—

"In Trinidad it was noticed that the Chinese immigrants were marrying Creole women, and but very few of them seemed disposed to return to the homes of their birth. Within the year thirty-two coolies under indenture had purchased their time, and 1,456, whose time had expired, entered into new contracts, with a premium of from £2. 10s. to £3. Very many of them have extensive provision grounds, and make from £6 to £7 per month, while others are equally successful with retail shops."

On the Financial Budget of France the *Money Market Review* says:—

"The expenditure amounts to the colossal sum of £78,790,000 sterling, being some £9,000,000 in excess of the indefensibly large expenditure of our own Government. The surplus—£172,000—is purely a *paper* one. It is arranged in this fashion merely for the sake of making a decent appearance. It is hard to recal to mind any French Budget which did *not* exhibit on paper an equilibrium, or, more generally, a surplus, although the addition to the debt of France has gone on, ever since the accession of the present Emperor, at a rate unexampled in history, save in our own case when we were engaged in a death-struggle with his uncle."

NEW LEAD FOR TEA-CHESTS.

A great improvement and saving in cost has been effected in tea lead by the introduction of Wilmhurst's patent machine for cutting or turning metal foil. The Assam Company have adopted the system for the manufacture of all the lead foil they use in packing tea, the foil being made in this country, and sent abroad for re-export in packages. The Assam Company alone expend between £2,000 and £3,000 [illegible]. The lead-foil used by the Indian tea-growers is made here; but the Chinese growers use foil made on the spot by a very laborious and unmechanical process, as any one may see who inspects the texture of a Chinese tea-chest lining. The Chinese, as usual, are slow to appreciate the new invention; but from the fact of the company being able to supply their lead at £35 per ton, less an export discount of 5 to 15 per cent., while rolled lead costs £48 to £52, it can be only a question of time to see the new and cheaper article generally adopted. By the new process, the action of the cutting knife causes a closing of the pores of the metal and a consequent increase in strength and power to resist the air, &c. The committee of Lloyd's have examined the article and given a most favourable report on it. They even hold out hopes that they will be able to make a differential rate in favour of tea packed in this lead. Shipments have already been made to China on speculation, and realised the very handsome profit of £20 and £22 per ton.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Pera* from Southampton on the 20th inst. was:—In gold, to Alexandria, £2,000; Madras, £1,392; Hobson's Bay, £440. In silver, to Madras, £15,000; Calcutta, £19,900; Hong Kong, £7,320; Foochow-Foo, £3,488; Shanghai, £31,715. Total, gold, £3,832; silver, £77,423.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	86 to 88	78¾
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31 to 32	31½ ¾
100	London and Westminster	20	66 to 67	66¾
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	50 to 51	...
50	Union of London	12	26 to 27	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	69 to 71	69½
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ to 18½	18¼
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	2 to 2½ pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ dis.	
25	Oriental & Gen. Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Tea.—The tea market during the last six or seven days has shown more animation, a speculative demand for Canada having taken off a considerable quantity of the common sorts of Congou, whilst the late very low rates ruling for good common to medium qualities, added to a better feeling in business generally, has induced the trade to purchase more freely; thus a firmer tone has been given to the market, though we cannot quote an advance in prices. The public sales in which large parcels are offered without reserve still continue, and cause prices to rule irregularly and render it difficult to do more than give approximate quotations; we therefore continue to quote good common Congou at 10½d. to 11½d. per lb. Fair flavoury and fair to good medium blackish leaf kinds are in some request, and prices are firm at previous rates. Good and fine Monings and Wopaks are only in moderate demand, and prices without alteration. Fine Kaisows as previously advised, though the near approach of the new crop makes the dealers cautious buyers of fine qualities both of Monings and Kaisows. Tayshans are neglected by the trade, bu a large speculative purchase has cleared the market of the best sorts. Oolong without change. Souchong the same. Flowery Pekoe is taken in small parcels at very low prices. Scented Caper and Orange Pekoe of common quality are saleable only at very low rates, fine qualities in moderate request. The scarcity of Green Tea has brought Japan Oolongs more freely into use, and they sell readily at the late low prices. Green Teas are very scarce, and high prices are obtained for the few on sale. Three public sales have taken place this month, the 8th, 13th, and 21st instant, at which 58,600 packages were offered, and 31,800 were sold, 26,200 being without reserve. These sales comprised 2,360 packages of Assam tea. Further sales are advertised for the 28th instant.

Silk.—The market still remains in the same dull state, but the new silks are beginning to arrive, and will most likely cause an alteration.

Sugar.—The dull appearance of the market for this article continued until the last few days, when the home trade evinced more inclination to buy, and transactions at firmer rates have been concluded with greater readiness. 722 bags Penang were chiefly realised at 33s. 6d. to 35s. for brown and low yellow; 37s. 6d. to 41s. low middling to fine yellow grocery. 1,489 bags Penang mostly sold, good brown to low yellow 33s. to 3 s. 6d; low middling to good yellow 37s. to 40s. 6d.; fine 42s. Privately 300 bags brown Siam are reported at 29s. 6d.

Coffee.—The demand observed in our last has been followed by more general and decided animation, and large transactions have taken place at an advance. 100 bags mixed Singapore at 58s.; 395 bags fine ordinary Malaba, at 67s. 6d. to 68s.

Rice.—Less activity has prevailed generally, although soft grain descriptions on the spot as well as afloat have been done at full rates. A few bags of Java sold at 12s. 6d. 45,000 bags of middling to good middling white Java at 13s. to 13s. 6d.

Pepper.—Market continues inactive, and privately but few transactions have taken place. 721 bags Singapore were partly realised at 31d. for ordinary dust, sold at 3½d. to 3¾d. for the former, and 3⅞d. for the latter. 202 bags Penang brought 3⅞d. to 3½d., and privately 600 bags of Penang at 3½d.

Sago.—Of 762 cases at auction, a small portion sold at 18s. 6d. per cwt. for fair small, subsequently good business has been done at a further improvement of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.

Flour.—500 bags sold at auction at 16s. per cwt. for fair.

Spices.—Cinnamon: Market quiet at previous quotations. Cassia Lignea Prices Lower. Of 491 cases at auction one-half sold at 82s. to 88s. per cwt. for second to first quality. Cassia Buds: Very scarce and high prices. Cloves: Steady. Five cases Penang sold at 11½d. to 1s. 3d. for middling to fine, and of 414 bags Zanzibar three-fourths sold at 3⅝d. to 3¾d. for fair. Mace: 12 cases Penang sold at 9d. to 1s. for ordinary to fair reddish. Nutmegs: Have not risen in value, and 85 cases Penang and 94 cases Batavia sold at auction, at 3s. 2d. per lb. for good bold, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. ordinary small to good medium.

Hemp.—Manila remains steady. Auctions confined to 486 bales, sold at £20. 5s. to £22. 10s. per ton for common to good roping, and £18. 15s. ordinary brown.

Cotton.—Market exceedingly firm, with strong demand. The moderate business done has embraced good fair new Broach at 6⅞ per lb; good air new Dhollera at 6⅞d; good fair Compta, 5½d. to 5⅝d.

Japan Wax.—No sales to report. Saucer is quoted 65s. to 70s.; block, 52s. to 60s.

Tobacco.—High prices are still maintained for Manila cigars and cheroots, and they are much wanted in the market.

Tin.—English tin again has been put down £3. per ton. Recently an improvement has taken place in Straits, which has advanced to £113. Business done in Banca within £114 to £115.

Gambier has advanced 6d. to 1s. per cwt., and 1,289 bales sold at auction at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt. for good, 15s. 9d. to 16s. heated. Contracts made privately upon corresponding terms.—Cutch: Market remains very flat. 770 bags at auction all retired.

Miscellaneous.—Indian-rubber: Market quiet; 308 packages at auction all retired. Sales have been made privately at 1s. 3d. Camphor: No inquiry. Sapanwood: Firm, 18 tons Siam and 5 tons Manila all retired. Soy: Steady; about 80 hhds. sold at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per gallon. Mother-o'pearl shell: Flat; of 156 cases Manila one-fourth sold at 90s. per cwt. Star Anniseed: Very quiet. Sticklac: Firm; 94 cases at auction all retired. Gum benjamin shows some little improvement for the better sorts, and of 44 cases at auction, one-third sold at £11. 10s. to £12 per cwt. for second Sumatra, and £6 to £6. 2s. 6d. thirds. Damar: Without any variation of note; only 34 cases at auction, and but one-third sold, at 39s. 4d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. for good in sorts. Gambouge: Still cheap; auctions confined to 9 cases, sold at £6. 7s. 6d. to £6. 15s. per cwt. for good pipe. Ratans: Only 976 bundles of Penang at auction, which were not sold. Saltpetre: Bengal has barely maintained the previous value; business moderate. 1,000 bags only at auction. Bombay has risen 6d. per cwt., and 2,038 bags sold at auction at 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. for 54 to 31 per cent. refraction. Gutta percha: 33 tons at auction all retired. Rape seed: Very firm, previous rates still maintained. Elephants' teeth: No fresh feature of consequence. Vermilion: 71 cases at auction sold at 2s. 1d. per lb. Galangal root: Quiet. Cubebs: Flat; 68 bags at auction all retired. Dragons' blood: 12 cases sold at 90s. to 97s. 6d. for middling block. Gall's: Steady. No sales of China or Japan. Rum: In East India little has taken place.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Iron.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 0s. 0d. nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £9 to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 10s.

Steel.—Swedish keg, £16.

Copper.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

Tin.—114s. for block; 115s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. per box.

Lead.—English pig, £19. 0s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 5s.; sheet, £20. 0s. to £20. 10s.; spelter, £17. 10s.; zinc, English sheet, £23. 10s. to £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

According to Mr. John Richards' Circular, the export of metals for China from 1st January to 31st July, 1861, was as follows:—Iron: British, 3,805 tons; hoop, 169; sheet, 136; pig, 85. Steel: Foreign, 75; British, 4. Copper: British, 7; sheet, 275. Tin: Plates, 7,664 boxes. Lead: British, 3,535 tons; sheet, 11. Spelter, 332. Quicksilver, 31,873 bottles.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£394,780
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	33,480
Hong Kong	—	256,189
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	148,442
Hong Kong	—	45,518
Singapore	10,160	6,776
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at	4s. 3d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do.	4s. 3d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 0¼
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The market remains without material improvement since the beginning of the week. There are, however, a few exceptional indications of greater activity. In piece-goods adapted for the Eastern trade manufacturers find some revival of demand. The prices offered are at least 1½d. per piece lower than the quotations of the producers, but there seems to have been a small sale on terms of mutual concession. In nearly all kinds of cloth the absence of business is very evident, but there is no avowed departure from the rates current on Tuesday. The transactions in the yarn market are also of limited extent. Water twist is in better demand for Germany and China, but the sales are few, because the prices which buyers are willing to pay are generally below the figures that spinners could just now accept. The continued upward movement of cotton obliges sellers to stiffen or raise their prices, but they do not meet with much success in establishing any advance, and scarcely any business can be done. Mr. S. Mendel, in his circular of the 20th inst., says:—"There is no inquiry for either yarns or goods to-day: the market is very tame, and prices are generally irregular and weaker."

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Capt. Knowles, lately engaged in the China trade, is promoting a cruise to Japan for a limited number of passengers.

The allotment of the shares in the Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company is announced to take place this day.

Arrivals not Included in the Table.—August 24, at London from Akyab, Negotiator; 26, at Falmouth from Rangoon, Octavia; from Akyab, Euxine; at Liverpool from Akyab, Wm. Cole; 24, off Falmouth from Rangoon, Susanne; 21, at Bordeaux from Akyab, Elizabeth; 20, at Copenhagen from Sourabaya, Avik; 22, at Hamburg from Macao, Podesta; 21, at Brouwershaven from Batavia, Dorothea Henrietta; 7, at Vigo from Manila, Flora; 26, from Penang, Rajah of Cochin; Aug. 25, off Falmouth, from Akyab, Hindoo; 21, at Cuxhaven, from Akyab, Nicoline.

Departures.—August 14, from Brouwershaven for Batavia, Constantia; Anthony v. Hoboken. Aug. 24, from Deal for Kanagawa, Anna Maria Wilhelmina; 20, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Electra.

Spoken.—Ida Elizabeth, Java to Rotterdam, June 27, 32 S., 11 E. Glencoe, from Shanghae, June 22, 35 S., 22 W.

Laid on at London.—For Singapore: Salvador Packet.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Aug 21	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Kinnaird	
July 20	Havana	Macao	Fides	
Aug 19	Deal	Canton	Weymouth	Thomas.
— 18	Cowes	Hong Kong	Podesta	Angelbech.
— 8	Cadiz	Manila	Reina de las Angelos.	Tuton.
— 8	Clyde	Singapore	Jacatra	Rutter.
— 22	London	Singapore and Penang	Barracouta	Kemp.
— 8	Hamburg	Singapore	J. H. Becker	Bachtendahl.
— 22	Falmouth	Penang	Rajah of Cochin	
— 8	Helvoet	Batavia	Stella Maris	
— 11	Do.	Do.	Cleopatra	
July 14	Monte Video	Do.	Bon Pere	Bourat.
Aug 14	Brouwershaven	Do.	Constantia	Overgaln.
— 14	Do.	Do.	Arthony v. Hoboken	Hazewinter.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Luton	Adriaans.
— 19	Cowes	Bankok	Pauline	Hashagen.
— 20	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Kaap Hoorn	Dik.
— 13	Off Queenstown	Bassein & Mauritius	Kennington	Edwards.
— 14	Falmouth	Bassein	Leibnitz	
— 22	Do.	Do.	Aalborg	Folkman.
— 17	Brouwershaven	Sourabaya	Vier Gebroeders	Bank.
— 11	Schelde	Akyab	Prins Oscar	
— 11	Off Queenstown	Do.	Nicoline	Vallesen.
— 11	Copenhagen	Do.	Sofia	Suellman.
— 11	Queenstown	Do.	Negociator	
— 17	Cowes	Do.	Burlington	Howes.
— 2	Falmouth	Do.	Freya	Sorensen.
— 20	Off Queenstown	Do.	Goldfinch	Fitzsimons.
— 17	Gironde	Do.	Elizabeth	Bondeau.
— 18	Queenstown	Do.	La Rochelle	Lange.
— 23	Liverpool	Do.	Undaunted	Freeman.
— 18	Falmouth	Maulmain	Wm. Kidston	McGregor.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Emma Jane	Jordan.
— 8	Bremen	Rangoon	Sirius	
— 14	Falmouth	Do.	Renown	Welbury.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Pioneer	Montgomery.
— 20	Texel	Passaroeang	Admiral Piet Hein	Hazewinkel.
— 10	London	Padang	Luciana Manara	
— 15	Falmouth	Samarang	Theodore Dill	Flory.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Aug 12	Sunderland	Shanghai	Neptune	
— 12	London	Do.	Fairlight	Kemball.
— 16	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	
— 13	Cardiff	Do.	James Paton	Allison.
— 17	Sunderland	Do.	Hadassah	Dickson.
— 7	Cardiff	Hong Kong	E. von Beauleau	
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Cordelia	
— 7	Sunderland	Do.	Edwin Flye	Wever.
— 16	London	Hg. Kong & Canton	Vanguard	Scott.
— 21	Do.	Do.	Lord Macaulay	Muir.
— 17	Do.	Manila	Reynard	Seymour.
— 19	Liverpool	Do.	Tornado	Mumford.
— 8	Hamburg	Do.	Voladore	Villabao.
— 10	Deal	Singapore	Choice	
— 7	Hamburg	Do.	Alma	
— 9	Liverpool	Do.	Rance	
— 21	London	Singapore & Penang	Tamar	Ross.
— 16	Off Plymouth	Singapore	Chloris	
— 17	Hamburg	Do.	Europa	Wahlen.
— 17	Deal	Batavia	Resident v. Son	
— 10	Glasgow	Do.	Patriarch Samhiri	Lion.
— 7	Off St. Alban's Head	Do.	Grootmeester National	
— 12	Deal	Do.	Petronella Catharina	
— 9	Do.	Do.	Kortenaar	
— 15	London	Do.	Salatya	Bresthorst.
— 12	Off Torbay	Do.	Eva Johanna	Boerhave.
— 19	Deal	Do.	Antonio and Hobaken	
— 24	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Emma and Mathilde	
— 20	Glasgow	Batavia & Sourabaya	Rosella	Atkinson.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Amoy and Kanagawa, Glendower. For Hong Kong: Violet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Corea Athelstan. For Shanghai: Weymouth, Bacchante, Rifleman, Humphrey Nelson, Land o'Cakes. For Singapore: West. For Singapore and Penang: Crouch Brothers. For Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Victoria. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Batavia. For Bankok: Kalahome. For Labuan and Manila: Una. For Penang: Irene.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Matilda, Sales. For Shanghai: Spray of the Ocean, J. H. Ransom. For Hong Kong and Canton: Queensberry, Sir Isaac Newton. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Julia, Stad Middelburg, Aeolus. For Singapore: Pantaleon, Clio. For Penang: Joseph Cape.

At GLASGOW.—For Hong Kong: Sea Flower. For Singapore: Jacatra. For Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya: Fanny. For Batavia and Singapore: Zambeze. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Undine.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Glendower, Emilie, Neuhof. For Batavia: Minerva, Argo. For Manila: Sales, Reyna del Oceano. For Honolulu: R. W. Wood.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Cornelia. For Hong Kong: Cornelia Hendrika. For Samarang: Johanna Cathatina. For Sourabaya: Louise, Roeloffiene, Herman.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Ouderkerk an der Amstel, Watergeus, Minister Pahud. For Batavia and Panaroekan: Cornelis Anthonie. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Louise Kronprinzess van Zweden, Loevestein, Jacob Dageraad. For Batavia and Samarang: Aegidia and Pauline, Nederwaard. For Decima and Kanagawa: Malvine. For Kanagawa: Guinea. For Nagasaki: Ceres. For Padang: Joan. For Samarang and Sourabaya; Stad Gouda, Voorwaarts. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Stella Maris.

SPOKEN.

KOSMOPOLIET, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 12, 2 S., 30 W.
JUANITA, New York to Batavia, April 26, 11 S., 32 W.
ARLEQUIN, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 28, 28 N., 22 W.
FORTUNA, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 30, 38 S., 19 E.
BELLATRIX, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 25, 39 N., 12 W.
JOHN SCOTT, London to Hong Kong, June 26, 19 S., 36 W.
GLENCOE, Shanghai to London, June 21, 35 S., 25 E.
ABEONA, Liverpool to Hong Kong, July 15, 11 N., 26 W.
JOHANNA STOLL, Liverpool to Singapore, 1 N., 27 W.
KATHAY, New York to Shanghai, July 3, 14 S., 36 W.
ELIZABETH CUSHING, Boston to Hong Kong, May 16, on the Line.
PARSEE (barque), Penang to London, 1 N., 95 E.
VICTORIA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, June 23, 35 S., 18 E.
STRAAT BALLY, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 19, 3 N., 23 W.
ARLEQUIN, Rotterdam to Batavia, May 20, 28 N., 22 W.
PALMERSTON, barque, Shields to Singapore, May 9, 6 N., 21 W.
ERZHERZOG FERDINAND MAX, from China, June 12, off Mauritius.
EUGENIE, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 7, 10 N., 23 W.
HERO, Penang to London, June 30, 28 S., 14 W.
DOROTHEA, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 17, 48 N., 10 W.
J. L., Boston to Batavia, July 2, 22 S., 32 W.
SCHLOSSER, Liverpool to Batavia, July 18, 3 N., 20 W.
MAJESTY, Penang to London, July 23, 11 N., 24 W.
NIEUW HOLLAND, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 20, 35 S., 22 E.
CARAUSIUS, Hartlepool to Shanghai, May 29, 25 S., 30 W.
VICE-ADMIRAL GOBIUS, Amsterdam to Batavia, May 14, 1 S., 23 W.
JULIA (barque), Newcastle to Shanghai, July 21, 8 N., 22 W.
MARIA (Sard. barque), from Sourabaya, May 30, 27 S., 48 E.
CRISIS, Singapore to Liverpool, June 1, 26 S., 55 E.
IDA ELIZABETH, Java to Rotterdam, June 27, 23 S., 11 E.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Canton.

From CHINA.—At London: Chilo, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Petchelee, Egmont, Strathallan, Shantung, Glencoe, Panic, Strathmore, Ziba, Golden Eagle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Carribean, Glenclune, Ellen Rodger, Falcon, Fiery Cross, Flying Spurs, Geelong. At Liverpool: Robin Hood. At Outports: Henry Moore, Eloise, Indres Minde.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Robert Small, Peter Symons, Procymatia, Britannia, Granville, Weymouth. At Liverpool: Crisis, Champion, Panic, Excelsior, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton, Mayola. At Outports: America, Commerce, Elizabeth, Australia.

From MANILA.—At London: Kate, Regina Maris. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Julia, Pepita, Soberana. At Cork: Roebuck, Victor Emmanuel.

From PENANG.—At London: America, Parsee, Sirocco, William and

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: [illegible]
England: Therese.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

There is little of interest to report in connection with the Freight Market. The berth freights from London are very quiet, and the loading brokers show little disposition to lump ships.

The Admiralty received tenders on the 23rd inst. for several lots of stores for their different stations, and amongst them 800 tons old ordnance from Mauritius to Woolwich. They also invite tenders for the conveyance of five batteries Royal Artillery coastwise.

For India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope there are 44,000 tons of shipping on the berth. There is no alteration in coal freights, and few charters are concluded.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s.

CASUALTIES.

Havre, August 12.—The Chateau dul Gol, Francois, from Java for Bordeaux, which put into Mauritius April 27 with damage, has been condemned there, and was to be sold July 10.

The Edwin Flye, Wever, which sailed from Sunderland August 7 for Hong Kong, put into Falmouth August 16, to stop a leak.

The Bon Pere, Bourat, which arrived at Monte Video July 14 from Batavia, was leaky.

At St. Helena, July 8, Proteus, Bakker, from Sourabaya; 9, Tweeling Zusters, Carst, from Java, Eliza Ella, Lunt, from Shanghai.

"INDUS" TROOP-STEAMER.—This peculiarly-constructed vessel (designed for the India Government by Mr. T. B. Winter, of Moorgate-street), will shortly be taken to pieces and be sent out to India in a vessel chartered for the occasion. Since her late trial she has had her paddle-wheels enlarged in circumference and width, so as to give her greater hold in very shallow water.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "RIPON."—This vessel is being lengthened and almost rebuilt, in Messrs. Wigram's docks at Blackwall, and it is expected she will be some time under repair. The steamer *Mooltan*, which met with a slight accident to her machinery on her passage out to Gibraltar, was not interrupted afterwards. She is expected at Southampton to-day.

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447, STRAND, LONDON.

CLARK'S PATENT IMPROVED LAMPS FOR THE CAPE, INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE advantages of CLARK'S PATENT GEM LAMP, are so apparent, and its superiority so unquestionable, that it would be extremely surprising were any one acquainted with its merits to purchase the Lamps hitherto sent abroad.

THE LAMP GIVES DOUBLE THE LIGHT OF THE OLD LAMPS.

It is much more elegant in appearance. It is so simple in construction that it cannot be mismanaged.

The GEM LAMP for Table use is fitted on Bronzed, Lacquered, Cut Glass, Silvered, or Jasper Slate Pillars.

Merchants are respectfully informed that, for many reasons, French or English Moderator Lamps are not suitable for exportation. The size of the glasses for the Gem Lamps being only one-half of those of the old lamps, 50 per cent. is saved in freight and package; their cost and risk of breakage are also considerably less. The Gem Lamp is admirably adapted to burn any of the native oils, such as cocoa-nut, olive, mustard, or rape seed oils.

To show the superiority of CLARK'S PATENT LAMPS, one is always kept burning.

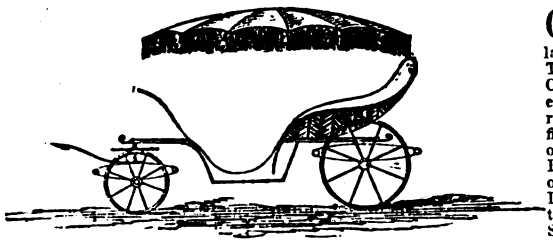
CLARK'S CANDLES for Tropical Climates are the best adapted for the East, as they are entirely free from grease in substance, &c., and do not gutter. They give a most brilliant light, and are unsurpassed by any yet manufactured.

JOHN CLARK, Manager.

MESSRS. LENNY & CO.

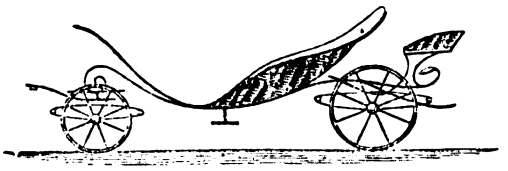
CROYDON, AND 9, PARK-LANE LONDON.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Kings of Sardinia and Portugal, the Royal Families of Russia, Prussia, and the Nobility of all Countries.



CARRIAGES & HARNESS of every kind are built by them from a large stock of highly-seasoned materials. Their celebrated light, cheap, and elegant CROYDON BASKET CARRIAGES are especially adapted for CHINA, their superiority and durability in Hot Climates is firmly established by the large number of orders received from all parts of the world. Basket and other Carriages in every variety of size and shape constantly on Sale. Illustrated Price Lists can be obtained of the Agents of this Paper, at Hong Kong, Shanghai and Singapore.

The Patent Removable Fin Canopy, an effective protection from heat, can be fitted to any carriage.



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ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF THE CROYDON BASKET CARRIAGES,

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THEIR CARRIAGES and HARNESS are of the best Construction and Materials, and FIRST-RATE WORKMANSHIP. Every description of fashionable Carriages on Sale and Built to order. At he Lowest Prices for Cash. Illustrated Price Lists can be obtained of Messrs. ROBERTS and SON, Hong Kong.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

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1 AND 3, OLD STREET-ROAD, LONDON.

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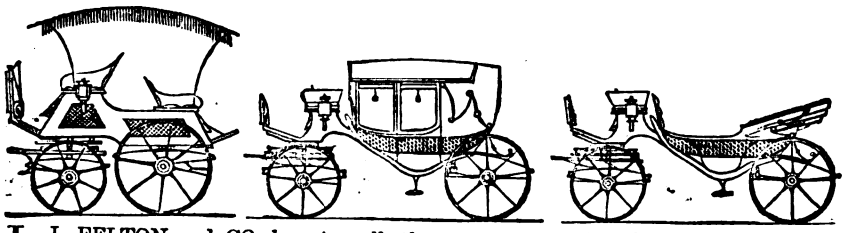

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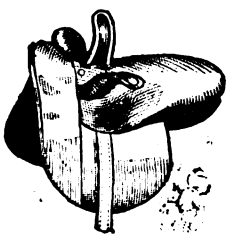

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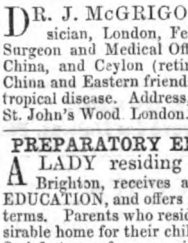

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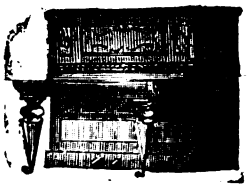

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20	1 15 6	1 11 8	35	2 14 8	2 8 6	50	4 10 8	4 0 10
25	2 1 0	1 16 6	40	3 4 2	2 17 0	55	5 12 0	5 3 0
30	2 7 4	2 2 2	45	3 15 0	3 6 8	60	6 19 6	6 13 2

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20	0 19 5	1 0 1	35	1 4 6	1 6 0	50	2 1 3	2 9 2
25	1 0 7	1 1 7	40	1 7 2	1 9 8	55	2 15 8	3 7 5
30	1 2 3	1 3 6	45	1 11 10	1 17 0	60	3 17 7	4 15 10

The Extra Rate for residence in India and China (unless under exceptional circumstances) will be with Bonus from £2 to £2 10s. per cent.; without Bonus, from £1 10s. to £2 per cent.

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	Dessert Spoons, do. ... „	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... „	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
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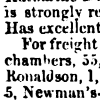

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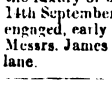

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Hong Kg & Whampoa	Corea ...	W.I.D.	August 25.
Hong Kg. & Whampoa	Athelstan	—	With des.
Penang	Irene ...	E.I.D.	With des.
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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. III.—No. 68. | LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1861. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 4 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			July 4
Nagasaki			June 30
CHINA—			
Peking			July 7
Tien-tsin			„ 9
Hankow			„ 6
Shanghai	May 27	July 10	„ 18
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 5	„ 19
Amoy			„ 20
Swatow			„ 24
Hong Kong	June 10	„ 22	„ 23
Canton			„ 20
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	May 27	„ 11	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 29
SIAM—			
Bankok			Aug. 1
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 1
Sarawak			July 21
JAVA—			
Batavia			Aug. 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	June 26	„ 27	„ 7
Penang	„ „	„ 25	„ 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—For Southampton: Capt. Loos, Mr. Fraser, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. B. S. Hobson, R. Stratten, T. White, boatswain; Mr. Phipps, stoker; and T. Hearn, ordinary; T. Wright, sailmaker, and T. Vine. For Marseilles: Commodore C. K. Stribbling, U. S. N.; Captain Radford, Messrs. J. Camino, A. Elsinger, and C. Miza. For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Immenk, Messrs. F. Diers, W. G. Hale, W. Howard, J. Bailey, H. Miles, and T. Bisonquet.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 4th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. Ramsay, F. Blackhead, A. Brown, H. R. Shaw, R.N., J. Cann, A. Wright, J. Mc L. Brown, G. P. Thomson, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, — Winstanley, W. Hase, J. G. Murray, and H. J. Allen. To Shanghai: Mr. K. C. Dow, Mr. R. A. Jamieson, Mr. J. M. Beatty, Mr. E. D. Jones. To Singapore: Governor-General of Dutch Possessions, lady and son, Mr. T. T. S. de Bech, daughter, Miss de Bech, Miss Scheefmaker and two servants. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thomson and servant. From Marseilles, 12th Sept., to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Maxwell, Mr. A. K. Johnston, Messrs. Inde, Azcarraga, and R. G. Caldecon, Mr. and Mrs. Heira.

Per P. and O. str. Delta, 12th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong via Bombay: Mr. James Holt, R. M. From Marseilles, 20th Sept., to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Dixwell. To Shanghai: Mr. W. Watson.

Per P. and O. str. Mooltan, 27th Sept., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. J. Price. To Shanghai: Mr. H. B. Dalziel. From Marseilles, 5th October, to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Francis Porter, Mr. Mourilyan. To Penang: Mr. F. S. Brown and Son.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. Fox, Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith, Mr. T. H. Thompson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. Gilman, Mr. H. B. Lemann, Mr. Frank Heald, Lieut. Col. Moody, R. E., and Mrs. Moody. To Shanghai: Mr. Garrett. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Don Jose de Aquilar. From Marseilles, 12th October, to Singapore: Admiral and Mrs. May. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. M. L. Kniffler. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. H. Overton.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Marseilles to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. J. G. Knox. To Shanghai: Mr. Hartmans, Mr. Beizier.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. H. Cope, Mr. R. Elias.

Per P. and O. str., 29th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr J. Carravagal. From Marseilles, 6th Nov., to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stok and infant, 2 children, and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tiedemann and native female servant.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Singapore: Dr. Treacher. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blankenhagen, T. Blankenhagen and native female servant. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Preston. From Marseilles, 12th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. J. F. Arnold, Mr. C. T. Deines.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—From England per mail steamer Ganges, Capt. Eagle, Capt. Mc Instrey, Dr. Lockhart, Messrs. Shephard, Palmer, and Hayward. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Whampoa, Messrs. A. Donaldson, W. Evans, H. Harmer and Louss. Per Alby from Bombay: Mr. Resonque. From Singapore: Mr. Stratton and 20 Chinese. Per Jupiter from Melbourne: Messrs. Wilkin, Mossman, Webster, and 200 Chinese. Per John Matthie from Calcutta: Mr. Woodford, wife and child and 21 Chinese.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE OVERLAND EXPEDITION TO INDIA.

This expedition, in which so much interest has been felt, has, we are sorry to say, proved a comparative failure. It will be remembered that a number of gentlemen started from Shanghai in the month of February last, intending to proceed to India through China and Thibet. From time to time we have recorded the details of their progress. In our last report* this "great overland party" had reached Kwei-Chow-Fu, a distance of 1,200 English miles from Shanghai. From thence we learn, by this mail, that they proceeded to Wan, from whence, being unable to obtain coolies or animals, they continued their course by the river to Chun-King, which they reached on the 28th April. Here the Tartar General refused to see them, and the French Bishop, who has been a resident in the Province of Sechuen for twenty-five years, warned them that there was a plot on foot to murder them. However, through his assistance they were enabled to procure a guard, but no assistance whatever was rendered them, and they were compelled to submit to great extortions. It appears that in this part of the country nothing had been heard of the Treaty.

They now passed several large cities, all more or less closed from fear of the rebels, and arrived at Sui-chow on the 18th of May. Here they found an army of braves encamped outside the city, nominally for its protection, but such was the insubordination of the soldiers that they were actually fighting among themselves, and the gates were closed against them. The travellers, too, could not gain admission, but were informed by the Prefect that if they wished to see him they would have to be pulled over the walls in baskets—an honour which they declined. To add to the unpleasantness of their position, the Prefect informed them that they could not possibly proceed either by land or by water, as the whole country was in the hands of the rebels.

Their only chance now was to reach Ping-shan, and find to some outlets from thence, but on arriving at that place on the 25th May, they could neither obtain coolies, animals, or boatmen, and on requesting permission to remain there until they could receive a reply to a letter they had despatched to the Viceroy at Ching-tu, relating to their difficulties, the people declared that if they did not clear out within a certain time they would fire on them. The next day they returned them the letter to the Viceroy which they would not forward, and carried their threat into execution, without, however, doing any damage. That night the city was attacked by rebels, and the travellers were fired at and attacked. They then retreated to Sui-chow, and finding the obstacles to their journey insuperable in the present disturbed state of the country, they returned to Shanghai, which they reached on the 9th July.

The object of the expedition has not, therefore, been accomplished, but there can be no doubt that much valuable information has been acquired, which will turn to good account in the future, and we shall await with considerable curiosity a longer and fuller account of this important expedition.

London and China Telegraph, July 29.

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JAPAN.

Mr. Alcock has carried out his determination, as mentioned in our last issue, to make the overland journey from Nagasaki to Kanagawa. It is satisfactory to know that the enterprise has been in the highest degree successful. Mr. Alcock was accompanied by Mr. de Witt, Netherlands Consul-General; Mr. G. S. Morrison, British Consul at Nagasaki; Mr. Gower, of the Legation; and last—not least—the artist of the *Illustrated London News*.

In spite of all the warnings the travellers had received of the perils of the journey, it was accomplished safely and pleasantly, notwithstanding a slight annoyance from the Yakonins who accompanied them on their route. For this, however, the magnificent scenery through which they passed must have afforded ample compensation. Several towns and villages were visited which presented, in appearance at least, every sign of prosperity and contentment. The most interesting of these was Osaka, which is described as "the Paris and London of Japan, the seat of trade and luxury; an enormous town, intersected throughout with large canals, lined with magnificent warehouses, and spanned by innumerable bridges." Twenty miles from Osaka is the flourishing port of Hiogo, "with a splendid beach frontage for foreign warehouses, pretty country for villas, and ample space for exercise and recreation." The *North China Herald*, from which we have quoted, adds that the opening of Hiogo and Osaka will be the key to the trade of Japan, and to intimate association with the people.

CHINA.

PEKING.

There is little news of any importance from the metropolis of China.

The efforts of the Prussian Minister to negotiate a treaty with China have proved unsuccessful. The mission, it is said, has "retired from the capital under embarrassment."

According to the *Peking Gazette*, the Imperialists have been gaining more victories, and several thousands of the insurgents have been slain, but it is very doubtful how much truth there is in this statement.

A memorial appears in the *Peking Gazette* wherein Tan Foke, prays the Emperor to remit the amount due for Customs at Tien-tsin last year; and this for the reason that from the fourth month, when the French and English appeared in the vicinity, even until the second month of this year, the total amount received was only 2,252 taels, whereas in ordinary years the return was at least 40,000 taels. Many of the native vessels were pressed into the service of the Allies, it is affirmed, and while such was the state of things the prints of merchants' footsteps could not be seen on the soil.

TIEN-TSIN.

In consequence of the departure of General Jamin for France, General O'Malley has assumed the command of the French troops here, and will for the present also fill the post of Commander-in-Chief of His Imperial Majesty's forces in China. General O'Malley arrived in China as Colonel of the 102nd Regiment, and was promoted for acts of bravery and ability during the campaign.

The Russian caravan reached Tien-tsin on the 26th June, too late a date for any further information respecting it to be received by this mail.

Chinese reports state that the native Exchequer at this port is in a state of bankruptcy.

THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

By the latest advices trade was reviving at Hankow, in which city confidence was being restored. A number of foreign vessels were in port, which presented a cheerful appearance of bustle. The insurgents have been warned not to approach the city. The prosperity of Hankow, if it prove permanent, will soon begin to be felt in the commercial world, especially at Canton.

Some difficulty has arisen at Hankow of a kind not new to English merchants in China. Attempts are being made on the part of the Chinese there to conduct business on the old "Hong" system, and the Consul has, therefore, issued a notification stating that by the fifth article of the Treaty of Nanking, the Emperor abolished the practice by which British merchants trading at Canton had been compelled to deal exclusively with the Hong merchants, and enjoining all British merchants to abide by the treaty.

No communications of any interest have been received from Kiu-kiang or Chin-kiang. The latter place looks, it is said, quite forlorn and deserted.

SHANGHAI.

Trade is reported as very dull at this port, and this is probably owing in great measure to the incursions made by the Rebels on the surrounding neighbourhood, the country they hold being a complete desert. The Imperial soldiers were said to be quite unable to cope with them, but the latest report under date of July 18, states that they have retired to Chiating, upwards of twenty miles to the west.

The comet, which has lately excited so much interest in Europe, was first seen at Shanghai, on July 3rd, at 7 P.M., near the small star *h* in the Constellation of Ursa Major, with a tail reaching over 60 deg. of the heavens. By 11 P.M. of the 5th, it had reached a point in Declination 66 deg. 53m. N., Right Ascension 11h. 28m. 34s., with a length of tail of 47 deg. to the south. At 8 P.M., July 12th, it had reached the Declination of 57 deg. N. and Right Ascension 14h. 5m., near *n* in Ursa Major, thus having travelled through 2,346 miles of Right Ascension and 591 of Declination in a west and southerly direction in seven days.

The *North China Herald* states that certain Europeans were reported as lying off Sung-kong in a precarious state, from wounds received in an engagement between the Rebels and Imperialists, and that H.M.'s gunboat *Flamer* having gone in quest of them had returned without success.

NINGPO.

An attack of the Rebels was constantly dreaded here by the Chinese officials. No improvement has been effected in the Custom House arrangements and the carrying trade was fast being transferred to native bottoms.

A body of Imperial troops, about 2,000 strong, ill-conditioned, and badly equipped, had arrived at Ningpo.

HONG KONG.

The Governor of Hong Kong started on the 17th July with Vice-Admiral Hope, on a trip to the North of China and to Japan, and was not expected to return for two or three months. The Hon. Mr. Mercer acts as Deputy-Governor during his absence.

The American squadron has been recalled by the United States Government, and Flag Officer Stribling, being a Southerner, has been superseded.

The trial of the seven deserters from H.M.'s 99th Regiment, on two distinct indictments for murder, took place on the 19th July. On the first charge, which was that of blowing out the brains of a shopkeeper who remonstrated with them on robbing his premises, one of the prisoners named Irving has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, while his comrades are acquitted. The second charge is the murder of a mandarin, who, in an attempt, on the part of some villagers, to capture these deserters, rushed out to prevent a disturbance, was shot through the heart. The prisoners were declared "not guilty" on this second count; a strange decision, if we may judge from the details of the evidence; but as deserters they will be brought before a court martial for their military offences.

The *Overland Register* defends the collection of the Imperial Customs' revenues by foreign agency, on the grounds that it will be the means of protecting our merchants, by putting down smuggling, and also that thus only shall we be able to reimburse ourselves for the money which we have expended upon the late wars in this quarter of the world in order to induce our Chinese neighbours to listen to common sense.

From the same journal we extract the following:—

"The following is an approximate account of the present distribution of the missionaries of Protestant Societies in China. Beginning south in Canton province, we find seventeen at the provincial city, one at Shaoukung-foo, five at Swatow, and five or six German missionaries in the districts of San-on and Tung-kun, lying to the north-west of Hong Kong, and about twenty-eight at five or six principal stations in this province. Amoy comes next as we travel northward. Ten men are there whose labours extend to various large cities in the south part of the Fukkeen province. At Foo-chow eight are in active work amongst 600,000 inhabitants, with extensive tracts of country open to their efforts; say eighteen in the Fukkeen province—then in the Chi-kiang province at Ningpo ten or twelve are to be found. In the Kiang-su province, about twenty-three are to be found at Shanghai. In the newly-opened province of Shan-tung, five are already at Chefoo and two at Tang-chow. The province of Chi-li has six at Tien-tsin. To Hankow in Hoo-peh two have recently gone, and one is at Nanking. Thus seven or eight provinces have been entered

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already. Calm reasoners on passing events will not hastily charge Protestant missionaries with lack of effort in scattering themselves in various directions throughout China. Yet the latter should aim at every province, and if Protestant churches have not their agents in every province of China before five years have passed away, they will not come up to the full measure of faithfulness to the Redeemer, whose name may now be proclaimed everywhere in this land. It devolves on missionaries to point out to their respective societies how they can disperse themselves with advantage over this greatest of all mission fields."

A notice appears in the Government *Gazette* that on the departure of Mr. P. Campbell from China, the Directors of the Corporation have appointed Mr. William Lamond until further notice, to be Acting Manager and Principal Officer of the Oriental Bank Corporation in China, and Mr. John McDouall to represent the Bank at Shanghai as Acting Agent there.

Mr. W. H. Alexander has been appointed acting Chief Magistrate.

The following announcements in reference to firms have been made:—Mr. W. B. Varco has established himself at Honam as Tea Inspector, and Mr. G. Simpson at Canton. Mr. Jahangheer Framjee Buxey has joined the firm of R. H. Camajee and Co.

The barque *Napoleon* was sold by auction on 9th July, to Messrs. S. P. Hall and Co., for the sum of $3,750. With her various stores the amount became about $5,000.

CANTON.

Preparations for the withdrawal of the troops in garrison at Canton are in active progress. Already the artillery are beginning to remove their guns.

The Poon-yu magistrate at Canton has been sentenced to forty days' imprisonment and subsequent banishment from that city by the Allied Commissioners, for express disobedience of their orders warning him against the employment of cruel practices. The revolting facts of the case are very simple of narration. Three men who had endeavoured to escape from gaol, were by the magistrate's orders submitted to the Kok-wai torture, which consists in smashing the ancle bones, and in the perpetration of other excruciating practices; and it so happened that the poor wretches were discovered in their agonies by the commandant of constabulary. An attempt was made to obtain the remission of the punishment, and several petitions in his favour were forwarded to the Allied Commissioners. They therefore issued a proclamation to the people of Canton, giving the details of the case, stating that the use of torture is not only revolting to the minds of all civilised people, but also opposed to the laws of China; that the orders they had issued on the subject had been disregarded by the magistrate, and that they were determined to inflict on him a punishment sufficiently exemplary to deter others from following his example.

The *Friend of China* has a long article on this proclamation, and avers that, notwithstanding the greatness of the provocation, the propriety of punishing the Pwan-yu is doubtful, since it may lead to recrimination at a time when we are not in a position to resent its effects.

SIAM.

BANKOK.

The Kalahome, or Prime Minister of Siam, left Bankok with his suite in three steamers on the 18th July for Singapore, where they arrived on the 29th. The visit was not of an official character, but simply a pleasure excursion. The steamers contained a number of Siamese notabilities and several ladies, and the Singapore papers inform us that the noble visitors have been making extensive purchases, and that the ladies have been gratifying their taste for millinery. The second and fifth sons of His Majesty the First King of Siam are among the voyagers.

The *Singapore Free Press*, has the following:—

"Any one familiar with Bangkok in 1856, when the English Treaty came into force, and revisiting it in 1861, when the trade has been open for five years, cannot fail to see great changes and some improvements. Spacious foreign stores and neat foreign houses ornament the part where most of the foreigners reside; the British consular buildings look imposing, if not handsome; a huge ungainly building, brisk jets of steam and the whirr of wheels reveal the one steam rice mill, and this, with numbers of little steamers rushing noisily about, shows that steam has gained some footing in the country. There is more traffic and stir in the river, and there is doubtless a freer circulation of money among the common people, as might be expected from the fact that the quantity of rice sent from the country has increased from an average of about 200,000 piculs a year before 1856, to nearly 1,500,000 piculs already in 1861. But the actual improvement of the country is not so great as these signs would indicate, and far short of what might reasonably be expected from the marvellous fertility and other natural advantages of the country, and from the freedom of trade conferred by the foreign treaties. The foreign premises look prosperous, but the number of firms has latterly been reduced, and those who remain tell of diminished business and smaller profits.

"The British Consulate ought to exercise a powerful and beneficent influence in the country, but at present its chief functions seem to be those of restraining unruly Jacks and settling small squabbles between dusky British subjects.

"With miles of paddy fields all round, the one steam rice mill cannot be kept constantly going for want of the grain to work on. The steamers which to the uninitiated would bespeak vast commercial activity, are for the most part mere toys. There is among the nobles a steamer mania, but it might as well be a tulip mania, for all the benefit the country derives from their multiplication—they are the playthings of the nobles, not the tools of the country's work.

"The cultivation of rice has been greatly extended, but there is no corresponding increase of other products. Sugar, pepper, cotton and cocoanut oil are either stationary or are falling off fast. In the case of sugar it is an ascertained fact that the prices obtained this year are not remunerative to the manufacturers. If we inquire as to the causes of this real backwardness, amid apparent advancement, we find that the chief hindrance to the country's prosperity is that the people are ground to the earth with taxes, and that these taxes are so contrived as to press most overpoweringly on the poorest classes. There are market taxes, taxes on boats, taxes on fireplaces, taxes on every conceivable thing. Every article a poor man uses, every act of his life pays toll to the taxgatherer. He is not allowed to catch prawns in the river, he must buy them from the farmer, and it is said that there is now a tax on shaving! When to the universality and the all-pervading character of the taxes imposed, is added the extortion of the farmers of the revenue, it may be imagined how hard it is for the poor tax-payer to live, how utterly impossible it is that he should become rich. The worst feature of this oppression is that the most vexatious of the taxes have been recently imposed.

"It is not for us to pronounce how far the foreign consuls would be justified in protesting against the imposition of new taxes as being opposed to the spirit of the treaties and even to the letter of the British Treaty, which states in Article VIII—'Articles of export, from the time of production to the date of shipment, shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation;' and, further, 'it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce, which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of duty on exportation;' but it seems to be quite within their province to urge on the King and on the Government the deep injury inflicted, not only on trade, but on the country itself and on the very revenue by oppressive taxation; and it is confidently believed in Bangkok that such a representation, even from the British Consul alone, would have immediate effect. They might also do something towards the modification of the Corvée by which three months of the year must be given by every labourer to the service of the King without a cent. of remuneration. Failing success in these matters, the Consuls might urge on the Government that if it is to deserve the name it should do something more than impoverish the people.

"At present the only purpose of public utility on which the revenue appears to be expended is in the building of war steamers. This is so far good. But there is already force enough (as our readers may see for themselves, when the small fleet arrives in Singapore, which, by last accounts, was about to start from Bangkok to convey the Prime Minister), to enable the Siamese to overawe the subject states in the Malay Peninsula, and against European nations the friendly commercial relations which will spring from a liberal policy will be a better security than a host of gunboats.

"Beyond these efforts for the defence of the country and the support of courts of justice, none of the acknowledged duties of a Government are performed. No public works are in progress. The bar at the mouth of the river, which experienced men say might, with comparatively little outlay, be rendered passable by vessels of any size, still prevents any but the smallest craft from taking their cargoes on board in the river; the present channel is not even buoyed, and a lighthouse at the entrance of the river is talked of but not built.

"The creeks which intersect the country, which were made in darker times, by less civilised Governments, and which, by affording cheap water-carriage, form one of the great sources of the country's wealth, are allowed to fill up and the traffic is impeded. The bridges are neglected, and are, in many places, in ruin. Roads cannot yet be said to exist, but the excellent paved footpaths, built and carefully kept in order by former Governments, are often, even in the neighbourhood of Bangkok, almost impassable, to the great inconvenience of the poorest inhabitants who cannot afford to use boats for their small errands.

"By attending to these matters, by looking to the breeding of the buffaloes, owing to the scarcity of which, caused by the late murrian, much rice land has to be uncultivated, and by granting every facility and encouragement to those who would introduce European machinery, and so obviate the scarcity of Siamese labour, the Siamese Government would increase its revenue, promote the well-being of its people, and give real prosperity to the country; and by introducing such measures the King would confirm the reports of his liberality and enlightenment which have reached distant countries."

BORNEO.

LABUAN.

Dates from Labuan are to the 1st August, by H.M.'s ship *Charybdis*. The works in the mines are progressing rapidly, and small quantities of coal have been already obtained.

SARAWAK.

The Chinese and Malay traders were busy fitting out every available boat for the purpose of proceeding to Muka and Oya for Sago. Sir James Brooke was expected to return to Sarawak from Muka at the end of July.

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The *Singapore Free Press* gives the following account of pirates on the coast of Borneo:—"As the Sarawak gunboat. *Badger*, was proceeding from Muka to Sarawak she observed four large Lanun prahus, each towing a large sampan. They evidently mistook the *Badger* for a trading craft, as the sampans were cast off and gave chase. They were allowed to come within a short distance, when a few rounds from the *Badger's* twelve pounder caused them to discover their error, and they lost no time in rejoining the larger prahus, which then bore away in the direction of Tanjong Sirik. These prahus had white cloth sails, shaded like the latteen sails used by trading craft, instead of brown sails as formerly, and the change is evidently intended to entrap unwary traders by inducing them to think the pirates are peaceful trading vessels like themselves."

JAVA.

Dates from Java are to the 1st August. The heavy and continued rains were producing much damage on the sugar estates, and not less to the second crops of rice, rendering the efforts which were being made in the previously inundated districts to avert the threatened scarcity by replanting the fields of no avail. The numerous planters in the interior cannot send down their sugar and coffee to the coast from the complete absence of the means of transport. The rice which the Government wishes to send to those places where a total want of food prevails can scarcely be taken there from the same cause; and even when this difficulty is overcome, in some cases the cost of transport is equal to the value of the article conveyed. It has been proposed to apply the unexpended portion of the subscriptions for the relief of these districts in purchasing draught cattle and carts, in order to facilitate the transport of provisions for the next few months, when the famine may be expected to be most severe.

The rebellion in Banjermassing has not been put down, and accounts state that Major Schuak's expedition against Antassari, the leader of the insurgents, has proved unsuccessful. Out of ninety men of whom the column was composed, six were killed and upwards of thirty wounded. On the difficult return march the diminished column for the last two days were entirely without food. The cause of this misfortune is not attributable to Major Schuak or his brave band, but only to the chiefs of Kutei and Becompay having withheld the assistance which they had promised. A great fault in the operations in Banjermassing is said to be made in scattering the troops in parties in isolated posts, so that no movable army can be formed ready at any moment to take the field.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The first exhibition of the Singapore Agri-Horticultural Society took place on the 27th July. The tent containing the plants was well filled, and was gaily decorated with bouquets of cut flowers from the Society's garden and from exhibitors. Among the contributions of the latter were several very tastefully-arranged vases, containing orchids and other rare and showy varieties of flowering plants. There was a good display of plants in pots, a number of which were sent by natives. The dahlias and chrysanthemums were in full flower and very healthy. The vegetables exhibited were good, and consisted of cabbages, lettuce, endive, celery, capsicums, cucumbers, and pumpkins. Two collections of English green peas were on the table, and were quite equal to home grown. A pot of fine parsley also testified to what can be done in the way of growing English vegetables in the tropics. Under date of August 6, the *Singapore Free Press* has the following:—"The appearance of the Siamese steamers, now in Singapore, off the coast of the peninsula, must no doubt have greatly alarmed the Rajah of Tringanu, as he is at present in a state of incipient rebellion against the King of Siam, who claims to be suzerain of that State. The cause of the difference we understand to be the following. Some time ago the ex-Sultan of Lingga addressed a letter to the King of Siam, which he requested the Rajah of Tranganu to forward to Bankok. The Rajah declined to comply with this request, and the letter was forwarded direct by the ex-Sultan, no doubt accompanied by a report of the refusal of the Tranganu chieftain to take charge of it. Some high Siamese officers were then sent to Tranganu with a letter demanding an explanation. The Rajah is said to have received the officers very cavalierly, while he put the letter aside without opening it and sent no answer to it. This conduct naturally gave great offence to the Siamese Court, and hence, no doubt, the rumours we have lately heard of hostile proceedings being meditated by the Siamese against Tranganu."

Intelligence had reached Singapore that the pretender to the throne of Pahang, Inchi Wan Ahmet, has been totally defeated and driven from his fortified position at Kwanton.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Singapore in connection with an inquest held on the body of Mr. Thomas, a clerk in the service of the P. and O. Co. The jury returned a verdict of natural death, and the corpse was duly interred. For some reasons not very clearly defined, it is stated that the Resident Councillor ordered the body to be exhumed for post-mortem examination by three medical men in the service of the Government, who confirmed the verdict of the jury.

PENANG.

The Mohurrum passed off quite quietly, the adverse parties never once coming in direct collision. This ever-irritating contact was cleverly evaded in various directions by the vigilance and judicious arrangements of the police, who, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, paraded the town all night, and in all directions. Just at one spot, in the vicinity of the Chowrusta Police-station, the partisan animosities of the followers of the Prophet broke loose, and bricks and bottles whistled in the air, but there was not much damage done.

On the 21st July a daring act of piracy was committed by some Malays off Pulo Reemoo. On that night a Chinaman, residing at Permatang Dammerlout, accompanied by his servant, was returning in his boat to that place from town, when off Pulo Reemoo, a Malay boat with seven men in it, came down upon and boarded the Chinaman's boat. Two men held the servant down whilst the rest attacked his master, wounding him in the neck and side. They then decamped with all the property on board, after depriving the Chinamen of their sails and oars, and anchoring their boat in the vicinity of the island, with the intent, no doubt, of preventing them from going ashore and giving the alarm to the police. At three on the following morning the Chinaman's servant saw and hailed a Chinese boat which came to the rescue and took the Chinaman ashore. The wounded man was immediately taken to his home where he lingered for a day, and then died. The attacked party had no arms, whilst the Malays were all armed with knives and krisses.

The *Penang Argus*, in relating this affair thinks it advisable that a vessel should immediately have been despatched to Pulo Reemoo to show the "promptitude of the authorities," and adds, by way of encouragement, that "the scenery is remarkably picturesque."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BARRAS—At Shanghai, on the 12th July, the wife of Mr. J. R. Barras, of twins, a son and daughter.

DUGDALE—On the 27th ult., at Irwell Bank, near Manchester, the wife of John Dugdale, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

FORBES—On the 31st ult., at Whitchurch, Oxon, the wife of Alexander C. Forbes, Esq., of a son.

HARGREAVES—On the 3rd inst., at 6, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the wife of Henry Hargreaves, Esq., of a daughter.

JACK—At Hong Kong, on the 27th July, the wife of Dr. R. G. Jack, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASHTON—KILBY.—On the 12th inst., at St. Pancras Church, London, by the Rev. Thomas Prescott, Thomas Knight Ashton, Esq., of Foo-chow-Foo, China, to Eliza Herbert, youngest daughter of Thomas Kilby, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, City.

CHAPMAN—BLACK.—On the 28th ult., Thomas A. Chapman, Esq., of Foo-chow, China, to Margaret, second daughter of W. H. Black, Esq., F.S.A., of London.

DENT—COLLINSON.—On the 3rd inst., at St. James's Clapham, by the Rev. Carr J. Glyn, Thomas Wilkinson John Dent, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Sophia Amelia, eldest daughter of the Rev. George John Collinson, incumbent of St. James's, Clapham.

HANZEN—SYMONS.—At Singapore, on the 30th July, by the Very Rev. Father Beurel, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mr. J. F. Hanzen, manager Mission Press, to Miss Virgine Symons.

MILES—ALLEN.—At Singapore, on the 31st July, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mr. J. Miles to Miss Allen, daughter of Apothecary Allen.

PENNEFATHER—MANN.—At Singapore, on the 20th July, by the Rev. Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. A. P. Pennefather, to Miss Margaret Rebecca Mann, youngest daughter of the late John Mann, M. M., of Singapore.

SULLIVAN—BELL.—On the 17th ult., at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, by the Rev. Thomas Sleeman, Francis William Sullivan, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. *Greyhound*, to Agnes, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Sydney Bell, one of Her Majesty's judges at the Cape of Good Hope.

TYERS—TUTTLE.—On the 25th July, at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, New York, by the Rev. W. W. Phillips, D.D., Richard R. Tyers, of Shanghai, China, to Sarah Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James N. Tuttle, of New York.

DEATHS.

CROWELL—On the 19th July, at the residence of Capt. Anderson, River Valley Road, Capt Crowell, of the American barque *Robin Hood*.

ENDICOTT—At Whampao, on board his vessel, on the 16th July, John Endicott, master of the river steamer *Spark*.

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HERNANDEZ—At Singapore, on the 19th July, Mr. James Hernandez, of Equestrian celebrity, aged 27 years.

HEWETT—On the 31st August, at Buraledon, near Southampton, Emily, aged 8 years, the beloved daughter of Mr. William Hewett, of 18, Fenchurch-street, London.

JONES—At Shanghai, on the 4th July, Gertrude Selina Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Treasure Jones.

LAMB—At Singapore, on the 19th July, Mrs. Lamb, the beloved wife of Captain Lamb.

MOODIE—At Saigon, on board the str. *Granada*, John Moodie, late chief engineer in P. and O. S. N. Co.'s service, aged 37 years.

NIEMANN—At Shanghai, on the 13th July, J. B. Niemann, apothecary of the hospital, aged 38 years.

SPETZLER—In the silk districts, China, of sun-stroke, on the 24th June, J. A. Spetzler, a native of Hamburg, aged 25 years.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—TEA.—Black: There is nothing of interest to report in this market, and only 600 chests of common to very low kinds of Congou have been settled during the fortnight at 16½ to 23 taels. The stock consists of about 3,000 chests Hoochow and common Congous, and 1,000 low flowery Pekoes. Greens: About 4,500 half-chests of the new Pingsueys, which appear to be of good quality, have arrived, though buyers are disinclined to make offers or give them much attention at present on account of the teamen asking the very high rate of 38 to 40 taels proportion. Settlements for the fortnight are 2,834 half-chests China and 568 half-chests Japan teas, and the stocks 2,500 half-chest old and 4,500 half-chests new China tea, and 2,500 half-chests Japan tea.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The rates for common sorts, which were rather at a downward tendency by our previous advices, have since been nearly recovered, as a few days after the mail left buyers came forward, and a good business has been done during the fortnight. Prices for medium and good kinds have been fully maintained. Settlements: Congou, 21,200 chests, 13,100 half-chests, 1,000 boxes, at 6 to 13.4 taels; ordinary and broken leaf, 14.5 to 20 taels; good common to flavoury, 21 to 29 taels; Souchong kinds to good. Souchong sales 3,700 chests, at 19 to 34 taels for common to fine—stock 13,700 chests. Oolong sales, 2,000 half-chests at 14.5 to 22 taels for inferior to fine cargo—stock 46,000 half-chests. Pekoe sales, 770 chests at 20.5 to 38 taels for common to finest—stock 2,200 chests. Scented tea sales, 5,300 boxes at 19 to 30 taels for common to fine—stock 4,000 boxes. Total arrivals, settlements, and stock of new season's Congou to date are, market teas 164,900 chests, sales 100,300 chests, stock 64,600 chests, contract teas 18,600 chests; total 183,500 chests, against 150,300 chests last season.

AMOY.—Since the departure of last mail Congous have opened a prices about $2 under those of last year, and in consequence of an active demand, rates have advanced $1 to $2 per picul, but we scarcely think they will be maintained. A few chops of Orange Pekoes have been taken at previous rates; there is no competition for this description, and rates are not likely to advance. Oolong and Ankois have not opened yet. We quote Congou common to fair at $16 to $18, fair to good $18 to $22½. Orange Pekoe common to medium $12 to $15½, fair to good $16 to $18½. Arrivals, exclusive of a few contract chops, Orange Pekoe, 8,459 half-chests; Congou, 12,302 half-chests; Oolong, 10,342 half-chests; Ankoi, 8,321 half-chests. Settlements to date, Congou 4,204 half-chests; Orange Pekoe, 5,336 half-chests.

CANTON.—Prices have been raised 1 to 1½ taels all round, in consequence of the new teas not coming down so freely as expected, although after the departure of last mail there was a dulness in the markets, and lower rates wer e hoped for. About 90 to 93 chops of first crop Oonams and Oopacks have arrived, and about 40 more are expected. The second crop, it is not certain as to whether it will come here or be shipped from Hankow. Tayshan Congous are plentiful, but appear to be directed to Macao, to avoid the Custom House. Scented teas are dull, none but fine being saleable. Little has been done in Green teas. Canton-made Gunpowders continue to command high rates. Settlements for the fortnight are:—Congous, 38 chops Oonams and Oopacks at 26½ to 35 taels. Souchong, 1 chop old at 35 taels. Scented teas, 15,000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 23 to 34 taels, and 2,000 boxes Caper at 22 to 29 taels. Country Greens, 600 packages 22½ to 55 taels. Canton Greens, 4,000 boxes. Gunpowder at 20 to 25 taels, and 140 half-chests Young Hyson at 21 taels. Leaving an unsold stock of 23 chops Congou, 1,000 packages new Oolong, 500 chests old Flowery Pekoe, 3,000 boxes plain Caper, and 1,000 packages. Country Greens, besides Canton-made teas in various stages of preparation.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: The demand of the past fortnight has been on middling qualities, they being decidedly cheaper in comparison. Of No. 3 Tsatlee only a small quantity has been settled at 410 taels per picul. Settlements of the fortnight (including 400 bales from Japan) are estimated at 4,000 bales. The season is expected to be exceedingly small for really good fine silks, as of the musters shown few would bear out this character. There has been a plentiful supply of the new crop silks as compared with that received up to same date in previous seasons; the direct arrivals are estimated at 13,500 bales, and from Ningpo fully 1,500 bales have arrived. Reports being current as to a recent attack by the Rebels on Lingho, it may possibly interfere with further immediate supplies from that district. The total settlements to date for the present season are 5,500 bales, against 5,000 bales at same time last season, and 2,000 bales the season before. The comparative amount of unsold stock being 10,000 bales, 1,500 bales, and 3,000 bales respectively, at—Tsatlees, No. 3, 390 to 410 taels per picul; No. 4, 365 to 385; No. 5 and com., 330 to 360. Yuenfa, No. 1, 380 to 400 taels per picul; No. 2, 350 to 370; No. 3, 310 to 300; No. 4 and com., 280 to 300. Tysaams, No. 1, 360 to 370 taels per picul; No. 2, 320 to 335; No. 3, 290 to 300; Nos. 4. 5, and com., 235 to 270. Hongchow Tsatlee, 350 to 370 taels per picul; Sewhings, 290 to 320 ditto; Laeyongs, 240 to 260 ditto; Throwns, old silk, 300 to 360 ditto.

CANTON.—The yield of the third crop will be considerably less than anticipated, on account of the heavy rains having injured it. About 150 piculs Loongkong and Cowkong have been settled during the month at $390 to $405 for No. 1 and 2, re-reeled. Cumchook quoted $440.

DRUGS AND OTHER EXPORTS.—In consequence of the action of the foreign inspectorate, the trade in these articles continues to be driven to Macao. The following is the report upon that market. Cassia lignea. $15. 50c. to $15. 75c.—(sales 2,000 piculs, stock 1,000 piculs, price tending up). Cassia oil, $215 (stock 50 piculs). Cassia buds, $40, nominal. Star aniseed, $14. 50c. to $15 (stock, 100 piculs). Anniseed oil, $145 to $147 (stock, 100 piculs), about 200 piculs sold lately at $135 to $145. There is not anything doing in vermillion or galls. Rhubarb: None on the market. Camphor: Scarce and wanted. Last sales $29.

JAPAN.—KANAGAWA.

EXPORTS.—Tea: The past month has again been one of little activity, and prices have been reduced $2 to $3 per picul, owing to the bad news from home, and the poor kinds of tea in the market. The fine kinds are steadily kept back. Settlements in June are about 600 to 800 piculs, mostly common. Shipments 74,582 packages since June 1 last. Stock about 500 to 600 piculs. The ruling prices are, for ordinary to common old leaf $1½ to $4; good common, $7½ to $10 old leaf; fair to good, $13 to $17 old leaf good to fine new leaf $18 to $25 per picul; 2 chops of finest new were settled some time ago at $28.

SILK.—Holders have been forced to move off their heavy stocks at reduced prices, as the new crop is near at hand, and the available stocks have now dwindled down to about 100 piculs, which are held at an advance of $20 to $30 per picul, and foreigners are slow to pay for the indifferent kinds offered, and transactions are therefore nominal at present. Settlements in June about 500 piculs, stock 100 piculs, mostly indifferent. Shipments 11,008 bales since July 1 last. The rates paid were for Dyepst, namely:—Maibattre in hanks mixed lots No. 1 to No. 3 $460 to $490. No. 4 to inferior, $410 to $440. Bricks, namely—Eiro in books No. 1 none; inferior, $340 to $420. Soday in books, $360 to $420 for No. 1 to No. 3. Common, $300 to $340. Orshio, $288 to $320 for No. 1 to 3. Oshio or re-reeled No. 1 to 3, $300to $350 inferior; $280 per picul.

SUNDRIES.—Copper wire neglected, $20½; plate $18 to $19½ per picul, good stock. Shipments for June 993 packages, iron in bars, $3 per picul. Rapeseed oil, new $6 to $6½ per picul; large arrivals to be expected in August if not sooner; inferior old $5 to $5½. Fish Oil, $3 to $4 per picul, nom. Rapeseed $1.90 to $2 per picul for new. Flour, $2 to $2.20 per picul Beans, $160 to $180. Gallnuts, $6½ per picul, few purchases. Isinglass, in quills, in demand at $20 to $22 per picul for best. Mushrooms, $18 to $22 per picul for best—shipments 146 packages. Cuttle fish, $8½ to $9 per picul—shipments 841 packages. Prawns, $16 per picul. Shark fins, $13 per picul for best shipments, 203 packages. Cut seaweed, $3.3½ per picul, shipments 1,609, in demand. Striped seaweed, $1½ to $2½ per picul. Fokling root, $2½ to $3 per picul. Ginseng, $1½ to $8 per catty. Vermicelli, $3 per picul. Arrowroot, $2½ to $3½ per picul. Cassia bark, $3½ per picul. Saltpetre, $10 to $13½ per picul for best—shipments 713 packages, in good demand. Vegetable wax, $10 to $13 per picul—shipments 106 packages. Beeswax, $35 to $40 per picul, nominal. Camphor, $23 to $25 per picul.

IMPORTS.—The arrivals have brought supplies rather freely, and camlets are the principal articles inquired for. Other sorts sales slow. Grey shirtings: 39 in. 40 yards, 5½ to 6 catties, $2.30 to $2.45 per piece; Eagle or Lion Chop are best; 6½ to 7 catties, $2.70 to $2.85 per picul. Eagle or Lion chop, 7½ catties, none. Table Cloths: 32 in. 24 yards, $1.85 for best heavy. White Shirtings: 36 in. 40 yards, $2.30 to $2.40 per picul. White spotted Shirtings: $2.85 to $2.95 per piece. Camlets: 31 in. 56 yards best assortments; S. S., $22.75 to $23.90; S., $24½ to $25; B. B., $24 to $25½; B. B. B., $28 per piece. Lastings: $15½ for assorted. Spelter: $8 to $8¼ per picul. Straits Tin: $35 to $40.

NAGASAKI.

IMPORTS.—No cash sales are reported; but a fair business has been done in barter. The inquiry for piece goods for Miaco has revived, but at prices below importers' demands. The following are the quotations in barter against produce at market rates:—Grey shirtings, 5½ catty, $2.30 to $2.40; 6½, $2.70 to $2.85; white shirtings, $2.60 to $3.20; white spotted shirtings, $2.60 to $2.70; dyed spotted shirtings, $3.50 to $3.65; camlets B. B. B., $22; long ells, $8.50.

EXPORTS.—There is still remaining on the market a large stock of old tea, estimated at 3,500 bales. Settlements for the new crop have been made to about 200 bales at $16 to $21 for good descriptions. The quality of what has come to hand seems to be superior to that of last year. In vegetable wax there is a large stock of common at $11 to $11.50. Gall nuts are scarce at $6.50 to $7.50. Iron is plentiful at $2.80 to $3.10. Isinglass, No. 1, small stocks, at $21 to $22; common, large stocks, at $17 to $20. Coal, $4.50 per ton.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—The market continues depressed, and sales of Grey Shirtings have been made at a reduction of 2 to 4 can per piece. The only manufactured goods enquired for are T-Cloths, Dyed Brocades, and Lastings; all others are quite nominal. The quotations are for:—Shirtings: grey, piece, 1.5.0. to 2.3.5.; white, common to best, piece, 1.6.0. to 2.3.0.; T-Cloths, piece, 1.1.0. to 1.3.0; American drills, piece, 2.5.0. to 2.70; jeans, piece, 2.2.0. to 2.3.0; sheetings, piece, 2.4.0 to 2.7.0; spotted shirtings, piece, 1.8.2. to 2.6.0.; brocades, piece, 1.8.0. to 2.6.0.; damasks, piece, 4.0.0. to 4 5.0.; handkerchiefs, dozen, 0.4.0. to 0.6.0.; chintzes, piece, 1.3.0. to 1.7.0.; dimities, piece, 1.2.5. to 1.4.5.; Spanish stripes, yard, 0 6.0. to 0.9.0.; long ells: H H. scarlet, piece, 7.0.0.; camlets: S., piece, 15.5.0.; B. B. B., piece, 18.0.0.; lastings, piece, 9.5.0. to 10.5.0. The deliveries and stock are asfollows:—Shirtings, grey, 53,520 pieces; white, 12,700 pieces; T-cloths, 11,690 pieces. American Goods.—Drills, 13,675 pieces (stock, 283,765 pieces); sheetings, 1,020 pieces (stock, 10,175 pieces); Jeans, 1,300 pieces (stock, 11,520 pieces); spotted shirtings, 1,600 pieces; blue shirtings, 300 pieces; brocades, 1,000 pieces; chintzes, 2,230 pieces. Woollens.—Span, stripes, 72 pieces; L. ells, 500 pieces. There is but very little demand for metals, and the stock of window glass is large.

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CANTON.—The Canton market still continues dull, and with no improvement in prices, with the exception of cotton, for which staple there is a good demand, and if holders will continue firm, higher prices are expected. There have been rather large sales of yarns, but at lower rates, and principally of lower numbers. The greater part of the goods sold in Hong Kong have again been damaged parcels put up to auction, and bought by foreigners for speculation on account of low prices; otherwise deliveries still continue very small. In metals and Straits produce there is not anything doing. The deliveries for the past fortnight are—Cotton yarn, 1,050 bales; shirtings (grey), 4,750 pieces; white, 1,000 pieces; T-cloths, 664 pieces; lead, 500 piculs; quicksilver, 370 flasks; mangrove bark, 650 piculs; iron, 2,250 piculs, with a slight improvement in price.

FOO-CHOW.—There has not been so much doing during the last fortnight. Sales are reported as follows:—Grey shirtings, 7¼lbs., 4,500 pieces at $1. 85c. to $1. 90c. per piece. White shirtings, 500 pieces at $2. 74c. per piece. T-Cloths, 6 to 7 lbs., 16,000 pieces at $1. 66c. to $1. 85c. per piece. Spanish stripes, 800 pieces at 90c. per yard. Lead, small pig, 8,000 piculs at $9. 80c. to $9. 50c. per picul.

HONG KONG.—Deliveries are reported as follows:—Cotton yarn, 50 bales and 100 bales to foreigners on speculation on account of the low prices:—Grey shirtings, 5,000 pieces and 10,000 to foreigners. T-cloth, 400 pieces and 6,000 to foreigners. Coloured shirtings, 500 pieces. Woollens: H scarlet long ells, 500 pieces; lead, 400 piculs. In provisions, &c.: Flour appears inclined to improve, but other articles coming under this heading continue superabundant and are continually being forced off at auction. There is no prospect of improvement.

MANILA.—There have been no further arrivals of manufactured goods, stocks of which are, however, heavy; and but little has been done towards reducing them during the last fifteen days. What change there is to report in produce is in favour of shippers, the quotations for some articles being lower, whilst a further decline has occurred in the rate of exchange. Sales are as follows:—White shirtings: 5,000 pieces at from $2.37½ up to $3.68¾ per piece of 40 yards. Grey shirtings: Only 300 pieces sold at $2.62½ to $2.95, for 6½ to 6¾lbs. goods. Grey longcloth: 690 pieces, 9 lbs. cloth have been placed at $3.25 to $3.31½ per piece of forty yards. In exports they have been: Sugar, current clayed, about 8,000 piculs have been sold at $5 per picul, and 12,000 piculs have been contracted for at $4.87½, deliverable next month. Unclayed sugars have been taken at $3.06¼ per picul for Taal, and $3.18¾ per picul for Zebu. Coffee: A small sale is reported at $14.45 per picul, a price holders generally will not accept. Hemp has been sold at $3.50 per picul for current quality. Indigo: About 300 quintals of Hocos have been taken at $28 to $32 per qql. Cigars: A sale is announced for the 22nd inst. when they are likely to be procureable at usual Government rates. Rice: A slight advance in price has occurred, the value being $2.83⅛ silver per cavan, but without any export demand.

At SINGAPORE.—In imports a partial demand sprang up for grey goods immediately before the departure of the last mail, and sales to fair extent were made, but the inquiry has since quite died out, and the business done during the past fortnight has been very limited. The supplies of piece goods have not been heavy, but the demand does not seem adequate to take off even what are coming to hand, and at present there seems to be no prospect of immediate improvement. In exports a moderate amount of business has been done in produce, and prices, as a rule, have undergone very little change. The demand for tin is not very active, and price has continued steady at the rate current for last mail. Gambier has been taken freely at last mail's prices, and considerable purchases have been made. Black pepper is not coming to market quite so freely, and nearly all the supplies have been taken up at about last quotations. White has also been rather scarce, and little business has been done. Sago flour and pearl sago continue as before, and notwithstanding the intelligence of the destruction of a large quantity by fire in London, by last mail, prices are without change.

At BANKOK.—The market generally, since our last, has been dull. For rice there is a small demand, and prices have increased. White sugar—moderate enquiry, but supplies trifling; brown—demand moderate, and purchases chiefly for China market. Silk—fair request, principally for Bombay. Sticklac—moderate supplies, and rather less demand at lower rates. Black pepper—prices have declined, the demand being still less than last month.

HANKOW.

IN IMPORTS.—There are signs of revival and greater confidence observable among the Chinese. Several barter transactions have taken place, and in one or two instances it is stated that cash has been paid for some kinds of imports. Some six or seven chops of tea have been settled at 19.2 to 22.5 taels. Up to the present time it is stated that 160 chops have left the tea districts, 115 for Canton and 45 for Hankow. The second picking is now going on, and may be short as compared with last year, in consequence of the heavy rains. Certain compradores have been attempting to impose a tax on all tea bought, equivalent to about 3 per cent.; the Consul is opposing this by every means in his power as being contrary to Treaty.

TIEN-TSIN.

Business has been again revived to a small extent, but at lower prices than before paid, the inquiry being principally for T-cloths. The inland duties imposed by the authorities they still refuse to pay, but foreigners have done so on receiving cash for the goods.

The quotations are:—Shirtings, grey, 5½ to 6 catty, 1.7 tael to 1.9 taels; 6½ to 7, 1.9.5 taels to 2.1.0 taels; 7½, 2.1.5 taels to 2.2 taels; white, 56 reed, 1.8.0 taels; 64, 2.1.0 taels; 70, 2.3 taels; blue, 3.2 taels to 3.3 taels; red, 2.8 taels to 3.4 taels. T-cloths, 4½ to 5½ catty, 1.2.0 taels to 1.4 taels. Spotted shirtings (white), 1.9 taels to 2.0 taels; coloured, 2.5 taels. Chintzes, 28 yards, 1.3 taels. Handerchiefs (blue and bronze), per dozen, 4m. to 6m. Brocades (white), 1.9 taels to 2 taels; coloured, 2.5 taels. Dimities (white), 1.2 taels to 1.3 taels. Damasks (blue), 3.4 taels to 3.6; assorted, 3.2 taels to 3.4 taels. American drills, 2.6 taels to 2.9 taels. Jeans, 2.5.0 taels. Sheetings, 2.6 taels to 2.9 taels. Camlets, Dutch, 20 taels to 21 taels; English, ss, 15 taels. Lastings, 9.5 taels to 10 taels. Long ells, HH, scarlet, 7 taels; assorted, 6 taels. Lead, 6 taels per picul. Tin, 22 taels to 24 taels. Tin plates, 6 taels per box; rattans, white, per picul, 4.5 taels; yellow, 4 taels; inferior, 3 taels; sandalwood, 9 taels to 12 taels; sapanwood, large, 3.5 taels; alum, 6.5 taels to 12 taels; pepper, white, 10 taels to 10.5 taels; black, 6 taels to 6.5 taels; sugar, white, 6 taels to 7 taels; brown, 2.3 taels to 3 taels; candy, 6.5 taels to 7 taels; rice, 1.4 taels. In Exports: Best wool is quoted at 22 taels per picul; medium, 14 taels; common, 10 taels.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 2⅛d. to 6s. 3d.	6s. 3⅛d. to 6s. 3⅛d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5⅛	4 5⅛ to 4 6
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 5⅛d. to 4s. 6d.	4 6⅛ to 4 6⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	8 11	8 11⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 303 to 304 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 216½ to 219 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17⅛ dwts. B 11 to 11⅛ taels per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 9 to 9¼ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 4c. to 75. 5c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	11,238,550	36,587,197	40,435,935	90,066,160	79,544
Comparative period last season	30,312,106	27,525,466	27,722,880	85,560,452	64,168
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	28,194,897	1,973
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	31,720,827	1,909
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	1,378,800	8,468
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,650,531	5,235
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	30,543	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	34,816	...
TO AUSTRALIA.				Total lbs.	
From July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861	...	...	...	14,419,281	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	10,864,801	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,168

EXPORTS FROM JAPAN.

The total exports from Yokuhama from 1st July, 1860, to 1st July, 1861, to London, has been—Silk, 2,002 packages; tea, 25,197; copper, 2,791; oil, 7,590; gallnuts, 1,131; rapeseed, 544; saltpetre, 41; planks, 560 pieces.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Chrysolite, from Shanghai, July 13, to London.—Tea, 575,593 lbs. silk, 11 bales.

Per Sharpshooter, from Shanghai, July 13, to London.—Tea, 511,651 lbs.; silk, 291 bales.

Per Banian, from Foo-chow-Foo, July 8, to London.—Tea, 997,000 lbs.

Per Shakespeare, from Foo-chow-Foo, July 9, to London.—Tea, 580,000 lbs.

Per Victor Emmanuel, from Foo-chow-Foo, July 13, to London.—Tea, 559,500 lbs.

Per Columbian (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, July 12, to London.—Silk, 1,075 bales. To the Continent, 214.

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Per Kosmos, from Hong Kong, July 13, to Melbourne.—Tea, 50,000 lbs.; sugar, 3,000 piculs; China goods, 4,570 packages.

Per Sardinian, from Hong Kong, July 27, to San Francisco.—Sugar, 2,160 piculs; rice, 2,500; oil, 200; tea, 997 packages; matting, 160 rolls; opium, 46,200 taels; fire crackers, 1,900 boxes; coffee, 1,123 bags; black pepper, 162; white, 21; cigars, 20 cases; nutmegs, 10; silk, 10; grass cloth, 10 bales; hemp, 1,600; gunny bags, 60,000; granite, 146 pieces.

Per Laughing Water, from Hong Kong, July 26, to Port Phillip.—Tea, 60,000 lbs.; sugar, 400 piculs; oil, 500; matting, 717 rolls; China goods, 8,213 packages; prepared opium, 600 taels; grain, 6,000 bags. For Swan River.—Grain, 2,000 bags.

Per Northfleet, from Canton, July 16, to London.—Tea, 1,164,000 lbs.

Per Unrivalled, from Canton, July 16, to London.—Tea, 1,035,300 lbs.; silk waste, 25 piculs; China ware, 65 packages.

Per Maiden Queen, from Canton, July 16, to London.—Tea, 1,064,800 lbs; canes, 40 mil.

Per Chaa Sze, from Canton, July 23, to London.—Tea, 715,800 lbs.; sundries, 11 packages.

Per Canvass Back, from Canton, July 17, to New York.—Tea, 418,979 lbs.; sarsnets, 200 pieces; sewing silk, 1½ piculs; matting, 79 rolls; straw braid, 140 boxes; sweetmeats, 1,059; fire crackers, 500 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per J. Victoria, July 7, to Liverpool.—Hemp, 1,650 piculs; sugar, 7,200; cigars, 50 mil.

Per Wild Gazelle, July 20, to Liverpool.—Hemp, 2,200 piculs; sugar, 6,800; sapanwood, 330; tortoiseshell, 19 catties.

Per Ethereal, July 14, to London.—Hemp, 4,000 piculs; sugar, 6,000; sapanwood, 256; mother-o'-pearl shells, 397; cigars, 1,630 mil.

Per Souvenance, July 5, to Havre.—Hemp, 600 piculs; sapanwood, 600; coffee, 9,720; gum mastic, 150; mother-o'-pearl shells, 170.

Per Chatham, July 16, to Cork.—Hemp, 1,200 piculs; sugar, 10,300; sapanwood, 400; cigars, 135 mil.

Per Yarra, July 20, to Falmouth.—Hemp, 3,500 piculs; sugar, 8,000.

Per Shirley, July 15, to New York.—Hemp, 14,500 piculs; cigars, 65 mil.

Per Merrimac, July 20, to New York.—Hemp, 17,050 piculs; tortoise shells, 270 catties.

Per Ocean Pearl, July 20, to Boston.—Hemp, 10,500 piculs; tortoise shells, 200 catties.

Per Antagonist, July 9, to Sydney.—Sugar, 5,500 piculs; cigars, 500 mil.

Per Golden West, July 12, to Sydney.—Sugar, 19,200 piculs; coffee, 620; cordage, 600; cigars, 1,350 mil.

Per Sweepstakes, July 9, to Melbourne.—Sugar, 22,100 piculs; coffee, 180; cordage, 640; cigars, 1,100 mil.

Per Canton, July 12, to Melbourne.—Sugar, 4,400 piculs; coffee, 1,660; cordage, 560; cigars, 600 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Burnside, Aug. 2, to Glasgow.—Sago flour, 7,325 piculs; gambier, 457; rattans, 250; gutta percha, 83; buffalo hides, 178; black pepper, 731; pearl sago, 74; sundries, 8 cases and 2 bundles; coffee, 1 bag.

Per Caroline Elizabeth, Aug. 6, to London.—Black pepper, 4,356 piculs; tin, 2,574; gambier, 2,149; coffee, 723; pearl sago, 579; gutta percha, 284; rattans, 185; buffalo horns, 85; cubebs, 65.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From Liverpool: July 3, Romeo; 13, Pegasus. From Greenock: 9, Britannia.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From Liverpool: July 13, Jessie Beazley. From Newcastle: 18, Metaris. From Toulon, 19, Chene.

At MANILA.—From Cadiz: July 6, Margarita. From Sydney, 11, Tropic.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: July 26, Victor; 29, Gwalior. From Liverpool: August 7, Beatrice. From Hamburg: July 21, Pudel. From Cardiff: 26, Julius Cezard. From Toulon, 21, Golconda; August 6, General de Lourmes. From Glasgow: July 29, Swatow (screw steamer). From Shields: August 6, Palmerston. From Rotterdam: 7, Bantam.

At PENANG.—From London: July 21, Mary Ann.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: July 12, Chrysolite; 14, Sharpshooter.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: July 9, Shakespeare; 15, Victor Emmanuel; 17, Invincible.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: July 15, Northfleet; 19, Egmont; 21, Maiden Queen; 23, Chaa Sze; 27, West Australian. For Melbourne: 13, Kosmos.

From MANILA.—For London: July 14, Ethereal. For Liverpool: 7, Joaquina Victoria; 20, Wild Gazelle. For Havre: 5, Souvenance. For Cork: 16, Chatham. For Falmouth: 20, Yarra. For New York: 15, Shirley; 20, Merrimac. For Boston: 20, Ocean Pearl. For Sydney: 9, Antagonist; 12, Golden West. For Melbourne: 9, Sweepstakes; 12, Canton.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: August 6, Caroline Elizabeth. For Glasgow: 2, Burnside.

From PENANG.—For London: July 18, Pilgrim.

From BANKOK.—For Falmouth: July 1, Hannah Salkeld.

LOADING.

At NAGASAKI.—For London: Antagonist.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Challenger, Charlotte Ann, Jubilee, Polmaise. For New York: Aar, Union.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Sir W. F. Williams, Invincible.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Verbena, Coleroon, Primula, Caduceus, Niphon, Prince Alfred. For Melbourne: Seaman's Bride. For San Francisco: Lotus, Lucrezia, Sardinian.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Gertrudes. For Falmouth: Bahia. For Cadiz: Concepcion. For Sydney: Tropic.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Gwalior, Mencius, Pioneer, Victor. For Liverpool: City of Glasgow. For Boston: Rocket.

At PENANG.—For London: Robert and Alexander. For Liverpool: Troy.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Tea, £4; silk, £5. The business of the past fortnight has been very bad, there being little or no employment for large or small vessels; and the coast trade has been greatly depressed, owing to the local mandarins imposing (in addition to the duty as per tariff) a squeeze of $1 per bale on cotton, to be paid by the purchaser, and it is expected they will put an extra duty on Japan produce. From these facts there is a superabundance of tonnage in port, and no chance of improvement for some time. The Earl of Chester takes the coast and rivers of China and coast Japan at $1,400 per month, and James Shepherd at $1,100 per month. Osnabruck, to Kelung and back, $3,600. Malabar, to Foo-chow and back, $3,100.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—There are only two vessels on the berth for London, which load at £4 per ton and are nearly full. One or two arrivals are shortly expected to be placed for the same destination.

At AMOY.—There is less demand for tonnage, and rates have in consequence declined. The tonnage in port is accumulating fast.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London, £3. The demand for ships homeward has been good, but the coast trade has been greatly impeded by the action of the Customs under foreign inspectorate, and is greatly complained of at all the open ports where the coast trade is depended on. The demand for small vessels still continues, and such craft is much wanted. Callao is the only emigration port that is calling any attention just now. The United States squadron being all ordered home, large American ships will be at a disadvantage. The settlements are:—Jessie Beazley and Spirit of the North, to London, at £3 per ton; Verbena, with general cargo, for £2,100 in full; City of Carlisle, Runnymede, Napoleon III., and Southern Cross, from Foo chow-foo to London, at current rates; Penguin, to New York, on owner's account; five vessels for Bankok and back, at 45c. to 60c. per picul; Archimedes, to Saigon and back, for four trips, $8,000 in full; Admiral, Grecian, and Lansdowne to Shanghai, at current rates, and Sea Belle at $2,200 in full.

At MANILA.—The Turell has left here for Singapore, in ballast; her flag (American) preventing her getting a cargo, and the Northern Crown is here in the same state. Several vessels might load for England at £2. 10s. to £3 for sugar, and £3. 10s. to £4 for hemp.

At SINGAPORE.—To London, £3. 10s., dead, and £4. light weight. The demand for tonnage here still continues in fair request, and nearly every disengaged ship has been taken up. Amongst the charters reported are:—Victor, from Penang to London, at £3. 15s. to £4. 10s.; Gwalior, same voyage, at £4. to £4. 10s.; Cassock, to Macao, at $5,000 in full; Orion, from Rangoon or Bassein, at £5, to Great Britain; £5. 10s. to the Continent for timber, or £3. 15s. for rice. Francisca, from Padang to New York, with 500 tons coffee, at £5. 10s., and 120 tons light freight, at £5. The Mencius, Palmerston, and Pioneer (from Sarawak) have taken the berth for London at £3. 10s. dead and £4 light freight.

At PENANG.—For London, £3. 10s. dead weight, £4 light, and £4. 5s. measurement freight, at which rate the Robert and Alexander and Mary Ann load.

At BANKOK.—Vessels to load rice for China have been rather more inquired for. No arrivals of seeking ships are reported, and no late charters. 50c. to 55c. is the nominal rate outside the bar to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

A collision occurred on the 17th July between the American ship Harriet and Jessie and the French ship Taffarette, which were both despatched by Messrs. Russell and Co. for Foo-chow-Foo and Shanghai respectively, and resulted in the Taffarette losing jibboom and cathead only, Harriet and Jessie her mainmast broken in two places, mizenmast sprung, fore and main sails torn to pieces, port main rigging cut up very badly, port fore braces and blocks gone, port quarter boat damaged, rail and stanchions, bulwarks on port side carried away, besides the hole in her side. The Taffarette came back into harbour under sail, but the United States steamer Saginaw got under steam and towed the Harriet and Jessie into harbour on the same day. A court of inquiry has been held, and the Taffarette pays all expenses.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: July 12, Wagoola, Wellington; 13, Ocean Child, Sea Snake; 18, Solent, Kelso, Lord of the Isles; 19, Julia; 21, Kremlin; 22, Finzel, Joseph Peabody; 23, Collingsburg; 24, Veritas; 26, Kate Carnie, Foam, Carausius. From New York: 12, Maury; 13, Daylight. From Boston: 26, Cushing. From China to England and Continent: 19, Falcon; 21, Golden Eagle; 25, Caribbean. From Batavia to Continent: 7, Alblasserdam; 18, Strattsraad va Houven; 23, Elize Henriette. From England and Continent to Batavia: 13, Cecrops; 17, Kroompius, Ernst August, Christiaan Huigens, Rose Marie Louise; 19, Mary and Hillegonda, Susanna Elizabeth, Bulgersteyn, Welvaart; 21, Hargo Grotius; 24, Germania, Geertruida Maria, Constance; 25, Estafette, Johannes Antonius; 26, Dina; 27, Lizzie Nebitt. From Melbourne: 26, J. W. Sears. From England and Continent to Singapore: 9, Saturnus; 13, Little Edith; 14, Clemens; 18, Jules Cezard; 19, Victor; 21, Thames, Gwalior; 23, Malabar, General de Lownes; 25, Swatow (s.s.). From Singapore to Liverpool: 8, Mayola. To London: 26, Weymouth. From Liverpool to Manila: 13, Gloria de Maria. From Manila to England and Continent: 22, Kate; 24, Roebuck; 25, Victor Emmanuel; 26, Bilbao. To New York: 23, Independence. From Rotterdam to Japan: 17, Gouverneur van Swieten.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Despatches have been received at Toulon from Cochin-China. They state that 500 or 600 Annamites had suddenly attacked a French establishment on the frontiers, placed under the protection of M. Vial, a midshipman. This officer having but twenty-five sailors to defend the place entrenched himself in a fortified redoubt, where he made an obstinate defence. The enemy, equally determined, approached so close that the French succeeded in killing two of the most forward chiefs who led the attack. The loss of their leaders produced a panic among the Cochin-Chinese, and they fled, leaving thirty-eight dead and wounded on the ground. The midshipman received a lance wound in the thigh, which is not considered dangerous.

The Government has already sent out *materiel* to Cochin China for the construction of lines of electric telegraph.

Rear-Admiral Bonnard, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces in Cochin China, left Paris on the 8th inst. for Toulon. He will hoist his flag on board the steam frigate *Eldorado*, which will convey him to Alexandria. At Suez the *Forbin* awaits him to convey him to Saigon, where Vice-Admiral Charner will duly instal him. It is said that before proceeding to China he will pay a visit to Batavia.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.

Accounts from Kiachta state that the newly-appointed Diplomatic Minister at the Court of Peking, Colonel Balasek, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, had crossed the frontiers, and was proceeding to the Chinese capital. According to oriental custom, the act of his crossing the boundary line at the Chinese town of Maimatschin was celebrated in due form. In the suite of the Ambassador was the Governor of Kiachta, and they were accompanied by the officers of their staff, the principal merchants residing there, the division of military invalids doing duty as frontier custom-house guards, and followed by a Ssotnie of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry of the line, with their standard. In front of Maimatschin the procession halted, and the Ambassador reached the Mongolian frontier station, accompanied only by the Governor of Kiachta and the squadron of mounted Cossacks, who soon after returned, leaving the further duty of safely escorting the diplomatic Colonel to Peking to the Chinese local authorities.

The same letters report the departure of the sixth caravan to Mongolia, and the seventh to Ourga. The relations with the Chinese authorities continue to be of the most amicable and satisfactory description, with constant exchanges of little presents, invitations, and the like courtesies.

An Imperial Ukase published in the Russian journals of this city directs the translocation of the frontier custom-house from Kiachta to Irkutzk. The transfer is to take place on the 1st of October next, and a temporary commission is appointed to wind up the outstanding assets and liabilities of the old custom-house at Kiachta.

Admiral Count Putiatine, who was so eminently successful in negotiating and concluding the State treaties with Japan and China, is appointed Minister of Public Instruction, retaining, however, his honourable office of Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor.

An archimandrite has been hitherto at the head of the Ecclesiastical Mission at Peking, but it is now decided to place it under the care of a Bishop; and Pater Gouri, who has resided a long time in the Chinese capital, is selected for the dignity of being the first Russian bishop in China. The connection formerly existing between the Cossacks who were taken prisoners in the seventeenth century at Albasin, and who formed a distinct and separate troop in the body-guards of the Bogdochan, will now be re-opened with their native country. Some of them were expected to arrive at Kiachta, where they were to undergo a course of religious instruction by the Bishop of Irkutzk, preparatory to their being admitted into the bosom of the Greek Orthodox Church by baptism.

After the 1st of January, 1862, there is to be an alteration of the duties on tea. The present duties for overland tea are seventy-five and forty kopecks per Russian lb., according to quality. These are to be reduced to twenty-five and fifteen kopecks, while the duties for tea introduced by sea to St. Petersburg are to be sixty and thirty kopecks per Russian lb. Notwithstanding the difference of duty, it is anticipated that tea from England, via St. Petersburg, will come cheaper than the overland tea, and this fear was influencing the sale of tea at the Nishni fair. About 12,000,000 lbs. of tea are said to be sent *vid* Kiachta annually, partly by caravan and partly by boat, and are usually six months on the road. The railway from Moscow to Vladimir, about half the distance, is now open. The remaining 220 versts or 130 miles, are in course of construction, and if funds were available might be completed for the fair next year. There is good steam communication on the Volga, as also on the Caspian Sea.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.

In conformity with the Royal Decree published in the *Staats Courant*, the present Session of the States General was closed on the 3rd inst. by the Minister of the Interior in the name of the King.

The new Governor-General of Netherlands India, after a parting audience of the King and the several members of the Royal family, quitted the Hague on the 31st August for his distant post. The *New Rotterdam Courant* of the 1st Sept. says:—"His Excellency, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Netherlands India, Baron L. A. J. W. Sloet van de Beele, accompanied by his family and suite, arrived here this afternoon at two o'clock by train from the Hague, and embarked at half-past five on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Cologne* for London, *en route* for Southampton, from which port he will proceed by the China mail steamer, on the 4th inst., for Alexandria, and thence by the Overland route to the seat of Government." The Baron has therefore changed his original plan, for it was generally understood to be his intention to embark at Marseilles.

Last week the youthful Prince Willem Alexander Karl Hendryk Frederick of the Netherlands, the youngest son of the reigning Sovereign, was named Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, and at the same time received his commission as Second-Lieutenant of the Rifle Battalion of the Regiment "Grenadiers and Rifles," forming part of the garrison of the Hague. The young Prince was born on the 25th of August, 1851, and has therefore just completed his tenth year.

Mr. P. Bleeker, M.D., first-class medical officer in the East India Service, has received the Royal licence to accept and wear the decoration of Commander of the Order of Philip the Magnanimous, conferred on him by the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

The King has appointed the following gentlemen to be officers of the First-Class of the Civil Service in Netherlands India:—W. K. Baron van Dedem, D. Koorders, D. J. Wolterbeck, J. Rousquet, and P. Deketh; and to be officers of the Second-Class of the same service:—Messrs. F. J. Baron d'Aunil de Bourouill, E. L. Elias, E. A. Engelbrecht, J. W. Obdam, N. F. van Stype, H. J. Tydemann, and R. Wichers.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral J. May to be commander-in-chief of the Dutch naval forces in Netherlands India, vice Rear-Admiral G. Vogelpoot, is now officially gazetted.

By Royal Decree of July 8 the following rewards are conferred for the expedition to the South and East Division of Borneo, and the landing in Kapoeas River, on the 28th of April, 1860:—to be Knights of the Fourth-Class of the Military Order of Willem, nine officers and privates of the Infantry, and one private of the Artillery. The Decree to be read in order of the day to all corps of the army both in India and at home.

The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* states as an instance of extremely rapid sailing that the clipper frigate-built ship *Noach*, Capt. P. Wierkx, belonging to the line of Mr. Fop Smit, of Kinderdyke, arrived out at Batavia on the 13th July last, thus performing the voyage from Brouwershaven in seventy-two days.

The Colonial Department gives notice that some second-class engineers are required for the ship-building department at Batavia. The monthly pay is 300fl. (equal to £300 per annum), with a rise of 30fl. per month for every three years' service, till it reaches the maximum of 450fl. Salary to commence at 200fl. per month from the day of sailing till installa-

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tion in Java, with a gratification of 600 florins for outfit, and an advance of four months' pay, if required. Free passage as first-class Government passenger, with food and accommodation in the principal cabin. They are required to bind themselves to serve for at least eight years. Applications, accompanied with the needful certificates, to be sent to the Colonial Office up to the end of September.

It is asserted here that our neighbours the Belgians have purchased from the British Government the sovereignty of the Solomons Islands, with the intention of forming a penal colony there; for which purpose an expedition has been sent out from Antwerp to make the needful surveys and take the preliminary steps. Many people here pretend that the above-mentioned islands by no means belong to England, and maintain the claim of sovereignty on the part of the King of the Netherlands.

It is now officially notified here that the bi-monthly mail to China and the East will be continued as heretofore, but with increased rates of postage. The latter, however, only applies to letters sent via Southampton, which now cost 1 florin for a single letter, instead of 70 cents as formerly, whilst the charge for correspondence sent by way of Marseilles remains unaltered. At the same time notice is given that in consequence of an alteration in the days of departure of the steamers from Trieste to Alexandria, letters sent that way are now received at the Amsterdam Post-office one day later than hitherto, viz., up to the 7th and 23rd of each month. But even then that route cannot compete with Marseilles for the outward correspondence, as letters by that route need not be posted here before the 9th and 25th of the month.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ridderkerk*, Capt. Tierlink, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Capt. G. F. Revallet, of the E. I. army, lady and four children, Miss B. and Miss C. Bouricius, Messrs. C. L. Arnold, H. Bouricius, J. Baas, J. A. Kuppens, and one Javanese servant.

Per *Vesta*, Capt. Gerrebrandt, at Brouwershaven, from Padang: Mr. Schaefer, Adjutant E. I. army.

Per *Admiral de Ruyter*, Capt. Stapert, at Nieuwe Deep, from Java: Mr. C. de Wit.

Per *Triton*, Capt. Adrians, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. C. Hultmann and family, Mr. and Mrs. van de Ham and family, Mr. and Mrs. van Pers, Mr. and Mrs. V. Walcheren and family, Mr. Schepern, Mr. Coets van Baggen, Dr. J. de Teyter, Mr. W. Stavers, junr., Miss J. Couteren, one Javanese servant, and two military invalids.

Per *Admiral Piet Hein*, Capt. Hazewinkel, at Amsterdam, from Passaroean: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hoffman and family, Mr. J. Puit.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Electra*, Capt. Wegman, from Amsterdam to Java: Capt. Echauzier and family, Mr. and Mrs. Coevorden, Miss Bournan, governess, and Javanese female attendant, Mr. H. T. van Coevorden, Mr. H. J. Bosch, Second Lieutenants H. van Oven, K. de Jongh, A. J. Beck, A. Lamet, and H. W. Roeby, one hundred and fifty men, colonial troops.

Per *Bernhard and Agnes*, Capt. Ordemann, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. A. Thomann, Mr. J. T. Bungener, Miss E. Schlosser.

Per *Magdelena*, Capt. Kooy, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. J. Engelenburg.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE.—Our markets both here and at Rotterdam exhibit a marked tendency to rise, probably owing to the small quantity at the Company's approaching sale, and the extensive orders partly arrived and more expected. Every transaction reported shows successively higher figures. Thus, among others, 2,574 bags Padang private trade, were sold at 42, 42½, and 43 cents, whilst 800 bags Company's Java fetched 43c. for good ord., and cannot now be had under 43½c. At Rotterdam, 2,500 bags Padang were taken at 42c., and the next day 500 bags were resold at 43c., and 3,000 bags private trade *ex vesto* fetched 42½c.

SUGAR.—Holders of E. I. descriptions appear more disposed to do business at unaltered rates, viz.:—1½ to 2fl. under July sale prices, at which about 5,000 Kranjangs were sold to be received on board, and some parcels in second hands have also been realised. At Rotterdam, the transactions were about the same extent and same figure.

In the Refined market there is a lively enquiry for ready goods, but most of the refiners are so deeply engaged for contracts—some even up to the end of December—that the sales have been but of limited extent. At Rotterdam, the highest quotations were willingly given. Here 400,000 kilos B and H, crushed No. 1, sold at 37¼fl, and No. 2 36½fl., deliverable in December.

RICE in greater demand, on account of the potatoe disease, which continues to spread, and begins to create some alarm of a general failure of that article, which induces the holders of rice to demand higher prices, in consequence of which the transactions have been but limited. All descriptions of East India may be quoted at least ¼fl. higher.

SPICES.—The Company's sale went off as follows:—2,065 casks Nutmegs fetched 71fl. for first quality, 60fl. for seconds, 41 to 43fl. for good, a little worm-eaten, and 32fl. for ordinary, broken, and a good deal worm-eaten; 21 casks Macassar do. No. 1 to 3 fetched from 26 to 66fl.; 820 casks Mace, large leafed, 62fl.; middling 59 to 61fl.; 1,078 casks Amboyna Cloves, good seconds, 20fl.; 2,687 bales Java Cinnamon, good colour and fine quality, 70 to 71fl.; middling, 56 to 59fl.; ordinary and coarse, 55 to 58fl.; 7,343 bags Black Pepper, good quality, 22¼ to 23¼fl.; 159 bags White Pepper, good, 34 to 36fl.; 700 chests Soy (each 3 doz. small bottles) 30 to 31fl. Not only was everything sold, but the demand was much greater than the supply, and since the sale many lots have changed hands at an advance. This was particularly the case with Cloves, which are much in request, and for which 2 and even 3fl. profit have been paid.

A parcel of CASSIA VERA has arrived, but is not yet in the market. RATANS firm; 12,000 bundles were sold at full prices.

A lively business has been done in INDIGO. 265 chests sold at the highest quotations, and at Rotterdam 200 chests realised a decided advance. The Company's Autumn Sales are announced to take place as follows:—

1st October,	993	chests	Java Indigo at Amsterdam.
„ „	326	„	Java Cochenille „
3rd „	792	„	Java Indigo at Rotterdam.

With the reservation of adding 640 piculs of Java indigo, if it arrives in time.

Comparative view of indigo in the Company's sales since 1850:—

1861.....	2,641 chests	1855.....	2,823 chests.
1860.....	3,035 „	1854.....	3,900 „
1859.....	3,070 „	1853.....	2,640 „
1858.....	2,611 „	1852.....	2,200 „
1857.....	2,746 „	1851.....	3,300 „
1856.....	1,800 „	1850.....	4,150 „

TEA.—In this article the market is quiet. The Company's periodical tea sale will be held this year at Rotterdam on the 9th of October, and consist of 23,554 quarter-chests, 1,811 twelfths, and 15 eighths of Java, and 30 chests Japan teas.

P.S.—The Netherlands Trading Company have just announced their sugar sale to take place on the 25th September, and consist of the following:—

8,198 kranjangs	Java,	warehoused at	Rotterdam.
9,403 „	„	„	Amsterdam.
2,052 „	„	„	Dordrecht.
574 mats	„	„	„
1,846 kranjangs	„	„	Schiedam.
22,073 kranjangs and mats.			

Naval and Military.

The *Gazette* contains a notice that preparations are being made for the distribution of the amount awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China seas on the 25th of February, 1858, by Her Majesty's ship *Algerine* and two boats of Her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*.

The *Furious*, 16, paddle, Capt. O. J. Jones, after an official inspection by Capt. H. Broadhead, commanding Her Majesty's ship *Asia* and the Reserve at Portsmouth, was paid off under the superintendence of Capt. R. Cook, of Her Majesty's ship *Victory*. Medals and gratuities for good conduct were given to Sergeant Stephen Palmer, Royal Marine Artillery; John Furlong, chief petty officer, and Charles Murphy, quartermaster. The *Furious*, although many of her crew have been at times invalided, has had but four deaths on board during her commission; and while in the China seas generally showed a lighter sick-list than other vessels on the station. She was commissioned in March, 1857, by Capt. Sherard Osborn, C.B., now commanding the *Donegal*, and sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 4th of May following for Hong Kong, with a convoy of 13 gunboats, two despatch boats, and the *Hesper* screw store-ship.

The 13 gun screw steam ship *Niger*, Capt. Peter Cracroft, from the Australian station, has arrived at Woolwich to be stripped and paid off. The *Niger* was commissioned at Woolwich, in May, 1856, by Capt. the Hon. A. Cochrane, now commanding the *Warrior*, who was invalided home in September, 1858. The *Niger* has been what is termed an exceedingly comfortable ship, but disease has created sad havoc among the officers and crew, 80 of the old hands only having returned to Woolwich. Out of the whole number, 180, 40 have died from the effects of the climate, &c., and 60 were invalided home. The first lieutenant, Arthur J. Villers, and six of the crew now on board, were wounded in the war in New Zealand, and one marine was shot dead. The kindness and consideration of Capt. Cracroft for the invalids and suffering sick is spoken of by all on board in terms of grateful acknowledgment.

The discharge of time-expired men, as well as of those who, from long service in India, China, and the colonies, have been rendered unfit for further service, still continues at Chatham. On the 3rd no less than eighty-four non-commissioned officers and men of various cavalry and infantry regiments, all of whom had previously undergone an examination by the medical staff at Fort Pitt, and had subsequently been inspected by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, left St. Mary's Barracks and received their full discharge from the service. At the same time thirty men of different corps, who had been sent up to Chatham to be discharged, left the invalid establishment, and proceeded to their various depots, the examination of them having satisfied the authorities that they were fit for further military service.

General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., and Major-General H. Eyre, commanding the Chatham district, have proceeded to Prussia forthwith, to be present at the great reviews.

Captain Freeth, R.A., attached to the department of Inspector of Artillery, is under orders to proceed to Jersey, to inspect the guns and fortifications of the Channel Islands. At Alderney the improvements at the mouth of the harbour are progressing satisfactorily. About 800 men are employed in elevating the west breakwater, so as to raise it above 500 feet above high water, and a second breakwater of 1,000 feet in length is about to be commenced to shelter the anchorage from the easterly winds.

Intelligence was received on the 5th instant of the loss of Her Majesty's sloop *Driver*, Commander Horatio Nelson. We are happy, however, in

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being able to state that the whole of the officers and crew were saved, and it is expected that the guns and other public stores will be recovered. The *Driver* was only commissioned at Woolwich in the month of May last, and finally sailed from England in the early part of June. The *Driver* was a fine roomy vessel of her class. She mounted six guns, was 1,056 tons burden, had a nominal steam power of 280 horses, and had a complement of 170 officers and men. The *Driver* was lost upon one of the numerous keys which surround the Bahama Islands, and which have often proved so destructive to shipping.

The lower masts and yards for the *Black Prince*, iron-cased frigate, are now in course of construction at Portsmouth dockyard. Their principal dimensions are as follows:—Mainmast, length, 120ft. 4in., diameter, 40in.; foremast, length, 117ft., diameter, 38in.: mizenmast, length, 84ft. 8in., diameter, 26in.; bowsprit, length, 72ft., and diameter, 40in. The fore and main lower yards are each 105ft. in length, and 25in. in diameter. The cross-jack yard is 71ft. in length and 17in. in diameter. The mainmast contains 1,235 cubic feet of yellow pine, and 125 cubic feet of oak in its trestle and cross-trees, &c. These spars, notwithstanding their apparently great size, are far below the average for a ship of the *Black Prince*'s tonnage, or for a modern steam line-of-battle ship.

The following alterations have recently taken place in the corps of Royal Engineers, viz.—Col. Nelson returned home from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and unemployed; Lieut.-Col. Robertson, ordered to Canada; Col. Hadden, ordered from Colchester to Ceylon; Lieut.-Col. Brown, C.B., lately returned from the Mauritius, appointed field officer for military discipline at head-quarters, and now on leave: Captain Morrison, from Sandhurst, appointed Surveyor-General at the Mauritius; Captains Grantham, ordered home from the Cape of Good Hope; Gordon, from Shorncliffe to Ireland; Brine, from Belfast to China; Wray, from the Colonial-office to Dover; Barber, from Chatham to Devonport; Hawthorn, from Aldershott to Chatham; Cox, to Aldershott; Pasley and Fisher, on sick leave; Major Longley, ordered from Devonport to the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut. White, appointed to the command of the 25th company at Natal.

The sale of the well-known military and civil institutions, which produced so many distinguished men in the service of the old East India Company, took place at the Auction Mart, by the Bank of England, under the hammer of Messrs. Norton, Hoggart, and Trist, the auctioneers. It was stated that the property consisted of 90 acres, with the well-known residence of Lord Liverpool at Addiscombe, and its College, and 70 acres at Haileybury, with the barracks and other appurtenances. After considerable bidding both properties were declared to be bought by the British Land Company, Addiscombe being sold for £33,600, and Haileybury for £15,200. It is understood that both estates will be converted into freehold land allotments.

A board of survey, ordered by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, have commenced their operations in Woolwich Dockyard, for the purpose of rendering an account of the expenditure necessary for completing the whole of the ships at present under construction in that yard without delay. They are to lay before their Lordships a detailed statement of the stock of timber, and other materials, now in hand, and to give in a specification of the progress of the 91-gun ship *Repulse*, together with a return of the additional sum required in the event of the Government deciding on an alteration of her build by cutting down her upper deck and lengthening her to a 52-gun frigate, which plan is also proposed for the sister ship *Caledonia*. The *Duke of Wellington*, 131, is likewise to undergo the same process to a 91-gun frigate.

Lieut. General Viscount Melville proceeded on the 31st August from Hamoaze into Plymouth Sound, in the gunboat *Redwing*, accompanied by various officers, to witness the practice in the gunboat from Armstrong 100-pounders and 68-pounders, at various ranges up to 2,400 yards. They afterwards landed and witnessed firing from the Staddon Fort Battery, and the Staddon-heights, 182 feet and 310 feet above the level of the sea, at fixed targets, thrown overboard at random outside the breakwater, at distances found by an instrument of simple construction, invented by Captain Jenaingham, to be 1,270 and 1,740 yards, and at a target towed astern of the *Redwing*, at a range of 1,700 and 1,800 yards from the upper battery. The practice at sea, from the lower battery, 182 feet high, was with 68-pounders, smooth bore, and from the upper battery, 310 feet high, with six 32-pounders. It was decisive, both in the gunboat and from the batteries, of the excellence and certainty of the new weapons. On Monday, at an early hour, Lord Melville proceeded to the *Cambridge*, and witnessed the disembarkation of the crew, who were then thrown into mixed companies, to represent casualties likely to arise on service when landing troops covered by seamen-skirmishers. They took up skirmishing order, under cover, as they landed, irrespective of their respective companies, being told off in companies under fire, after which they were put through light infantry and other movements, with bayonet and cutlass exercise. The arms having been piled, a field battery of six guns, four 12-pounder howitzers, and two 12-pounder Armstrongs, was turned out and put through several evolutions, the guns being dragged over the rocks along the shore, and the front frequently changed. The men then embarked, and after dinner went to general quarters on board, firing at targets 1,000 yards off, the ship rolling heavily all the while. Lord Melville spoke in strong terms of satisfaction of all he had witnessed, and expressed to the officers and ship's company when on shore his high opinion of their proficiency.

Colonel Grey, late of the 5th Fusiliers, has taken the command of the Colchester Camp from Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, appointed to an infantry brigade in the Curragh.

We have to record the death of Lieut.-Col. Henry North, at 8, Albemarle-villas, Stoke, Devonport. The deceased officer entered the army as lieutenant July 27, 1799, and became captain August 22, 1804. He served with the 7th Fusiliers in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807, with the 2nd battalion of the 14th, under Sir David Baird, and was in the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, and at the battle of Corunna, for which he has received the war medal with one clasp. He also accompanied the battalion to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. He became major June 4, 1814, and lieutenant-colonel January 10, 1837. He had reached the advanced age of 85.

The *Star of India*, a magnificent East Indiaman, built for the wealthy and celebrated house of Somes Brothers, London, has been launched from the roofed shipway of Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Son, Dundee. She is 1,061 tons register, or 1,800 tons burden. The *Star of India* is the eighth ship built by Messrs. Stephen and Son, all from about 900 to 1,850 tons register, and from 14 to 15 years' class.

In this month's Army List the 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars are included; also the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers (a special circular has been issued by the Adjutant-General, intimating Her Majesty's pleasure to designate these three regiments "Royal"); 104th Bengal Fusiliers, 105th Madras Light Infantry, 106th Bombay Light Infantry, 107th Bengal Infantry, 108th Madras Infantry, 109th Bombay Infantry. The officers' names are not yet published, but the usual complement will be appointed. Most probably the names will appear next month. Only the last three regiments are new ones, as the inscriptions on the colours of the others are particularised. It is generally supposed that the Colonels will be appointed from the British Army, though this scarcely seems probable when one looks over the names of general officers at the end of the Army List, at present serving in the Indian Army.

The death of General Francis Moore has occurred since our last publication. He expired on 23rd Aug., having long headed the list of Generals, and being senior to any of the same rank by twenty-one years, as he was raised to the rank of General in 1830, and the present senior General was not appointed till 1851.

It is intended that Commissions in the Corps of Yeomen of the Guard shall not in future be purchaseable, but be obtained only by merit. Those at present in the corps who wish to retire will have the value of their commissions handed to them by the Commander-in-Chief.

The iron steam frigate *Defence*, 22, 600-horse power, steamed into Chatham Harbour on Saturday, from the Tyne. Although without a single spar or an inch of canvas set, she steamed as steadily, and was as easily managed, as a river steamboat. The engines were never once stopped until the Shipwash was reached at 12 P.M. on Friday, twenty-six hours after leaving Tynemouth, the distance run during that time being two hundred and ten miles, the steamer never once being at full speed.

With a view to reducing the deductions from pay to which the soldier is now liable for the renewal of part of his clothing, the Secretary for War has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned additional articles of clothing being issued at home and in the colonies:—One pair of boots annually to the cavalry, one pair of unbooted cloth trousers biennially to all mounted service and Artillery; one pair of serge trousers biennially to the Foot Guards and infantry of the line; one pair of boots annually to every non-commissioned officer and soldier of infantry corps, and Artillery, who now receive only one pair. These articles will be issued in addition to the clothing at present supplied to the several arms of the service. All bootings will in future be supplied biennially only. These arrangements will take effect from the 1st of April, 1862.

Accounts from Toulon state that a telegram had been received there on the 2nd inst. from the Minister of Marine, commanding a complete change in the distribution of the troops and naval stores embarked on board the steam frigates *Ulloa* and *Eldorado*, which were about to sail for Alexandria. The troops were to proceed thence to Cochin China. The orders for sailing were given when the despatch arrived commanding that the departure of the troops should be suspended until further instructions.

The screw steamer *Undine* was launched on the 7th inst. from the building yard of Messrs. T. Wingate and Co., Whiteinch. The vessel was named *Undine* by Miss Lapraik, niece of Douglas Lapraik, Esq., of Hong Kong, one of the owners. This vessel is a fine specimen of marine architecture, and she has more the appearance of a yacht of her tonnage than of a vessel intended for the ordinary purposes of trade. After the launch, the owners and their friends were entertained at an elegant luncheon by Thomas Wingate, Esq. The trial trip took place last Saturday.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 6.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. Alexander Charles Hector Stewart to be capt., by purchase, vice Henry Dalton Wittit Lyon, who retires.

Military Train—Ensign William Laughton has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

4th Regiment of Foot—Paymaster Joseph Hely, from half-pay Cavalry Depot, to be paymaster, vice John Henry Gordon, who resigns.

6th Foot—Lieut. William H. Craven Allen, from half-pay 82nd Foot, to be lieut., vice William Smith, who retires upon half-pay; Ensign Duncan Donald Darroch Cotter to be lieut., by purchase, vice Allen, who retires; Arthur Steffe Crisp to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cotter.

8th Foot—Ensign John Randle Minshull Ford to be lieut., by purchase, vice Frederick George Furlong Moore, who retires; William Geering Clarkson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ford; Paymaster Francis William Fellows, from the 52nd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Graham Egerton Huddleston, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Charles Semple, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice John Hely, appointed to the 87th Foot.

15th Foot—Staff-Surg. Edward William Bawtree, M.D., to be surg., vice Usher Williamson Evans, M.D., appointed to the staff.

23rd Foot—Ensign Thomas James Bowyer to be lieut., by purchase, vice George Packe, who retires; George Adderley Dawson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bowyer.

25th Foot—Ensign Robert William Thomas Dawson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Louis Jones Lambert, who retires; Second Lieut. John Albert Vincent, from Dublin City Artillery Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Coke, promoted; William Henry Hale, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dawson.

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52nd Foot—Paymaster Graham Egerton Huddleston, from 8th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Francis William Fellows, who exchanges.

53rd Foot—Alfred Constable Maxwell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Blackborne Thoroton Hildyard, appointed to the Rifle Brigade.

61st Foot—Capt. Francis John Green, from 3rd West India Regiment, to be capt., vice Stephen M'Donough, who exchanges.

83rd Foot—The third Christian name of Ensign Blunt is "Emes," not "Ewes," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 6th of August.

86th Foot—Ensign Henry Francis Sneyd, from the 95th Foot, to be ensign, vice John Edmund Monro Sperrin, who exchanges.

87th Foot—Capt. William Hanmer to be major, by purchase, vice James Bailie, who retires; Lieut. George William Marsden to be capt., by purchase, vice Hanmer; Ensign Alfred Herbert Hugh Smith to be lieut., by purchase, vice Marsden; Ensign John Hely, from 11th Foot, to be ensign, vice Smith.

88th Foot—Ensign Henry Griffith Bowen to be lieut., by purchase, vice John D. Garner Dodgin, who retires; Robert Longfield Beatty, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bowen.

95th Foot—Ensign John Edmund Monro Sperrin, from 86th Foot, to be ensign, vice Henry Francis Sneyd, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Edmund Fortescue to be capt., by purchase, vice Arthur Loftus Tottenham, who retires; Ensign the Hon. John Abercrombie to be lieut., by purchase, vice Fortescue; Ensign Thomas Blackborne Thoroton Hildyard, from 53rd Foot, to be ensign, vice the Hon. John Abercrombie.

3rd West India Regiment—Capt. Stephen M'Donough, from 61st Foot, to be Capt., vice Francis John Green, who exchanges.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Staff-Surg. Major Joseph Ambrose Lawson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of deputy-inspector of hospitals, under the Royal warrant of the 1st of October, 1858. Surgeon Usher Williamson Evans, M.D., from the 15th Foot, to be staff-surg., vice Surg.-Major Lawson. Frank Simpson, gent., to be staff assistant-surg. The appointment of Assistant-Surg. Dempster, from the 24th Foot, to be vice Martin Joseph Burke, M.D., deceased, and not vice Martin Joseph Burke, M.D., placed upon half-pay, as stated in the *London Gazette* of August 6, 1861.

TO BE HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY.—John Forsyth, Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department; Campbell Mackinnon, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department; Edward Goodeve, M.D., surgeon, Bengal Medical Department; George Pearse, M.D., retired Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Department; Duncan Macpherson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Department; Benjamin Proctor Rooke, M.D., Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Department.

TO BE HONORARY SURGEONS TO HER MAJESTY.—Alexander Grant, surgeon-major, Bengal Medical Department; John Campbell Brown, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department; William Abbott Green, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department; Robert Cole, Principal Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Medical Department; Charles Morehead, M.D., surgeon-major, Bombay Medical Department; Francis Short Arnott, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Medical Department.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., rifle brigade, to have the local rank of major-general while commanding a brigade at Gibraltar. The undermentioned retired medical officers of Her Majesty's Indian military forces to have a step of honorary rank, under Clause 14 of the Royal Warrant of 13th of January, 1860:—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals Edmund Walter Eyre, retired Madras Medical Department, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals.

TO HAVE THE HONORARY RANK OF DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—Superintending Surgeon Alexander Davison, M.D., retired Bengal Medical Department; Superintending Surgeon Charles Mackinnon, retired Bengal Medical Department; Superintending Surgeon Donald Butter, retired Bengal Medical Department; Superintending Surgeon John Greig, retired Bengal Medical Department; Surgeon James Kellie, retired Madras Medical Department; Surgeon William Evans, M.D., retired Madras Medical Department; Surgeon Charles Kevin, retired Madras Medical Department; Surgeon Alexander Shewan, retired Madras Medical Department; Surgeon-Major John William Maillardet, retired Madras Medical Department; Surgeon-Major Thomas White, retired Madras Medical Department; Surgeon-Major Alexander Gibson, retired Bombay Medical Department.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDER.—Samuel P. Townsend.

LIEUTENANTS.—C. Wodehouse, G. C. Masters, A. Jeykyll.

MASTER.—John Richards.

SURGEONS,—E. Loney, G. B. Newton, J. C. Messer, M.D.

PAYMASTERS.—C. J. Card, T. Waterfield, R. Samthill, C. Barrs, W. P. Scott, W. Hamilton (in chief).

CHIEF ENGINEER.—J. Syder in the Rinaldo.

ENGINEERS.—R. Taplin in the Simoom; S. M'Callum in the Immortalité; J. Crossman, acting in the Mutine; T. Parker, acting additional in the Impérieuse; J. Taylor (A) in the Gorgon; H. Leslie, supernumerary, in the Asia; and P. Richmond (acting) in the Liffey.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.—A. H. Gardner to the Orestes; J. Ormsby Johnson to Malacca; R. Jenkins to the Miranda; F. Warren, C.B., to the Cuckoo.

COMMANDERS.—G. J. Malcolm to the Barracouta; W. B. Hobson to the Pantaloon; Hon. W. J. Ward to the Scourge; T. C. Bruce to the Royal Adelaide; Philip Brock to the Pelican.

DEPUTY MEDICAL INSPECTORS.—Robert Beith, M.D., to Plymouth Hospital; John Andrews to Jamaica Hospital.

LIEUTENANTS.—E. W. Warren and F. W. Egerton to the Malacca; R. Sterne to the Adelaide; Lord Arthur P. Clinton, J. B. Solly and E. M. Collier to the Orestes; C. D. J. Odevaine (additional) to the Nile; A. C. H. Paget to the Pelican; L. A. Whimper to the Seringapatam; W. Spratt to the Formidable, for service in the Lizard; A. Wright (for service in the Nautilus), T. S. Gooch, and M. S. L. Peile to the Impregnable; H. Hand to the Hecate; G. C. Sinclair and C. J. Wise to the Pantaloon; W. M. Latham to the Excellent; C. G. F. Knowles to the St. Vincent; J. J. Gregory to the Hogue; T. Stackhouse to the Centurion; D. Boyle to the Revenge; A. R. Owen and A. A. Smith to the Hawke.

MASTERS.—F. Taylor to the Colossus, for coastguard service; Valentine F. Johnston to the Orestes; T. Bowen to the Cumberland for the Phæton; W. R. Cronin to the Pelican; J. Molloy to the Malacca.

CHAPLAINS.—Rev. G. G. W. Clemenger to the Forte; Rev. J. W. Grimes, chaplain and naval instructor, to the Jason; Rev. J. W. Clarke, chaplain, to the Hawke; Rev. T. B. Hamilton, chaplain, to the Hannibal.

SURGEONS.—Gerald Yeo to the Saturn; M. Thomson to the Royal Adelaide; C. E. Playfair to the Orestes.

PAYMASTERS.—H. S. Gibson (additional) to the Hawke; H. M. D. Wilson to the Barracouta, confirmed; T. D. Conconi to the Pelican; C. Saunders to the Malacca; A. Lew to the Orestes.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.—R. M. Sperling to the Trafalgar; A. L. Trevor to the Edgar; J. G. F. Leacock to the Orestes; B. Moore and A. C. Errington to the Malacca.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—F. A. Brice to the Edinburgh; W. Yarde to the Excellent; C. B. Lambe to the Woolwich Division of the Royal Marines; J. M. Trouson (additional) to the Fisgard; F. H. Rose to the Miranda.

SECOND MASTERS.—E. B. d'Arcy to the Rhadamanthus; R. J. Barrett, to the Antelope; J. T. Hart to be chief officer of the Coastguard, Woodbridge Haven; J. G. Parker to the Orestes.

MASTER'S ASSISTANTS.—F. H. Boys to the Victory; W. W. Browne to the Antelope; A. Wallis to the Pantaloon; A. Hackman to the Orestes; T. E. Martin to the Pelican; E. L. Jackson to the Malacca.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—G. M. Blyth, in charge to the Dee; R. C. Beale to the St. Vincent; J. J. Willcocks to the Cornwallis; C. S. Hills to the Cumberland; W. B. Risk to the Hogue; A. N. Wade to the Malacca; J. G. Rickcord to the Ajax; W. H. M. Arnold to the Pantaloon; W. Shott to the Formidable; W. H. P. M. Gilham to the Donegal; F. B. Moore to the Blenheim.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—W. J. Fabian to the Cumberland, for service in the Arethusa; H. W. Elgar, to the Fisgard, for service in the Rapid; C. P. Turner, to the Indus, for service in the Styx; R. Williamson to the Indus, for charge of the machinery of the Valorous; O. N. Brooker, additional, for the St. Jean d'Acre, on the latter being paid off; G. Rock, to the Fisgard, for the Niger, on the latter being paid off; J. W. German to the Orestes.

ENGINEERS.—E. Lewis to the Cumberland, for the Rosario; S. Matthews to the Pelican, in lieu of Chief Engineer; C. F. Jordan (acting) to the Cumberland, for service in the Bullfrog; J. Hefferman to the Warrior.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, FIRST CLASS.—H. Johnson to the Arrogant for service in the Hardy; J. Taplin to the Warrior, to complete complement; W. Williamson to the Revenge, for the Porpoise; W. Melville and T. Potts to the Orestes; T. Hartley to the Cumberland, additional, for charge of the Cochin, vice Melville; W. Stone to the Plover, vice Nurse: J. Fielden to the Pelican; W. Ash to the Asia, for the Blazer. Second Class.—J. J. Finch to the Fisgard, as supernumerary, and granted leave of absence; L. Buckler and J. Gill to the Arrogant, for service in the Hardy; H. Rider, F. Andrew, W. H. G. Webb, W. S. Thompson, J. Baillie, W. G. Paige, to the Indus, as supernumeraries; J. G. Pannett to the Warrior; E. Pointon to the Orestes; W. J. Forster to the Pelican; S. Judd to the Geyser, vice Fielden; G. Duncan to the Impérieuse, as supernumerary.

ACTING ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, SECOND CLASS.—J. G. Cox to the Orestes; G. Blackwell and H. Benbow to the Cumberland, as supernumeraries; J. Adamson to the Pelican; W. B. Rock, W. J. Robinson, J. Flintoff, and W. H. Keats, to the Impérieuse, as supernumeraries; W. Edwards to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; W. H. Moon to the Indus, as supernumerary; Chas. Salmon to the Asia, as supernumerary; Thos. H. Walker to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; A. Stewart to the Cumberland, as supernumerary; W. R. B. Braving to the Indus, as supernumerary; C. Allsopp to the Asia, as supernumerary; H. Brown to the Dauntless, vice Gill; J. Murphy to the Warrior.

VISIT TO ENGLAND OF THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.

Since our last issue Phra nai Wai, the second Siamese Ambassador, who in his social grade ranks higher than the first, and Naronwigit, the third, with five of their suite, have paid a two days' visit to England. The visit was quite private, and, we believe, has not been noticed by the press. The Ambassadors stayed at Morley's Hotel, and managed, during their brief excursion, to see several objects of interest. Their attention appears o have been especially attracted by the Arsenal at Woolwich.

JAPANESE PRESENTS FOR HER MAJESTY.

The *Furious*, which lately returned from China, has on board a number of valuable packages—said to be forty—from the Tycoon of Japan, which are intended expressly for Her Majesty, as a mark of esteem, and in some way as an acknowledgment of the yacht which Lord Elgin presented to the Tycoon, in 1858, as a special present from Her Majesty. Until these packages have passed the Royal inspection their contents will not be made public.

A NUMBER of French Jesuits have just been despatched to China.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

PROGRESS OF BANGKOK.

THE Siamese Ambassadors in visiting Paris will not have felt satisfied with simply enjoying the amusements and inspecting the "lions" of the French Metropolis. We shall be glad to hear that on returning to their own country the knowledge they may have acquired from their European teachers has been turned to practical account. Yet the obstacles arising from their total ignorance of European customs and languages are too great to lead us to expect any considerable advantage from this visit. Their ambition may be somewhat roused, their faith in Siamese politics a little shaken, but on the whole we suspect that their curiosity has been largely satisfied at the expense of any more valuable result. The chief Ambassador to the French Court has not been at liberty to visit this country, to which his subordinates have paid a flying visit. If from France they might learn much which would be of service to them on their return home, we, of course, as Englishmen, believe that they might have learnt still more, that is of political significancy, from the condition of this country. Their own land has certainly greatly improved since the Treaty with England in 1856, but we agree with the writer of an article in the *Singapore Free Press*, which will be found in another column, that, though much has been done at Bangkok during the last five years, the advance made has been by no means so rapid as we were justified in expecting. "The people," he says, "are ground to the earth with taxes, and these taxes are so contrived as to press most overpoweringly on the poorest classes;" and he suggests, as a remedy, the interference of the Foreign Consuls. Possibly such an interference would prove of service; but, on the other hand, the King might resent any advice from such a quarter as an intrusion, and we could not well blame him if he did. If any action is taken in the matter, the utmost tact and the most conciliatory manner will be required. It is difficult for those who are not on the spot to estimate all the obstructions which surround the path of a Consul in the Far East. We at least will not venture to pronounce dogmatically on the wisest course to be adopted at Bangkok, but the writer of the article to which we have referred deserves our thanks for having drawn public attention to an important subject.

MR. ROBERTS AND THE REBELS.

THE apology for the Chinese Rebels which Mr. ROBERTS, the American Baptist Missionary, has addressed to the public through the columns of the *China Mail*, is extremely unsatisfactory. This missionary has fostered the cause and its leaders from the beginning. We cannot therefore be surprised that he should be anxious to defend it now, when he occupies a stated position in Nanking as a fellow-worker with the arch-revolutionist himself. We will not quarrel with his argument that polygamy is the lesser of two evils, since he acknowledges that it is an evil, and does not deny that it exists in the practice of the Tai-ping King and his followers. But we suspect that some feeling of parallelism lurks in his mind between the practices of the ancient patriarchs with regard to polygamy, and the acts of the Israelites in their wars of extermination, since in both respects he is evidently anxious to excuse the Tai-pings. In attempting to justify the Rebels Mr. ROBERTS perverts Scripture and ignores common sense. He produces texts from the Old Testament about the destruction of those nations that will not serve the LORD; he believes that the Chinese have proved, through a long course of years and centuries, that they will not serve the LORD; therefore, he says, let them be destroyed. "Would it not be "better," he writes, "in the highest sense of the word, for half "the nation to be exterminated, if the other half would thereby "learn righteousness?" If, indeed! but it may well be doubted whether the abominable atrocities committed by the Tai-pings will teach righteousness to a people, and there can be no question at all that we have no authority either for doing evil that good may come, or for defending those who do it. That TEEN WANG'S ravings are utterly blasphemous, we have demonstrated by quotations in our journal, and that the acts of the Rebel Chief are as bad as his principles, is proved from the intelligence that reaches us by every mail. That good may be the final goal of all this ill we will not deny, but we utterly repudiate Mr. ROBERTS'S right as a Christian Missionary, or our own right as a Christian people, to abet the Rebel movement in the hope of this ultimate advantage.

THE APPROACHES TO THE AMOOR.

OUR readers will remember a letter from Captain KRELL, a translation of which appeared in our paper more than two years since, giving a description of the navigable channel leading to the Amoor, and complaining of the inaccuracy of the charts and inefficiency of pilots.* This letter was widely circulated, and, coupled with the loss of several vessels by shipwreck in 1859, induced the insurance companies to increase the premiums upon vessels sailing to the Amoor. At the present time these premiums amount to 6 per cent., and seriously interfere with the development of our trade with the Amoor and Eastern Siberia generally.

Our attention has been called to this subject by a semi-official article which has recently appeared in the *Hamburger Börsenhalle*, and from the facts contained in that article as well as from information derived from other sources, we are convinced that these high premiums cannot with any justice be sustained. The channel leading to the Amoor is scarcely to be called difficult, and is certainly not dangerous. It has now been marked out with buoys and beacons. Excellent charts have been published, and with due precautions accidents have become all but impossible. Even the disasters of 1859 cannot be said to have arisen from difficulties of navigation, but are due to quite different causes, as a consideration of each separate case will show. In that year thirteen vessels arrived out, three of which, the *Melita*, *St. Innocentius*, and *Orus*, were lost by shipwreck, whilst a fourth, the *Theodor and Julia*, suffered damage by being blocked up in the ice.

The American bark *Melita*, Captain POLLIS, arrived in De Castries Bay in July, and after a few days stay continued her voyage to Nikolayevsk. During a strong breeze she was cast upon a sandbank, near the island of Sakhalin, and in the general confusion an anchor was thrown out before the ship had become settled. The waves lifted her up, threw her upon the anchor, and she sprung a leak, and filled with water. All hands were saved. In a report addressed to the Russian Government, it is stated that if Captain POLLIS had not thrown out his anchor prematurely, the ship would not have leaked, and might have been got off the sandbank at high-water. Captain POLLIS, however, to clear himself from blame, ascribed his misfortune solely to the difficulties of navigation.

The Russian bark *St. Innocentius*, Captain LARSSEN, anchored at the end of September in De Castries Bay. The vessel was consigned to the Amoor Company, but they neglected to send an agent to the Bay to point out a safe anchorage, and Captain LARSSEN anchored in an exposed situation. A few days afterwards a violent north-easterly wind blew direct into the bay, the cables broke, and the ship was thrown upon the rocky coast. In this instance, also, no human life was lost. As the *Innocentius* had not proceeded beyond De Castries Bay, its loss can scarcely be charged to the dangerous navigation of the Amoor.

The third case is that of the Russian bark *Orus*, Capt. PRUTZ. The *Orus* arrived in De Castries Bay in the beginning of October, and in spite of the advanced season waited there nearly a month for orders from the Amoor Company, to whom she was consigned. The Company had sent neither clerk nor pilot to receive the ships expected from Europe, a precautionary measure observed by all private merchants established at

* See *London and China Express*, No. 7, 1859.

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Nikolayevsk, and doubly necessary in this instance, on account of the lateness of the season. At length, Captain PRUTZ resolved to go to Nikolayevsk, to procure the necessary orders. On his arrival, a consultation was held in the house of the Governor, Admiral KAZAKEVICH, and he was ordered to proceed to the Seven Islands, in the Gulf of the Amoor, where the Government steamer *America* would meet him to lighten his vessel. This order was given at a time when ice had begun to form in the Liman. The *Orus*, however, left De Castries Bay, but on nearing the Seven Islands one of the floating ice-blocks cut her bow, and she began to leak. At that critical moment the *America* hove in sight, and towed the sinking vessel upon a sandbank. The damage sustained by the *Orus* caused her, however, to be abandoned. There is not the least doubt that the Company alone were responsible for this loss. Had the advice of competent persons being taken, the *Orus* would have been sent to Hakodade to winter, instead of ordering her to the Liman.

The fourth accident, that of the freezing-in of the Danish brig *Theodor and Julia*, Captain HENZEN, had also nothing to do with the navigation of the Amoor, but must be ascribed to the procrastination of the owners, who detained the vessel for nineteen days before they discharged her, and thus lost the time during which the ship might have got away in safety. The *Theodor and Julia* sustained, however, but trifling damage from the occurrence, and left in the spring for Shanghai with a cargo of ice.

Considering these circumstances, we may well wonder at the high premiums demanded, and at the assertion recently made that it is intended to raise them still higher. The Insurance Companies owe it to the commercial world to publish their reasons for these extraordinary charges. The Russian Government has done much, as we have said before, since the commencement of 1860, to render navigation free from danger, and under these circumstances, all concerned in the Amoor trade are justified in the hope of seeing the rates of insurance lowered.

THE FAR EAST AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ALTHOUGH it is yet somewhat early to be able to report definitively what is likely to be done towards the due representation of the products and industry of the Far East six months hence at the International Exhibition, still from the official advices already received we are pleased to learn that some movement has been made, and that those distant countries will not be alone represented, as in 1851, by the chance contributions of a few home exhibitors.

There are, it is true, difficulties in the way of obtaining regular organized collections through officially-appointed Governmental commissions from Siam, China, Japan, &c., as the matter is little understood by nations out of the pale of ordinary civilization. Still, through the aid of our Consuls and Merchants much has already been done in arrangements and preparations since we last noticed the subject. This individual energetic action is the more necessary because the Straits Settlements are not likely else to be represented at all, and the vast eastern trade that centres at the great *entrepôt* of Singapore will have no special collection, unless it be made by the Merchants themselves. Since British India and her dependencies has passed over to the administration of the Crown, such a system of retrenchment has been pursued, that it is scarcely probable that even a grant of a few hundred pounds will be accorded. Old John Company, on the contrary, with all his faults, certainly lost no opportunity of displaying to the public eye the wealth and productive resources of India. In this respect there was no shortcoming on the part of the East India Company, and thousands of pounds were judiciously voted in obtaining samples of manufactures, raw materials, and everything calculated to convey an idea of the resources of our vast Indian Empire. Now the Government are looking only to the economical view of making revenue and expenditure balance, and we can expect no such splendid displays of Indian products and manufactures as graced the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1855. It has been only by the merest chance that the valuable Indian Museum, now on view in Fife House, Scotland-yard, was not consigned with the old India House to the auctioneer's hammer; but though saved from this there is neither chance of development nor due arrangement.

Leaving this subject, we now proceed to give a *resumé* of the information already to hand, indicating the display that will be made of Eastern products. Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, the Governnor of Hong Kong, reports, that he has given publicity to the various papers issued by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition, and that he has nominated the following gentlemen a local committee to consider the representation of the Colony, on the occasion:—Mr. MERCER, Colonial Secretary, Chairman; Mr. J. J. MACKENZIE (Messrs. DENT and Co.), Mr. J. D. GIBB (Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON, and Co.), Mr. WALKINSHAW (Messrs. TURNER and Co.), and Dr. KANE. The Governor has also nominated Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, as agent for the Colony in London, to whom Her Majesty's Commissioners can refer for information.

Mr. RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Japan, reports that he has been actively engaged in collecting such objects as he thought best calculated to represent Japan and its actual state of progress in Arts and Manufactures in the Great Exhibition. In this he has been cordially aided by the other members of the Legation and the Consul at Kanagawa. Beyond our own consular establishment, Mr. ALCOCK adds, it seems doubtful how far any effort in this direction can be counted upon. The Merchants are few, and their opportunities very inadequate; their co-operation, has, however, been invited. The extent and importance of the collection to be transmitted by Mr. ALCOCK may be judged of from the fact that it fills about thirty large packing cases. There is a fine collection of porcelain, another of bronzes, and a third of lacquer; many specimens of each class are very large and beautiful. These are, in fact, the three branches of art and industry in which the Japanese more especially excel, in a way to rival the finest works of the same character in Europe. There are in addition smaller specimens of ivory and wood carvings, silks, and other fabrics, imitation leather, books, pictures, toys, workmen's tools, optical instruments, &c., and also a collection of natural products. Mr. ALCOCK has avoided collecting specimens of arms, armour, harness, screens, and such like, conceiving it probable that HER MAJESTY may send presents, received from the TYCOON, which will sufficiently illustrate their progress in such arts. Mr. ALCOCK will probably be in England in time to arrange the interesting collection which he has sent home.

Among the intending exhibitors at home who have applied for space for Eastern products are Messrs. REMI, SCHMIDT, and Co., who will show a very handsome collection of Chinese and Japanese products, including bronze, China silk, and specimens of Chinese art and manufacture, taken during the expedition to Peking, together with numerous varieties of raw silks cocoons, &c. Mr. L. A. MONTEIRO will show Chinese cups and saucers, jewelled. Mr. BENJAMIN SEARE, a beautiful collection of Chinese porcelain, bronzes, wood, lacquer, and silk. Mr. CHAS. COPLAND, Chinese drawings and oil paintings from native sketches, dessert service of engraved mother-o'-pearl shells, which has been much admired by the QUEEN, specimens of Chinese carving and varnishes, in which the Chinese are very superior to other nations, numerous specimens of paper, &c.

The coarse common paper of China is made from the culms of the bamboo; it is usually of a quality unfit for European books and newspapers, but in some places it is manufactured with such care as to answer for those purposes. The bark of the paper mulberry also contributes to the paper demand in China, and so does rice straw. The world of letters, Dr. MACGOWAN tells us, can derive no aid from Chinese rags until leather becomes more abundant in that country. Crispin claims them all for soles; the shoes of China have soles an inch thick, formed of suitably-prepared rags, faced with a thin strip of leather. The very well-prepared artificial leather recently imported from Japan, which far outstrips in appearance and durability the American cloth leather, is made from the paper mulberry bark, and is, in fact, a kind of wax-coated coloured paper. Messrs. Durant and Co., and other brokers, will doubtless show raw silks, while tobacco, copper, and other minerals, with various raw products, will be shown by many individuals. Messrs. W. HEWETT and Co. will also exhibit largely Chinese and Japanese manufactures. Messrs. ELLIOTT and Co. have also applied for space for a collective display of the various arts, products, manufactures, workmanship, and general handicraft of Hong Kong, China, and Japan. Messrs. VEITCH and

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SON also intend to be exhibitors of Japanese and Chinese products.

All packages of goods intended for exhibition will be brought home by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, at the reduced freight of £15 per ton of 40 cubic feet, if addressed to H.M.'s Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862.

MR. ALCOCK'S PAPER ON JAPAN.

At the meetings of the British Association, under the section Geography and Ethnology, a long and interesting account was read of a journey to the interior of Japan by Mr. Rutherford Alcock. It described his ascent of the sacred mountain of Fusiyama and a visit to the hot sulpher baths of Atami. The paper concluded with the remark that "all that was wanted for great commercial development and intercourse with Japan was the neutrality of the native authorities, banking facilities, a regular mail service, and a good survey of the eastern coast."

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

A SHORT time since we published a letter in this journal from an intelligent correspondent, on the subject of Chinese Immigration to British Guiana.* From a private communication just received from Demerara we extract the following paragraph in allusion to the same topic :—

"The letter which you inserted is true enough. The Chinese are found very useful labourers, though rather difficult sometimes to manage, but they are far more intelligent and industrious than negroes, and more muscular than coolies from Hindostan. This is an admirable land for any one who has mere thews and sinews, with industry and a modicum of intelligence. There are hundreds of Portuguese from Madeira who a few years since landed here in rags, and are now the owners of large stores, drive in their carriages, and, barring the want of education, are gentlemen in colonial society. Some are said to be worth £20,000 or £30,000. The Chinese, I am told, by those who know them, will prove just as thrifty, as industrious, and as apt at money-making when they have worked out their indentures. . . . . No peasantry in Europe, so far as I have seen, are half so happy, physically, as our creoles and immigrant labourers. But the blacks are the most indolent, ignorant, and conceited people in existence, and if it had not been for immigration, all the British colonies in the West Indies (save Barbadoes, which stands by itself,) would long since have been abandoned to negro savagedom."

INDIA AND JAVA.

Under this heading a long letter has been addressed by Mr. Money—with whose work on Java our readers have already been made acquainted—to the editor of *The Times*. We have only space to transcribe the concluding portion of it :—

"The people of England have not yet realised the fact that the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown gave them, besides the government of the country, enormous and most valuable private estates, and that it depends on them whether these estates shall continue unremunerative, as in the Company's hands, or shall give the English people as proportionately large returns as Java does to Holland. This alternative depends—first, on whether land tenures are to be left confused and conflicting in the same land, or to be defined and limited to the sole ownership of a smaller proportionate share of the area; secondly, whether the cultivation of these Crown lands is to be left to the unaided, and, for want of capital and civilisation, incompetent efforts of native peasants; or whether the cultivation of the same land by the same peasants is to be guided by English energy, knowledge, and experience, and assisted by the improved tools and more efficient and remunerative processes secured by the intelligent application of capital.

"In Java Government supplied the capital which would otherwise not have been forthcoming, but the private enterprise and large means of Manchester and London are sufficient, as soon as the subject is understood, to provide all the capital required for India. In Java the Government had always kept landed rights clearly defined and distinct in a *quasi*-freehold form, so that there was no more difficulty in applying the culture system to Java Crown lands than an English freehold proprietor feels in leasing to a farmer the home farm, which the owner has heretofore been himself cultivating, and in making over to the farmer the farm servants, day labourers, and cottage tenants within the limits of the home farm. In India our confused *quasi* copyhold tenure prevents this being done, in like manner as an English lord of the manor could not so deal with his copyhold tenants' holding. But even there our Government is really regarded by the native tenants as their lord of the manor, and, as such, could, without any complaint, lease to English cotton growers any portion of the large wastes adjoining almost every village, so long as sufficient waste was left for the pasturage of the village cattle and the necessary timber required, which are the only interests that the villagers even pretend to in these wastes.

"With regard to village holdings not waste, the remedy in India is the same as in England, enfranchisement, and the reduction of the conflicting copyhold interests to freehold rights in smaller areas, when each, for the first time, acquires the sole and absolute powers necessary to enable him to cultivate his separate share of the formerly joint property in the most profitable manner. As soon as a similar enfranchisement were effected in India large areas of Crown lands, still bearing a dense cottier tenantry of free labourers, would be available, on large portions of which cotton farmers, with Manchester capital, would soon make England independent of any other country for cotton. The other great impediment—difficulty of transit—would vanish before the requirements of a large body of cotton farmers, and India and England would enter into the close business relations and mutual dependence of producer and consumer, both for the raw material and the manufactured article. The experience of Java shows that, while such would be the mutual benefits to the people both of England and India, these Indian Crown lands would be so directly increased in value by similar improved modes and objects of culture that India, in a few years, could hardly help giving a large surplus revenue to England from the profits of Crown lands alone, without the slightest pressure on the Indian people."

* See *London and China Telegraph*, June 14th.

ENGLISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

The week before last Colonel Sykes, M.P., read a paper before the British Association at Manchester, entitled "Notes on the Progress and Prospects of the Trade of England with China since 1833," of which we present an abstract :—

Whether our past policy towards China has been just or not the extension of our commercial relations with the Chinese is sufficiently remarkable. In 1814 the total amount of imports and exports on British account was about £5,750,000. In 1826 the value exceeded £7,000,000, and for the last five years of the East India Company's monopoly the average value of the company's and the private trade in which they permitted their servants to engage approached to £10,000,000. Since the act of 1833, which deprived the company of their monopoly, a rush of competing interests has increased the trade fully fourfold. In 1856 the value, independent of the opium trade with India, amounted to £17,526,198. The exports exceeded the imports by nearly £4,000,000, which must have been paid to China in silver; but as the balance of trade between India and China has always been in favour of India, the silver from Europe found its way to India through China in payment for opium, and this fact assists to account for the silver which pours into India annually and does not leave the country again. If we pass from this comprehensive view of the trade of the five treaty ports in 1857 to an examination of the enormous increase of the exports from Shanghai for a succession of years, without a commensurate increase of imports, facts present themselves which militate against probabilities. From Shanghai in 1844-45 the export of tea was only 3,800,627 lbs., and the bales of silk, 6,433. The very next year the quantity of tea was quadrupled, and the bales of silk rose to 18,192. An increased export both in tea and silk took place annually, and the year the Rebels took possession of Nanking the export of tea rose to 69,431,000 lbs., and the bales of silk to 28,076. In 1853-54, as might have been expected from the confusion consequent upon the subversion of the Tartar authorities, the export of tea fell to 50,343,847 lbs., but singularly enough, the bales of silk rose to 58,319; but still more singularly, the export of tea rose to the greatest amount it had ever exhibited from Shanghai—namely, 30,221,245 lbs. and the silk to 53,965 bales. From that year the export of tea fluctuated from 39,135,939 lbs. in 1858-59, to 53,463,771 lbs. in 1859-60; the silk, nevertheless, maintained very high figures. In 1856-57 it rose to 92,160 bales, the greatest amount exported in one year; and in 1860 the export had not fallen below 67,874 bales. If we contrast the first and the last of the sixteen years, a marvellous progress had been made in the export trade. Tea had increased more than 1,300 per cent., and silk more than 950 per cent. Looking to the destination of the exports in 1860, it is found that Great Britain took more than one-half the tea, 31,621,204 lbs., but only 19,084 bales of silk. The United States took the next greatest amount of tea, 18,299,388 lbs., so that the Anglo-Saxon race, including our American brethren, would seem to be the greatest tea drinkers, for the rest of the world appears to have taken only about 3,000,000 lbs. America took only 1,554 bales of silk, but 47,099 bales went to the continent of Europe and coastwise. Another report comprised the export trade in tea and silk from the treaty ports of China, except Ningpo, from the year 1843-44 to 1857-58 to Great Britain. The greatest amount of tea in any one of those years sent to Great Britain was 91,931,800 lbs., and 50,489 bales of silk in 130 vessels in 1855-56, chiefly from Canton and Shanghai, although Foo-choo contributed 26,764,700 lbs. The next year 61,468,600 lbs. of tea were sent from the same ports, but silk rose to 74,215 bales in 113 vessels, but in neither year did Foo-choo contribute a bale of silk. In 1857-58 the number of vessels engaged in the trade was 149, and they took 76,744,400 lbs. of tea, and 60,736 bales of silks. Another trade report gives the export for the four months of the season 1860-61, and it would appear that the export of tea has diminished as compared with the nine months of the three preceding years, but that the export of silk has increased from 56,076 to 70,305 bales; France taking but 6,586 of the number. Although an important item in the trade with China could not appear in the official trade reports, in consequence of its having been contraband, I must, nevertheless, give it prominent notice from the great value it bore to the whole trade, independently of any considerations for the political, military, and social results which the persistent efforts to force it into China have effected—I mean opium. The Tartar Government, with extraordinary resolution, have resisted the introduction of opium into China, imposing even the penalty of death upon the parties engaged in smuggling, and this is the more remarkable, as the Tartar authorities were quite alive to the very great revenue they might have derived from its legal introduction. They nevertheless chose to forego this advantage, and even risk hostile collision with us rather than admit it; for whatever the pretext for our wars with China, they really originated in the opium complications and our smuggling transactions. Unhappily it was our interest to stimulate a taste for a luxury which once indulged becomes a constitutional necessity. Even when the Tartar Government was almost paralysed by the capture of Nanking, Sir Henry Pottinger could not get a clause inserted in the treaty of Nanking legalising the traffic in opium, and it was only by the capture by Peking and the complete prostration of the Tartar

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Government that the object was effected. Difficulties have arisen from the operation of the opium clause, and more formidable impediments come from parties with whom we had not previously been in contact, and the result may be that we may be again involved in wasting our blood and treasure to effect that object with the rebels, or Taipings, which it has cost England so dearly to effect with the Tartars. After noticing at some length the nature of the contests between the rebels and the Tartars, the gallant colonel concluded by saying:—I can only consider the question in relation to the prospects of British trade with China. The expenditure of British blood and treasure in three successful wars have extorted from the Tartars all the facilities that the British trader desired to have, leaving, however, in Tartar breasts a burning resentment at the degradation of the Imperial Government, and in Tartar officials a manifest disposition to obstructive subterfuges in carrying out the treaty of Tien-tsin. The Taipings, or Rebels, on their part, issue proclamations professing amity for foreigners, calling them Christian brethren, and inviting them to enter into commercial relations, but with one exception. The traffic in opium they denounce as a religious ordinance, and threaten the penalty of death to those who engage in it. The taxpayers of England will, therefore, have to determine whether we are to tread in our former steps, and for one article of commerce waste life and money to force upon a reluctant people for selfish gain a deleterious product, while at the same time we crush a national movement to throw off a foreign oppression, which under analagous circumstances in Europe has had our warmest sympathy, and at the success of which all free men rejoice.

Literature.

About five years ago M. Sinibaldo de Mas, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain in China, published a small volume or pamphlet entitled "L'Angleterre, la Chine et L'Inde," in which he endeavoured to show that the hatred manifested towards foreigners in Canton and in other parts of China, did not show the real feeling of the Chinese, but was the result of underhand dealing on the part of the Mantchu Dynasty. Many important events have occurred in the Far East since 1857, and the author of this *brochure* judged correctly in thinking that it would be well to take a more extended survey of Eastern politics in their relation to European Powers. The result is the publication in two volumes of a work entitled "La Chine et les Puissances Chrétiennes," which has just reached us. We shall give a notice of it in a future issue: at present we can only say that judging from the table of contents, and from a hasty glance at the work, we expect considerable pleasure in its perusal. It is published at Paris by Hachette and Co.

We have never been able to give that praise to Mr. Atkinson's "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor" which has been awarded to him in other periodicals. Mr. Atkinson was undoubtedly a man of great energy and ability, and it may seem invidious now that he is gone to disinter his faults. Such a task is not pleasant, but it is, unfortunately, necessary. Many of our leading journals in noticing the death of this enterprising traveller have said that for our knowledge of the Amoor we are indebted principally to his work, and that his personal investigations in that region, while charmingly described, may be thoroughly relied on. In fact, Mr. Atkinson is regarded by these writers as an authority on all matters relating to the Amoor. This opinion, if erroneous, calls for special refutation in our journal, and that it is erroneous we think the following facts will prove. In Mr. Atkinson's imposing volume, scarcely one hundred pages are devoted to the Amoor at all, and these are little better than an extract from Mr. Maack's volume published in 1859, by the Russian Geographical Society.

This, no doubt, is the work referred to in the preface as "recently published by the Russian Government," and the portraits of natives contained in Mr. Atkinson's book are copied from it. This, indeed, he admits; but we find that the group of hunting dogs (p. 499) is derived from the same source, and the frontispiece, purporting to be a view west of the Khingan mountains, by some remarkable coincidence has all the appearance of being compiled from Plates 4, 5, and 11 of Maack's work, representing respectively a view above the Khingan, one below it, and Manguns in a boat. In fact, we find combined here within the compass of a single picture, scenery lying 300 miles apart. The only original feature is a large tree on the left. The two other views referring to the Amoor contained in Mr. Atkinson's volume are not derived from Maack's work; their authenticity, under the circumstances, may, however, be doubted.

The first question to be asked is, when did these alleged "Travels on the Amoor" take place, for, strange to say, Mr. Atkinson has carefully avoided mentioning any dates? In 1858 he published his "Oriental and Western Siberia;" Narrative of Seven Years' Adventures and Explorations." This work gives not a single date, but from the "Travels on the Amoor" we learn that the author was in 1847 at Bisk, preparing to enter the Mongolian steppes, a journey described in his first work. We may conclude from this that the seven years' explorations extended at latest to 1853, that is from 1847 to 1853. According to the route map appended to the first work Mr. Atkinson did not then approach to within 500 miles of the Amoor, nor is it likely he descended the Amoor previous to 1853, for the first Government expedition only started in 1854. It was, however, possible that Mr. Atkinson might have visited the Amoor subsequently to the publication of his first work, that is between 1858 and 1860. It would have been possible in the course of eighteen months to proceed through Siberia, descend the Amoor, and return to Europe by sea. But this supposition is as little tenable as the former. In 1858 the Russians occupied nearly 100 stations along the course of the river, the towns of Blagovesh-chensk, Khabarooka, and Sofyevsk, had been found by Count Muravief, and five steamers and numerous barges navigated the Amoor. Of all this Atkinson tells us nothing. The only stations he mentions are Mariinsk, Mikhailoosk and Nikolayevsk, all of which existed in 1855, that is the time when Maack descended the river. The fact of Mr. Atkinson's account being a mere abstract of Maack, added to in a few instances, but generally to the detriment of the original, is easily perceptible. On page 125 Maack gives a series of meteorological observations; in Mr. Atkinson's work, p. 447, we find the same figures, and not even the date of the month has been changed to the Gregorian calendar. Mr. Maack relates the death of the Romish missionaries de la Bruniere and Venault; Mr. Atkinson follows suit without deeming it worth while to inquire into the truth of this statement, which he might have done easily by reference to the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," published in London.

In several instances historical reminiscences dispersed through the work have been embellished by Mr. Atkinson's pen; in others mistakes are made which betoken ignorance or inattention. For instance, in referring to a man named Beiton who played an important part in the early wars between the Russians and Chinese, Mr. Atkinson affirms, "on the best authority" that he was an Englishman, whereas the *best authority* on the point is derived from some old documents brought to light by Muller, which affirm that Breton was a German nobleman in the service of Poland. Another and amusing error into which Mr. Atkinson has fallen is his belief that the word "Tusemtz" stands for a particular tribe, when a reference to a Russian dictionary would have shown him that it means "native." Many other errors more or less important might be added to those we have mentioned, but we have said enough to prove that Mr. Atkinson's book, however well written, can never be looked upon as an authority on the regions of the Amoor.

Spirit of the Press.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

A considerable fall in the opium revenue is anticipated. Sir Bartle Frere estimates the loss in Bengal at £685,000, and in Bombay at £265,000, or a total of £950,000. This has mainly arisen from the cost of cultivation having been increased by one-fourth. In fact, since 1854, there has been a general rise of prices throughout the greater part of India, of which we have the most convincing proof in the military returns—an unusual number of sepoys willingly accepting their discharge, as they could gain more as labourers than they received as pay. The ratio of wages for the culture of the poppy was 6s. 6d. in 1854; it has now risen to 10s., and the tendency is to augmentation. This sufficiently accounts for the decline in the opium revenue, which, excepting for medical purposes, is only grown for exportation to China, and the settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca. Some chests are also purchased by the Dutch Government; and, by a treaty between Great Britain and Siam, opium is imported, free of duty, into that country. The culture of this drug was always a monopoly in the hands of the East India Company, and they retained it after the Charter of 1833, which deprived them of all their commercial and trading privileges, in defiance of the spirit of the Act of 3rd and 4th William IV. The reason assigned was, that it was a source of revenue, and, therefore, a fiscal, instead of a commercial, operation; but this was deemed a sophism by free-traders, whose objections, however, were overruled. The plan was this—the Company advanced money, or, in reality, wages to the ryots, binding them to deliver the juice to the Company, by whose servants it was conveyed to the factories, and there manufactured. Other servants forwarded it to Calcutta, where it was sold by public auction, and the excess of the sale prices over the cost of production constituted the profit, which was estimated as public revenue. Now that the Company is abolished, and India is placed under Parliamentary Government, a question may arise whether this monopoly ought to be continued. Mr. St. George Tucker, a zealous advocate of the Company, in the memorable letter he addressed to Mr. Canning, con-

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demned the system, observing that "the Chinese are certainly made to pay very dearly for our opium, but they in return make us pay very dearly for their teas;" and it is clear that the British consumers of tea are thus indirectly made to pay an additional price for the article that has become a necessary of life, and is one of the few luxuries of our poorer classes. There is another point of view under which the commerce of this drug is to be considered. The Chinese export to England tea and silk to a large amount, without taking anything approaching to a corresponding amount of British manufacture in return. They receive payment for these exports to a great extent in the 70,000 chests of opium, which, on an average, they annually import. It is, therefore, in reality the British importer of tea and silk who provides the opium, for which he must pay India in merchandise or bullion. The drug, therefore, plays a considerable part in Indian finance, though the amount, of course, fluctuates. Thus, in 1847, the revenue derived from it was £2,700,000; in 1856 it had increased to £4,871,227; and for the financial year ending 30th April, 1860, it amounted to £6,071,022. It is, however, a precarious source of income, tainted with the immorality of illicit traffic—and it led to our first war with China. The drug destroys the health and shortens the life of the smoker, and it is clear that, as its use extends, the money expended on it is a deduction from what would otherwise be laid out in the purchase of our manufactures. That it is a contraband trade is notorious, and the fact of the opium being made up in balls, according to Chinese weights, clearly points to the destination of the commodity.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Monetary and Commercial.

The Bank directors have lowered the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent., and it is probable that they may have to make another early reduction, as the money market is remarkably easy. The current rate in Lombard-street for good bills is 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. Although the money market just now is very easy, and likely to be more so, the rate will assuredly go up during the winter, and mercantile difficulties are looked for with uneasy apprehension.

Gold continues to flow into the Bank, swelling its reserves of notes and bullion and preparing the way for the anticipated reduction in the rate. The only drawback is the chance of renewed shipments of gold to America. The general movements of the precious metals, however, are in favour of this country. That commercial and monetary affairs in America are approaching a crisis of considerable magnitude there cannot be a doubt. Business between the North and South is completely suspended, with a repudiation of all debts due by the South to the North. This, with the heavy expenditure of the war, is disorganising both financial and mercantile affairs, and a crash cannot be long delayed.

The spirit of the Northern merchants seems broken, and everyone expresses himself as if the present condition of affairs must soon lead to a convulsion that may alter all the calculations of politicians. The high duties have nearly stopped all business, except such as arises out of the wasteful demands of war, and the credit of the trading community is so much shaken, and the future is considered to be so dark, that there are few who will enter upon any transactions, except for cash. It was expected that the announcement of the Government having succeeded in obtaining a loan of £10,000,000 from the associated banks would for the moment have created a better feeling, but it had wholly failed to do so, and at the departure of the mail everything seemed at the worst. The option granted to the banks to contract for the remaining £20,000,000 that must be obtained before December is not connected with any guarantee that they will actually supply it. The virtual suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act has created general alarm, and it is found that no one can leave the country without a passport. Many people are sending money to Europe for safety. Bills on London were in demand, and the leading banking firms had put their rate up to 107¾.

The general rates of discount on the Continent remain without much alteration, except at Paris, where the grain importations have caused money to be in demand at 4¼ to ½ per cent. At Hamburg the charge is 2½ per cent., at Frankfort 2 per cent., at Amsterdam 3 per cent., at Berlin 4 per cent., and at Vienna 5 per cent. At Brussels the bank rate was raised to 4 per cent.

The stock markets are all very much better than of late. The easy state of the money market and the abundance of capital is at last forcing people to find investments on the Stock Exchange. The English funds and railway shares—in fact everything is buoyant, with an active business. Consols have touched 93⅝ ¼ for money and account, being a rise of 3 per cent. for the month. The India Loan touched 104¼ ½. Foreign securities are all more or less better, and railway shares have revived from £1 to £4 and £5.

Cape of Good Hope debentures and all other Colonial Government bonds have been in demand lately at a rise of from 1 to 3 per cent.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company are about to raise £20,000 on debentures of £50 each, for three years, at six per cent. interest.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The first six months of 1860 and 1861 show the totals of exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to have been to foreign countries and British possessions, respectively, £62,019,989 and £60,143,425; or a falling off to the extent of £1,876,564 in the current years, of which £548,300 is the decrease of exports to British possessions. To the East Indies alone the decrease is £461,463, and to Singapore £291,748, and to Australia, £192,138, whilst British North America, Guiana, Mauritius, &c., show an increase more or less.

To China, the exports during the half-year amounted to £3,204,245; Siam, £14,516; Java, £586,046; Philippine Islands, £473,656 (against £182,110 in 1860); Singapore, £554,224; Ceylon, £309,503, and the East Indies, £7,764,044.

To foreign countries the greatest diminution took place in our exports to the United States, which from £9,366,647 in 1860 fell to £5,295,077 in 1861, being a decrease of £4,071,570. The decrease in our exports to Turkey is £1,257,067 in 1861; to a few other countries the decrease has been trifling, whilst on the other hand the increase has been general to most of them, as to France, £818,520, the total export to that country having been £3,142,185, against £2,329,665 in the first half-year of 1860. Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, even Mexico, &c., have been better customers; but to the Hanse Towns our exports have fallen from £5,252,244 in 1860 to 4,188,818 in 1861, being a decrease of £1,043,426, which, however, is less when we take the total exports to Germany, including Austria, and which amounted in the first six months of 1860 to £6,790,901, and the same period of 1861 to £6,150,271, so that Germany is now, since the falling off in our exports to the United States, with the sole exception of the East Indies, our best customer.

For the seven months ending 31st July the exports of some of the principal British manufactures and produce have been to the Far East, viz., to China:—

Cottons: 177,037,263 yards in 1861, against 102,351,015 yards in same period 1859, and 120,838,790 yards in 1860; valued at £2,284,839 in 1861, against £1,419,569 in 1859, and £1,800,385 in 1860.

Cotton yarn: The exports during the month of July were insignificant as compared with the exports during the same months in 1859 and 1860,—having been only 40,000 lbs. against 1,278,939, and 387,800 in 1859 and 1860. For the seven months, however, we have an increase in the year 1860, the quantities having been in pounds, in 1859, 6,060,639; in 1860, 4,717,462; and in 1861, 5,331,530; valued at £280,801, £231,049, and £240,042.

Lead shows still an increased demand, the quantities exported having been, in tons, in 1856, 2,199, and 3,551, valued at £41,056, £49,773, and £77,934, in 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Woollens show an increase in the quantities but not in the value; the pieces exported were 44,739, 61,221, and 66,450; valued at £209,749, £325,305, and £289,762, in 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Worsted Stuffs have been sent in 1859, pieces, 65,249, against 48,347 and 55,072 in 1860 and 1861; valued at £157,711, £311,490, and £227,658.

The value of these five items is £3,120,235, being more than the total value of annual exports, during any of the years to 1858 inclusive.

To Java the export of cottons has been in yards, 30,479,319, 40,588,925, and 29,554,735, valued at £447,675, £633,560, and £447,572, in 1859, 1860, and 1861.

To the Philippine Islands the increase of the exported cotton goods has been great. We exported in 1859, 1860, and 1861 respectively, yards, 12,501,146, 7,887,217, and 25,541,541, valued at £183,430 £121,178, and £424,432.

To Singapore during the seven months of 1861 we exported cotton goods, yards 28,656,453, valued at £393,710, and cotton yarn, lbs. 1,204,578, worth £77,781; and to Ceylon, cottons, yards 12,493,870, valued at £215,102, and yarns, 106,150lbs., of £8,022 value.

To the British East Indies the cottons exported in 1861 were 410,110,835 yards, valued at £4,979,930, and of yarn the quantity was 13,931,315lbs., worth £814,789.

The total exports of cottons, such as calicoes, cambrics, muslins, fustians, and mixed stuffs, was £21,117,913, of which the countries in the East, abovenamed, took to the extent of £8,745,585 during the first seven months of 1861.

The other cottons exported, such as lace, stockings, counter jeans, and small wares, and thread for sewing, amounted to £815,085; but how much of this went to the East the Board of Trade Returns do not show.

A half-yearly meeting of the Ottoman Bank has been held, Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P., in the chair, when the report, recommending a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, was adopted unanimously. It was stated that the past year has been one of great commercial depression, which has especially pressed upon Turkey. In that country there has not only been financial distress, but disturbances both religious and political, and also foreign intervention. The business of the bank has consequently been restricted, and the profits proportionably lessened, but the period has nevertheless been productive of valuable experience.

On the present state of affairs in Mexico the city article of *The Times* has the following:—"The news from Mexico is the most favourable that, under the circumstances, could have been

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hoped, since it announces that the Mexican Government and Congress, by attempting new acts of spoliation, have at length caused the representatives of France and England to break off diplomatic intercourse, preparatory, it may be assumed, to more vigorous measures. As the Mexican importations this year are believed to have nearly doubled those of 1860, the proportion of the duties belonging to the British creditors would have gone far towards paying the interest of their claims, and it is simply a question whether the robbery of these duties shall continue, or whether the British Government will order the ships of war stationed at Vera Cruz to insist upon their collection. Although the annual loss to this country is £300,000, the indifference manifested by our Foreign-office during the last three years to the personal and pecuniary outrages inflicted on British subjects has been such as to lead the Mexicans to rely upon perfect impunity, and it is probable that but for the determination of France not to tolerate any longer the existing state of affairs, our people would still have clamoured in vain for protection and redress. Hitherto the United States have interfered as far as possible to prevent any concerted action that might place the Republic in a position of respectability and strength, their avowed policy having been to contrive that the nation should 'drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs,' until it should fall to them without a struggle. But these influences are now at an end, at the very moment when the fruit is ready to drop, and there is good ground to hope that the present year will not close without the removal of the disgrace inflicted on the humanity and civilisation of all the countries of the world by the fact of their permitting the horrors of the last three years to continue. Bad as were the outrages of the Chinese, they never exceeded those which, month by month, have been perpetrated on English subjects and other foreigners in Mexico."

The wise policy of working short time as a precaution against the contingencies of the cotton supply, and of the glutted state of distant markets for manufactured goods, continues to make progress. According to the *Manchester Guardian* several spinning and weaving establishments at Staleybridge, Oldham, Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, and Clitheroe have limited their operations to four days a week.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Ceylon*, from Southampton, of the 4th inst., was—Gold: To Alexandria, £16,000; Madras, £849. Silver: Hong Kong, £2,900; Foo-chow-Foo, £2,000; Shanghai, £32,160. Total—Gold, £16,849; silver, £37,060.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	⅞ to 86 xd.	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31½ to 32½	...
100	London and Westminster	20	66 to 67	66½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	50 to 51	...
50	Union of London	12	26½ to 27½	27½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	68 to 70	69½
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ to 18½	18¼
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	2 to 2½ pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ dis.	
25	Oriental & Gen. Marine Insurance	2.10	½ to ¾ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Latterly there has been a marked improvement in the tone of the market, with a slight re-action in prices. The really fine weather, and prospect of a fair out-turn of the harvest, with a further reduction in the Bank rate to 4 per cent., has imparted confidence to the trade, who have bought more freely; whilst of Tayshan Congous, and low to good common qualities, there have been some speculative purchases, which has strengthened the position of these kinds. The sales of low to fair common Congou, at public auction, at prices varying from 7d. to 10d. per lb., led to some inquiry, partly for speculation and partly for export, and a considerable quantity has changed hands. Good common we still quote 10½d. to 11d. per lb., with a moderate demand; fair flavoury kinds have sold irregularly, and at very low prices, from which we now quote a recovery of about ½d. to 1d. per lb. Common to good Ho-Hows have been much depressed, but latterly have been in demand at an advance of about 1d. per lb. Good Ning Chows and second-class Monings and Wopaks are now wanted at fully former prices. Good and fine Kaisows remain much as before; of finest there are but few on offer, and the trade are now looking for the new arrivals, which may be shortly expected. Fine Monings and Wopaks have been in fair demand at former prices. In Tayshan Congous there have been extensive purchases, and prices show an advance of about 1d. per lb. from the lowest point. In Souchong, there has been but little doing. Oolongs of all kinds but fine have been much depressed, and sales made at very low prices. Flowery Pekoes have been sold at public auction at irregular but very low prices, which has led to a speculative inquiry, in the face of the alteration of the Russian tariff, and prices have rallied a little for grades under 1s. 6d. per lb. Low and common Scented Capers have been heavy of sale at the former quotations as also common to fair Scented Orange Pekoes; good and fine, especially Capers, are very scarce, and would command full prices. Foo-Chow kinds show no material alteration. Uncoloured Japan teas were taken freely but at low prices, owing to the great scarcity of Green tea, both for home Consumption and export. Latterly the demand has caused an advance of 1d, to 2d. per lb. Green teas have become very scarce; the demand for export has taken off nearly all on offer at still higher prices than before, and the stock on the market is almost exhausted. The Glencoe has arrived, but her teas are not yet on show, but are expected to realise very extreme prices. There have been four public sales during the month, comprising 76,600 packages, of which 39,300 packages found buyers, including 31,400 packages offered without reserve, and 2,360 packages Assam growth. The stock on the 1st of September of all descriptions of Black was, in London, 50,566,949 lbs., and of Green, 3,127,810 lbs. The total delivery was 49,182,421 lbs. of Black, and 7,069,406 lbs. of Green. The stock at Liverpool was, of Black, 3,554,891 lbs., and of Green, 42,076 lbs. The total delivery of Black was 5,190,100 lbs., and of Green, 406,894 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st of September have been, of Black, 53,759 664 lbs., and 4,084,742 lbs. of Green; at Liverpool, of Black, 6,633,937 lbs., and of Green, 417,983 lbs. According to the Circular of Messrs. Mitchell, Aspinall, and Skipper, the amount of Tea afloat at the present time is 14,589,026 lbs., against 12,365,141 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—We have had another fortnight of miserably quiet business in silk—with deliveries even smaller than in July, marking that manufacturers both here and on the Continent continue to diminish their production; still the mills, and even some portion of the looms, are going to some extent, and buyers have so completely used up their stocks, that from day to day they are obliged to come to market for the little they require. Of China silk we have a second steamer with new silk; a small quantity, but more than is taken off. We fear it is rather bad trade than bad quality that prevents the silk being sold. We doubt the silk being worse than last year, and thus far, at any rate, it is finer in size. In Japan silk some considerable parcels have been sold at low prices: this silk still comes forward in very uncomfortably small breaks. Bengal silk, as shown by the deliveries, continues much neglected—Chinese thrown silk entirely so. In Italian silk some few bales are sold occasionally; the low prices, in comparison with former years, inducing manufacturers to try to turn them to account.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	22 0 to	24 0		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	21 6		
„ No. 5	16 6	17 0		
Taysaam	12 6	16 0	16 6 to	18 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	15 0	16 0	
Canton	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 6
Chinese thrown	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	29 0
Yuenfa	10 0	22 0		

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. Sept. 1, 1861.	Sept. 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. Sept. 1, 1861.	Sept. 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Sept. 7, 1861.	Jan. 1 to Sept. 7, 1860.
Bengal	1,793	1,565	3,654	3,121	4,747	7,647
China	9,038	5,568	8,379	3,307	41,058	38,781
Japan	1,797	725	980	293	6,343	2,982
Canton	707	494	1,399	1,654	1,078	1,384
Chinese thrown	1,015	1,730	2,631	3,024	1,053	2,882

SUGAR.—The market during the past fortnight has become rather dull, and prices are without any alteration. 143 bags good brown Penang sold at 31s. 6d. to 32s.; 2,734 bags have since met with only languid biddings, and barely one-third has been sold, brown and low grey 33s. to 34s., low middling yellow 36s. 6d. to 37s.; 1,910 bags Singapore were greater part sold, low to fine brown 29s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; 243 baskets Batavia were bought in, grey 38s. to 40s., brown 35s. to 36s.

COFFEE.—A firmness for colonial sorts still continues, and parcels on the spot have continued in good request. Common Mysore has been sold at 99s. to 104s., Munzerabad at 80s. to 92s., and Neilgherry at 86s. to 89s.

RICE.—Great firmness is still exhibited in this market, and considerable sales both on the spot, and afloat, have taken place at stiffer prices, particularly for Bengal kinds. 1,500 tons Bassein sold at 10s. 3d. 760 bags fair new were realised at 10s.

PEPPER.—The public sales of Penang has cleared off nearly all the late liberal supply. 332 bags brought firm prices—fair dark, 3¼d. to 3⅜d. 400 bags common Penang and Singapore have also been sold at 5⅜d. to 5½d.

SAGO.—Very firm, and 376 packages at auction sold at 17s. to 19s. per cwt. for ordinary to middling large. Privately, moderate transactions have taken place up to 23s. for fine.

FLOUR.—Quiet. 7,260 bags of recent importation offered at auction, and all retired at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.; since selling privately at 16s. for middling.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Trade rather limited at, first 1s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.; seconds. 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; thirds, 11d. to 1s. 3d., and fourth, 8d. to 10d. Cassia Lignea: Quiet, but without further reduction; trade very limited. Of Cassia Vera 322 packages brought to the hammer, and half sold at 55s. to 56s. per cwt. for fine, with flavour. Cassia Buds continue very scarce; stiff prices ruling. Cloves: Steady. 13 cases of Penang at auction, three-fourths sold at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s. 2¼d. per lb. for fair to good. Mace: Rather cheaper. 20 cases Penang sold 1s. 3d. for fair palish, and 7d. to 10d. for low and ordinary red and reddish. Nutmegs: No improvements. Of 40 cases Penang, half sold at 11d. to 1s. 3d.

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HEMP.—At auction the sales have been unimportant, and privately a limited business has been done at about previous rates.

COTTON.—This market has again been very buoyant, and rates have further advanced ¼d. per lb. The business done has embraced good fair new Broach at 6¾d.; good fair new Dhollera, 6½d.; middling to fully fair old, 5¼d. to 6¼d.; middling fair to good fair new Oomrawuttee, 5⅝d. to 6 5-16d.; middling fair to good fair Compta, 5½d. to 5¾d.; Sawginned, 7d. to 7¼d.

JAPAN WAX.—100 cases at auction were sold at 58s. for good block. Saucer is quoted at 65s. to 72s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—In Java sorts there is very little on sale, and good qualities are wanted.

TIN.—A decided improvement has taken place in the value of this metal: considerable business done at advancing prices. The price of English has been raised £3 per ton.

GAMBIER.—The recent advance has been well maintained, and 17s. 6d. has been paid in some instances. No auctions have been held, but privately considerable operations. CUTCH.—Some improvement: 1,105 bags at auction all placed at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Limited business at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. Camphor: This drug continues quiescent. Sapanwood: Firm; of 71 tons Manila one-third sold at £6. 10s. to £8. Soy: steady; 50 hhds. at auction sold at 2s. to 2s. 1d. Mother-o'-pearl Shells: 97 cases Manila at auction, all retired. Star Anniseed: Very quiet, and no sales. Sticlac: No inquiry, and very scarce. Gum Benjamin: Of 24 cases at auction, half sold at £5. 7s. 6d. to £6 per cwt. for third Sumatra, and 30s. to 50s. low. Damar: Higher prices have been recently obtained for good quality, which is scarce and wanted; 84 cases at auction, chiefly sold at 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. for middling in sorts. Gambouge: Flat. Auctions confined to 12 cases, and those not sold. Rattans: Steady. 22,769 bundles Singapore and Penang sold at 1s. 7d. to 6s. 6d. per 100. Saltpetre: Rates lower, especially for Bengal. Gutta Percha: Slack. Sales at 5d. to 1s. for inferior boiled, to fair genuine. Rape seed: Very firm prices, 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher. Elephants' teeth: No sales. Vermillion: Firm, at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. Galangal root: Still quiet, and no business. Cubebs: Sales at £7. 10s.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. 0d. nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—117s. for block; 118s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. to 28s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £23. 5s.; sheet, £20. 5s. to £20. 10s.; spelter, £18. 2s. 6d. to £18s. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA. &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£426,940
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	85,480
Hong Kong	—	259,089
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	...151,962
Hong Kong	—	... 45,518
Singapore	10,160	... 6,776
Penang	—	... 44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	... 4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 9d.	Buy at 4s. 8d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 9d.	Do. 4s. 8d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 6
United States Gold Coin	3 16 3
Silver in Bars	0 5 0¼
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The market has been rather more inactive, and in various departments the quietude and weakness seem to have increased during the last day or two. In yarns there is rather more pressure to sell in some quarters than was previously the case, and the tendency of prices is towards a decline, but still there is a good deal of firmness on the part of spinners generally, who are not overburdened with stock, and prefer to hold out for full rates rather than consent to any abatement while the cotton market remains so stiff. The sales are of very limited amount, but are mostly at full current prices. The lower qualities of 20's to 28s warps and 32's cop-twist for the home trade are rather more freely offered, and, though the quotations are unaltered, buyers have realised a slight advantage in a few cases. Spinners are turning their attention to short time working. There has been but little inquiry for any description of piece goods. Fabrics adapted for India and China continue to decline in price, the latest telegrams from Bombay and Calcutta reporting unfavourably of those markets and from the interior. For most other kinds of cloth business here is flat, but prices are nominally steady. It is hoped that the market will be beneficially affected by the curtailment of production which has lately commenced.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—September 9, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Stanislaus, Bride, Reinhardt; from Rangoon, Evadne; 9, at London, from Akyab, Hurricane; 8, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Viscount Sandon; 10, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Champion, Crisis; from Rangoon, Kedgeree, Douglas; 8, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Stanislaus, Reinhard, Bride; from Rangoon, Evadne; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Viscount Sandon; off Beachy Head, from Akyab, Elizabeth; off St. Katherine's Point, from Rangoon, Japan; at Texel, from Samarang, Zee Nimph; 5, at Texel, from Batavia, Lamina, Elizabeth; 6, at Texel, from Akyab, Amalia Augusta; at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Maarten van Rossem; from Pasaroeang, Victoria; 7, at Ramsgate, from Sourabaya, Maria; off Plymouth, from Maulmain, Kate; 9, at Portsmouth, from Maulmain, Northland; at Helvoet, from Rangoon, d'Elmina; from Batavia, Princess Charlotte; at Falmouth, from Akyab, Douglas; 10, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Champion, Crisis, Skiddaw; from Rangoon, Kedgeree, Douglas; 11, at Helvoet, from Akyab, Albert and Victor; at Queenstown, from Maulmain, Ann Adamson; 12, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Alt, Meckenberg, Seringapatam; from Akyab, Sarah Scott; off Falmouth, from Akyab, Maleyer; from China, Excelsior; 13, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Eskdale; at Liverpoo, from Akyab, Naomi; 12, off Torbay, from Batavia, Christine and Jeannette; off Falmouth, from Akyab, Alice, Aristides.

DEPARTURES.—September 6, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Gerardus Jacobus; 8, from Cardiff, for Manila, Tornado; 9, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Gerardus Jacobus; from Shields, for Hong Kong, Flatworth; 10, from London, for Hong Kong, Violet; from Singapore, via Sunderland, Cosmo; from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Havering, Ville de Dieppe; 11, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Mary; from Clyde, for Batavia, Fanny; 13, from off Dover, for Batavia, Medea.

The Jan Van Schaffelaar, Verbeck, from Batavia for Holland, which arrived at Mauritius 12th July, had experienced hard gales off the Cape, in which she sprung a leak, damaged her rudder, and sprung her foremast.

The Reinhardt, which arrived at Falmouth, Sept. 8, from Akyab, had thrown part of her cargo (rice) overboard.

The Wilhelmina Lucia, Nolles, which arrived at Mauritius, July 31, from Batavia for Holland, had experienced very bad weather, sprung a leak, lost sails, &c., and sprung fore and mizen masts.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sept. 5	Deal	Japan	Canton	
— 4	Do.	Shanghai	Glencoe	Hutton.
Aug 20	New York	Do.	Eliza and Ella	Lunt.
July 31	Demerara	Hong Kong	Whirlwind	Edgell.
Aug. 5	Do.	Do.	Lancashire Witch	Molison.
Sept. 6	London	Canton	Strathmore	Mann.
Aug 25	Hamburg	Hong Kong	Podesta	Angelbeck.
— 7	Vigo	Manila	Flora	Martin.
— 22	New York	Do.	Sultan	Berry.
Sept 5	Deal	Singapore	Sappho	Hildreth.
— 5	Off Dover	Java	Victoria	Forss.
Aug 21	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Dorothea Henrietta	
July 26	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Emma Mathilde	Behrens.
Sept. 2	Off the Start	Do.	Nieuw Holland	Tak.
— 4	Brouwershaven	Do.	Johannes Lodewyk	V. d. Waal.
— 5	Texel	Do.	Augusta	Sandberg.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Henrietta Maria	Tjebbes.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Pasaroeang	Kramer.
— 5	Helvoet	Do.	Jannette	Lupeke.
— 3	Brouwershaven	Banjoewangie	Maria Adriana	V. d. Held.
— 2	Falmouth	Bassein	Ran	Sahlsburg.
— 1	Flushing	Do.	Aalborg	Folkman.
— 5	Falmouth	Do.	Franciska	Raake.
Aug 20	Copenhagen	Sourabaya	Avik	
— 25	Texel	Do.	Proteus	Bakker.
— 26	Falmouth	Akyab	Euxine	Kidd.
— 26	Liverpool	Do.	William Cole	
— 25	Off Falmouth	Do.	Hindoo	Rassmussen.
— 24	Bremen	Do.	Louis Henry	Tegeler.
— 27	Copenhagen	Do.	Freia	Lorensen.
— 30	Falmouth	Do.	Albert and Victor	Mentz.
Sept. 2	Do.	Do.	Johan Cæsar	Bruhn.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Triton	Kraelt.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Solway	Dugard.
— 2	Off Falmouth	Do.	Hermann and Emma	
— 2	Queenstown	Do.	Hurricane	Lorke.
Aug 30	Salvis Belle Ile	Do.	Madagascar	Leroux.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Vaillant Basque	Got.
Sept. 3	Off Falmouth	Do.	Caurobert	Daigre.
— 3	Liverpool	Do.	America	Finlay.
— 5	Falmouth	Do.	Fata Morgana	
— 5	Do.	Do.	Nipisiquit	Williams.
— 5	Do.	Do.	Asia	Nutzhorn.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Coral Queen	Melhuish.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Emilie	Hansen.
— 6	Off Falmouth	Do.	Olympia	Tobias.
— 6	Deal	Do.	Hurricane	
— 6	Off Falmouth	Do.	Sourabaya	De Boer.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Tjilatjap	Ida Elizabeth	Dooren.
— 4	Texel	Do.	Tweeling Zusters	Curst.
— 5	Cowes	Maulmain	Scindian	Stuart.
— 6	Off Falmouth	Do.	Northland	Arey.
Aug 26	Falmouth	Rangoon	Octavia	
— 24	Off Falmouth	Do.	Susanne	Mathiessen.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Sverige	Rudin.
— 31	Liverpool	Do.	Hippolyta	Hounsell.
Sept. 2	Off Queenstown	Do.	Kingston	
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Dominion	Leaman.
— 2	Liverpool	Do.	Brothers	Kennedy.
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Meteor	Coulson.
— 3	Do.	Do.	Alfred Lamont	Anderson.
— 3	Cowes	Do.	Caroline	Petersen.
— 5	Brouwershaven	Do.	Elmina	Teeng.
Aug 29	Hamburg	Do.	Susanna	Matthiesen.
Sept. 6	Off Falmouth	Padang	Louis Cezard	
— 5	Brouwershaven	Do.	Cornelis Edward	Bakker.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Aug 24	Deal	Kanagawa	Anna Maria Wilhelmina	Winkler.
— 31	London	Shanghai	Bacchante	Scallan.
Sept. 2	Do.	Do.	Rifleman	Jean.
Aug 31	Shields	Do.	Paradise	
Sept. 5	Liverpool	Do.	Countess of Elgin	Abbott.
Aug 27	London	H. Kong, via Newc.	Emily C. Stara	Fairfowl.
— 24	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Miles Standish	Gardner.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Cordelia	McCullum.
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Queensbury	Heffernan.
Sept. 2	London	Sunderland & H.Kg.	Francis P. Sage	Ingersoll.
— 3	Do.	H. Kong & Canton	Corea	Garry.
— 3	Glasgow	Point deGalle & H.K	Sea Flower	Taylor.
Aug 28	Cuxhaven	Hong Kong	Europa	Wahlen.
— 27	Off the Start	China	Ganges	Howell.
— 24	Cardiff	Manila	Ocean Home	McDonald.
— 26	Liverpool	Do.	Arizona	Balparda.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Mathilde	Larinaga.
— 23	Off Dungeness	Singapore	Wildeman	Driest.
Sept. 3	Liverpool	Penang	Joseph Cape	Morris.
Aug 14	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Constantia	
— 20	Off Dungeness	Do.	Electra	
— 25	Off Portland	Do.	Betzoekie	Rusman.
— 24	Off Dover	Do.	Laura and Adele	Noel.
Sept. 2	Off Beachy Head	Do.	L Kronprinsessv. Swdn.	
Aug 24	Off Dover	Samarang	Alida	Kievit.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Amoy and Kanagawa: Glendower. For Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang: Victoria. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Batavia. For Bankok: Siam, Kalahama. For Hong Kong: Violet. For Hong Kong and Canton: Athelstan. For Labuan and Manila: Una. For Penang: Irene. For Shanghai: Humphrey Nelson, Weymouth. For Singapore and Penang: Crouch Brothers. For Singapore: West, Salvador Packet.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Sales, Reyna del Oceana. For Shanghai: Spray of the Ocean, J. H. Ransom, Min, Mointa. For Hong Kong and Canton: Sir Isaac Newton, Sappho. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Julia, Stad Middelburg, Aeolus. For Singapore: Pantoleon, Clio.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Fanny. For Batavia and Singapore: Zambeze. For Hong Kong and Canton: Venilia. For Singapore: Jacatra. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Undine (s.s.).

SPOKEN.

CELESTIAL, Liverpool to Shanghai, July 19, 2 N., 25 W.
CONFUCIUS, Hartlepool to Penang, July 24, 12 N., 25 W.
BENCLEUGH, Toulon to Saigon, July 16, 10 N., 31 W.
MONSOON, New York to Hong Kong, 20 miles N. of Nantucket Shoals.
RANEE (ship), for Singapore, August 25, 46 N., 11 W.
ANTONIA PETRONELLA, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 11, 9 N., 26 W.
IMMAGONDA CHRISTINE, Batavia to Amsterdam, June 27.
MARY AND ELIZABETH, Shanghai to New York, June 3, in Gaspar Straits.
GRONDWET, Zreickzee to Batavia, July 6, 9 N., 23 W.
VICTORIA, Java to Amsterdam, August 4, 15 N., 24 W.
JAMES PATON, Cardiff to Shanghai, August 22, 46 N., 16 W.
SHIP No. 35,386, London to Shanghai, Aug. 9, 35 N., 20 W.
QUEENSBERRY, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Sept. 1, 49 N., 8 W.
No. 9,409, 2nd d.p., Canton to London, June 1, 29 S., 32 E.
No. 608, 3rd d.p. (Dutch barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, July 7, 28 S.
VREDE (Dutch barque), Liverpool to Batavia, July 24, 3 N., 28 W.
MARIA, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, July 8, 24 S., 9 E.
ATLANTIC, for China, Aug. 23, 40 N., 31 W.
CHARLOTTE (Dutch brig), Battavia to Rotterdam, July 7, 29 S., 8 E.
HENRIETTA MARIA (Dtch.sh.), Batavia to Amstrdm., Aug. 20, 36 N., 29 W.
AMERICA, Penang to London, May 21, 3 S., 91 E.
ELIZABETH, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 26, 10 N., 24 W.
CRISIS, Singapore to Liverpool, July 21, 3 S., 23 W.
TJELINGSIE, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 19, 1 N., 21 W.
EUGENIE, Rotterdam to Batavia, July 19, 1 N., 21 W.
MARIA, from Sourabaya, June 2, 30 S., 42 E.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Chilo, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Petchelee, Egmont, Strathallan, Shantung, Panic, Ziba, Golden Eagle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Carribean, Glenclune, Ellen Rodger, Falcon, Fiery Cross, Flying Spur, Geelong, Beemah, Hafis, Veronica, C. S. Lemon, Banian. At Liverpool: Robin Hood. At Outports: Henry Moore, Eloise, Fadres Minde.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Robert Small, Peter Symons, Procymatia, Britannia, Granville, Weymouth. At Liverpool: Crisis, Champion, Panic, Excelsior, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton, Mayola, Tigris, Canadian. At Outports: America, Commerce, Elizabeth, Australia.

From MANILA.—At London: Kate, Regina Maris, Zealandia. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Julia, Pepita, Soberana, Ashmore. At Falmouth: Nueva, Engracia. At Cork: Roebuck, Victor Emmanuel Marchioness of Londonderry.

From PENANG.—At London: America, Parsee, Sirocco, William and Jane, Norwood, Pilgrim.

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: Kerr. At London: Shantung. At England: Therese.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Freights continue very depressed, and the amount of tonnage in search of employment considerably exceeds, in most branches of trade, the demand. During the last week a tender was accepted for 140 tons of rope on account of the India-office, at the low rate of freight of 11s. 10d. per ton delivered at Bombay, and goods from Manchester have actually been taken, *via* London, for that port at 20s. per ton, inclusive of railway charges; even at these unusually low rates the highest class of vessels alone are available. The shipment of coals to the East continues on a very limited scale, but vessels can still be placed at our quotations to Bombay, Manila, Penang, and China. There is little doing on the berth to the Australian ports, and rates may be quoted lower than they have been for some time past. The Government Emigrants for Moreton Bay were taken at the very low rates of £12. 18s. 4d. per head. Coal freights are rather lower to the Mediterranean ports, but there is a good demand for tonnage.

Current Rates Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

CASUALTIES.

St. Helena, July 30.—The Johanna Maria Wilhelma, from Batavia to Rotterdam, put in here, July 12, leaky, having experienced bad weather. She has also lost jibboom, &c., and sustained other damage by collision. Part of cargo will be discharged to bring the leak above water, and some temporary repairs effected here. July 31.—About 200 tons of cargo have been discharged, and the leak brought above water.

Amsterdam, August 28.—The Proteus Bakker, which arrived at Texel from Sourabaya, August 25, had sustained damage.

The Schlosser Kahle, from Liverpool for Batavia, put into Rio Janeiro, August 6, leaky.

The T. D. Marshall, from Java for Hamburg, put into Porto Praya August 17, with master (Craigie) and some of the crew sick. The master died, and she proceeded to sea under command of the mate, but was, at the entrance of the port, carried by the current into danger, from which she was extricated by the harbour master and captain of the port, who had the vessel towed from the rocks.

Corunna, August 26.—The Live Yankee, from Cardiff to Shanghai, stranded at St. Coswell, July 5, went to pieces, and the whole of the cargo was lost.

Deal, September 5.—The Canton from Japan, and Jesusa from Havana, arrived in the Downs, came in contact whilst at anchor, and sustained considerable damage; the former lost anchor.

The Sultan Berry, which arrived at New York August 22 from Manila, had experienced very heavy weather for twenty-one days off the Cape of Good Hope, during which she sprung mainmast and maintopmast, split sails, and received other damage, and lost a man overboard.

At ST. HELENA.—July 11, Nieuw Holland, Tak, and sailed 12 for Amsterdam. 12, Victoria, Forss, from Java, and sailed for Rotterdam. 13, Jannetje, Lupeke, from Batavia, and sailed 13 for Rotterdam. 14, Johannes Lodewyk, v. d. Waal, from Batavia, and sailed 16 for Rotterdam; Henrietta Maria, Zjebbes, from Batavia, and sailed 16 for Amsterdam. 15, Prinses Charlotte, Hille, from Batavia, and sailed 18 for Rotterdam; Maarten van Rossem, Byken, from Batavia, and sailed 17 for Rotterdam; Christine and Jeannette, from Batavia, and sailed 17 for Amsterdam; Augusta Sanderberg, from Batavia, and Antoinette Seraphine, Victor, from Sourabaya, and both sailed 18 for Amsterdam. 16, Champion, Mayo, from Singapore, and sailed 17 for Liverpool. 18, Crisis, Wolf, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool. 19, Paul Johan, Kooy, from Batavia, and sailed for Schiedam; Shantung, Baldry, from Macao, and sailed 20 for London. 20, G. B. Carr, from Batavia, and sailed 23 for Liverpool; Strathmore, Mann, from Whampoa, and sailed for London. 22, Lord Clarendon, Cameron, from Ningpo. 23, Louis Cezard, Thomas, from Padang, and sailed 24 for Havre; Lammina Elizabeth, Gersen, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam. 24, Shanghai, Uitermark, from Batavia, and sailed 27 for Amsterdam.

At TABLE BAY.—June 30, Glencoe, Hutton, from Shanghai, and sailed July 2 for London. 15, Hankow (s.), Sands, from New York, and sailed 16 for China.

SIMON'S BAY.—June 22, Falcon, Sullivan, sailed for Hong Kong.

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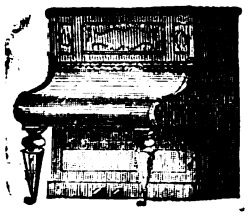

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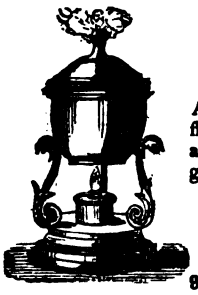

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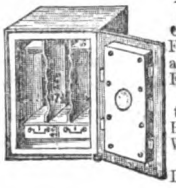

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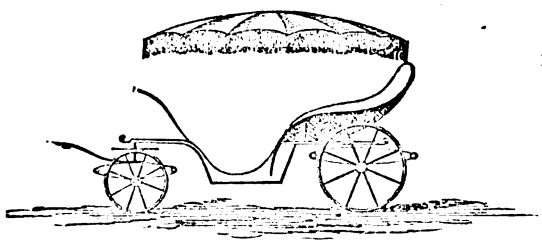

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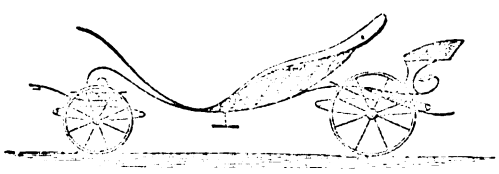

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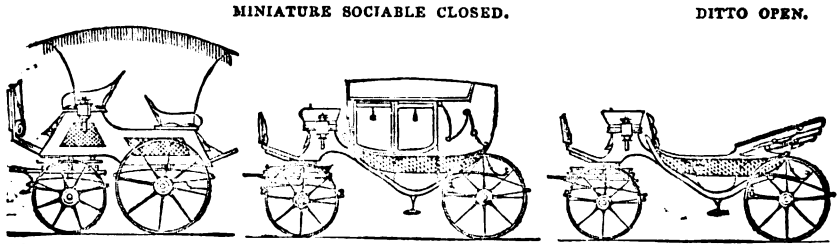

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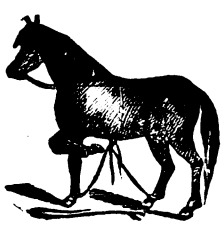

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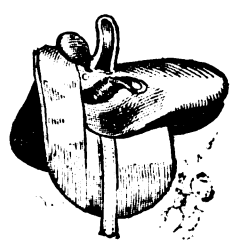

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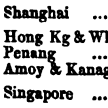

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VOL. III.—No. 69.| LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1861. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 5 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			July 29
Kanagawa			„ 25
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 20
Tien-tsin			„ 25
Hankow			„ 29
Shanghai	June 10	July 27	Aug. 3
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 28	„ 4
Amoy			„ 3
Swatow			„ 7
Hong Kong	„ 26	Aug. 7	„ 13
Canton			„ 10
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	June 10	July 27	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—			
Bankok			Aug. 1
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 1
Sarawak			July 21
JAVA—			
Batavia			Aug. 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	July 10	Aug. 13	„ 22
Penang	„ „	„ 11	„ 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

For Southampton: Captain Swettenham, Lieutenant Thomson; Messrs. Rennie, Wolls, and Walcott; second-class—Messrs. Miller, Stokes, and Scott. For Marseilles: Dr. Burton, Rev. J. J. Mahe, Mr. A. Barton, Dons. C. Reima y Remie and Jose Gruet, Mr. C. J. Fox. For Gibraltar: Dons C. J. de Ytualde and F. Vascas. For Galle: Lieut.-Col. Sarel. For Aden: Mr. Tadnilhi. For Alexandria: Bishop Moretta, Mr. and Mrs. Louis and child. For Bombay: Lieutenant Barry. For Singapore: Mr. T. Soy.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 20th Sept., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Messrs. W. B Rock, W. J. Robinson, J. Flintoff, W. H. Keats, and G. Carne.

Per P. and O. str. Ellora, 27th Sept., from Southampton (via Bombay) to Singapore: Mr. J. Price, Mr. Oldham. To Shanghai: Mr. W. Hubord, Mr. H. B. Dalziel. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. White, Mr. Cavazahal. From Marseilles, 5th October, to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Francis Porter, Mr. Mourilyan, Messrs. A. Bourjaw and Wengler. To Penang:

Per P. and O. str., 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. Fox, Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith, Mr. T. H. Thompson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. Gilman, Mr. H. B. Lemann, Mr. Frank Heald, Lieut. Col. Moody, R. E., and Mrs. Moody. To Shanghai: Mr. Garrett. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Don Jose de Aquilar, Mr. L. A. de Silva. From Marseilles, 12th October, to Singapore: Admiral and Mrs. May, Commander Toewater. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. M. L. Kniffler. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. H. Overton.

Per P. and O. str., 12th October, from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Messrs. Smith, Ridge, Guest and Cox. From Marseilles, 20th October, to Penang, via Bombay: Mr. F. S. Brown and Son. To Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. H. B. Crum.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Marseilles to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. J. G. Knox. To Shanghai: Mr. Hartmann, Mr. Beizier.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. H. Cope, Mr. R. Elias. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Mackay. From Marseilles, 28th October, to Singapore: Mr. Pallicot, Mr. Laborde.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. J. Carravagal. To Shanghai: Mr. Lenny. From Marseilles, 5th Nov., to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stok and infant, 2 children, and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tiedemann and native female servant, Mr. Schaaf, lady, son, and 2 daughters. To Shanghai: Mr. Vischer.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Singapore: Dr. Treacher, Captain J. T. A. McNair. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith. To Shanghai: Mr. Ernest Saton. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blankenhagen, T. Blankenhagen and native female servant. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Preston. From Marseilles, 12th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. J. F. Arnold, Mr. C. T. Deines.

Per P. and O. str., 13th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. G. Spence.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gore Booth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD AT HONG KONG.

Per Daylight, from New York: Mr. H. Hudson.

Per str. Emeu, from Bombay, for Shanghai: Messrs. A. J. Whalley, Lucas, Luplaze, S. S. Vander Merten: Mrs. Findlay and children, Major Brabazon. For Hong Kong: Messrs. M. Maintz, J. Imrie, T. G. Saunders, J. Hall, C. Hill, Wood, Broad, Jago, Vincent, W. Green, R. Green, Eckyose, Keith; Ensign Bateman, Dr. E. Bogg, R.N., A. Grieve, R.N., W. Inman, R.M., Ensigns Walsh and Tabb, Miss S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Percival, Mr. C. D. Williams, P. M. Tait, and 13 Chinese.

Per Hero, from London: Mr. Hark, Mrs. Macfarlane, and Miss Carr.

Per Prince Alfred, from London: Mr. Fryer and Captain Mort.

Per Lancefield, from Calcutta: Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Jordan and family, Messrs. Semple, Wyngtee Siym, Verole, Anduem, and 4 children.

Summary of News from the Far East.

ATTEMPTED MASSACRE IN JAPAN.

Once more we have to record disturbances in Japan, of so serious a nature, that unless some prompt and decided steps are taken on the part of our Government it may not be long before we are ejected from the country altogether.

On the 5th July, about 2 A.M., the house of the British Ambassador at Yedo was attacked by a band of ruffians, who were, in all probability, hired by some members of the Japanese Conservative party who are opposed to foreign intrusion. The members of the Legation, including at this time Messrs. Oliphant, Russell, (nephew of Earl Russell), and G. S. Morrison, had but lately retired to rest, when they were aroused by a loud knocking at the door, the firing of pistol shots, and the smashing of windows. The account that has reached us of the affair is somewhat confused, as it well may be under the circumstances, but it appears that Mr. Oliphant received a cut in his head, and that Mr. Morrison was wounded in the arm and shoulder. The darkness rendered it difficult for the assailed to see their enemies, and it was this blind fighting in the dark which in all probability saved the lives of our Legation. The six occupants of the building had only two revolvers and two or three swords between them. Happily, a number of Yacunins came to the rescue armed with swords, muskets, and lanterns, and the miscreants, about fourteen in number, on being assailed, retreated by a dark passage, and escaped by the priests' room. Several soldiers were wounded, and five or six Loonings killed. A priest was also cut down, but is doing well. One of the gentlemen present describes very vividly the scene that presented itself on the dawn of day, and the course matters took afterwards. We extract the narrative from the *China Mail*:—

"The long straggling garden was filled with guards and watchmen in every direction, ponies were tied up to the bamboo fence, dead assassins lay about with heads almost severed from their bodies by frightful sword cuts; one Looning, wounded in the head and every limb, was being cross-examined, and the shaved doctors were attending him; he was surrounded by a fine guard, and the scene was quite dramatic. Several beds had been cut about, books and chairs sliced with swords, sliding partitions smashed and covered with blood; a red pool marked the road our two wounded friends had taken, the lanterns began to burn dim as the light of day appeared, disclosing picturesque and soldierlike groups in all directions. The Japanese ministers came at five in the morning to get an audience, which was granted them; at twelve, matters were discussed and pipes were smoked. A despatch had been sent in the night for the *Ringdove*; she arrived at about one o'clock; a guard of marines and some dozen Frenchmen reinforced us, and the various rooms were re-examined. I cannot conceive why they made such a noise, because they might have come in so many ways without disturbing us at all; five of the Loonings were killed, three committed the "happy despatch," and one was severely wounded. Our Yacunins fought like tigers, and certainly saved our lives; seven or eight of them were wounded, one dead—they say five of them, but we saw only those who were on the premises; we went round, and they appeared quite delighted when Mr. Alcock thanked them. Two gatekeepers were very severely wounded for refusing to open the gates, and a groom was killed. It was certainly an awful night, and quite unexpected. I do not know whether we shall ever hear who caused these men to come, though it is said they are the Prince of Mito's retainers."

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The Americans, as usual, have been uninjured, and the universal feeling that prevails among Prince Mito's party—for we make no doubt that this assault was made by his myrmidons — seems directed solely against the English Embassy.

It is said that the assassins' first effort was to find Mr. Alcock's apartment, and not being able to do so probably discouraged them. Whether our Ambassador has, during his recent overland journey, given any fresh cause for the dislike entertained against him during his recent overland journey, we do not at present feel justified in saying; but the report is rife in China, that he has given great offence to the Japanese princes, in the first place by the expedition itself, and in the next, from his having forced his way into places where the presence of a foreigner was regarded as pollution.

The day after the affair Mr. Alcock addressed the following circular letter to the other resident Ministers:—

"H.M.'s Legation, Yedo, July 6, 1861.

"Sir,—Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the British Legation was suddenly attacked, and an entrance effected at several points simultaneously by armed bands of Japanese said by some to be Loonins, and by others the Prince of Mito's men. Two of the members of the establishment, Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Morrison, were met in a passage and both wounded, the first, I am sorry to say, very severely; when a momentary diversion was effected by a shot from Mr. Morrison's revolver, which appears to have taken effect. A few minutes later, the same or another division of the assassins sought to effect an entrance to the apartments occupied by myself, by breaking through and hacking in pieces some glass doors opening on to another suite, having mistaken their way. To this alone, under Providence, we probably owe our lives, for several minutes was thus lost to them, at the end of which some of the Yaconins or Damio's guard appear to have come to the spot, and the assailants were finally driven out of the house, after having penetrated into nearly every room except my own, leaving traces of their presence by slashing at all the beds and furniture. Marks of blood were found in various directions, and a prolonged conflict took place outside in the avenue and approaches to the Legation, with the officers and men on service.

"Such a deed of atrocity perpetrated in the capital of a Government to which Foreign Representatives are accredited by the Western Powers, needs no comment. I only feel it a duty to communicate to my colleagues the facts for their guidance and information; and to acquaint them that, as a temporary measure, I have ordered up H.M.S. *Ringdove*, and caused a guard of men to be landed. What measures it may be expedient to adopt for the further security of this and the other Legations in Yedo, and the maintenance of those international rights and immunities so grievously attacked, becomes a serious consideration; and one, the pressing importance of which, cannot well be overlooked. But on this part of the subject I shall be glad to enter into further communication with you and the rest of my colleagues, should you feel disposed to favour me with your views.—I have, &c., RUTHERFORD ALCOCK."

CHINA.

PEKING.

By the latest dates the Emperor is still in Tartary. The Russian Minister had arrived overland from St. Petersburg. The most important news from Peking is the fact that Prussia has been unable to obtain a Treaty, the point of dispute being how soon the Prussians should be entitled to reside at the capital. The heat is said to have been very great, and much sickness prevailed in consequence among foreigners.

TIEN-TSIN.

News has reached us up to the 25th July. The Russian Minister had arrived overland from St. Petersburg. The heat has been excessive, and the rate of mortality in consequence has been about ten per diem. A disease has been produced called "heat apoplexy." The thermometer has sometimes reached 106 and 108 in the shade.

Trade had assumed great activity; the traders were returning from the fairs in the interior.

The following account of some of the fairs to which foreign goods are taken from Tien-tsin, is obtained from a circular issued from Messrs. Meadows and Co.:—"Kooching temple, in the Ho-keen prefecture, in the province of Chilee, distant from Tien-tsin 350 le, in the 2nd moon of the Chinese year. Maouchow temple, in the Jenkeu district of Chihle province, distant 200 le. on the 4th moon. Yutsie and Tackoo temples, in the Tae-yuen prefecture, in Shan-sé, distant about 1,200 le, in the 5th moon. Kechow temple in the Paouting prefecture, in Chihle, distant 300 le, in the 9th moon. Paouting city, the capital of Chihle province, 360 le, in the 10th moon. Foreign imports are taken to all these fairs from Tien-tsin, and include those Russian goods that are brought from the Russian and Chinese fairs on the borders of the respective countries. Chinese drugs and other products are also taken to these fairs. The other marts in the Northern provinces are not visited by the Tien-tsin traders."

THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

The following letter from Hankow appears in the *China Mail* of the 12th August:—

"Having lately come up from Shanghai in one of the private steamers now running between ports on the river Yang-tse, you might like to hear of our doings and commercial prospects at this newly opened port; and though present aspects may be dull and unprofitable, yet eventually this place of all others will be the most important. The one and only bar to our success remains, and indeed to all appearance may for some considerable time: I allude to the Rebel movement. Its effect on trade here defies description; no one large Hong here can effect exchange of goods at a profit, and though exchanges are made, one-half has to be in sycee. The Chinese here are anxious to trade, and would if able be only too glad to exchange their teas and silks for our shirtings and woollens; but an alarm of the 'Rebels are approaching,' or the Rebels are seventy *li* (thirty miles) off, sends them away with all their light wares and specie, and leaves trade at a stand-still, with deserted streets to testify to the injurious effects. The steamers are leaving here full, with teas and oil, and are each of them taking down from two to four junks likewise full. This might perhaps lead you to suppose that trade is good, but it is not—all these large cargoes have been purchased at a loss of exchange of cargoes of Manchester goods equally large, and freights for steamers are at present the principal gain, for 20 taels per ton between this and Shanghai is not a bad figure. Let the Rebels either leave this place for good, or take it at once and keep it instead of hovering around and remaining nowhere, and then trade must and will thrive; for as far as the Chinese teamen and traders are concerned, none seem more anxious to go to work.

"In coming up here, the ill effects of this rebellion could be traced everywhere. At one place the river was crowded with Mandarin junks and Imperialists, stopping every trading junk, and in some cases doing the usual squeeze—in others the flag of the Rebel displayed over a half-ruined city, and the country looking the very picture of desolation from the forced cessation from agricultural pursuits. No Chinese dream of sending a junk down the river laden with merchandise; they say she would fall into the hands of either Mandarins or Rebels, and its confiscation would be equally certain in either case. At Nanking, on our way up, we had to get a pass from the head of the Rebels, allowing us to trade, and desiring us to keep our red English ensign flying. Well, having occasion to land a passenger (Chinese) at a city, Nganking, we found it in a state of siege from the Imperialists, and had to run the gauntlet in landing him, the Mandarin junks firing at us though an English flag was flying all the time. This place (Nganking) was expected to fall in a few days after we left, as the besieged were short of provisions.

"At Chinkiang the Imperialists in their turn were the besieged; the Rebels had attacked them about a fortnight ago, but were driven back with loss. To see and understand the injurious effects of these conflicts, you require to be on the spot. Every man, anxious for the welfare of commerce, unites with me in deprecating it, let the successes be on either side. Till some definite and grand step is taken either to concentrate forces and drive the Rebels from here, or the Rebels take all the river in their own charge, nothing will be done, and Hankow, that ought to prove our greatest acquisition, will only be an *ignis fatuus* that flees from our grasp when we attempt to clutch in it the commercial profits we seek to obtain."

The same journal reports that several disasters have occurred to vessels trading between Shanghai and Hankow. The *Manila* has been wrecked on a quicksand eight miles to the north of Starling Island; the *Rajah* was on shore five miles to the west of Nganking; the *Chusan* ran aground on a sandbank near Bush Island; and the *Cosmopolite* is also ashore in the Yang-tse. All these casualties are solely attributable to the late flooding of the river; no blame whatever is assigned to the commanders and officers of the respective vessels. It is worthy of note that three of the steamers above-named were purchased from the P. and O. company. Unfortunately, we must expect to hear of accidents such as these until we have a larger acquaintance with the navigation of this interesting river.

From Newchwang news has been received of the loss of the brig *Emma*, from Shanghai, all hands saved. The native population in the neighbourhood of that port are said to be lawless and intractable. A gentleman attached to the Consulate at Newchang has been assailed and dangerously wounded by three fellows who were engaged in beating a woman, in whose behalf he interposed.

Nganking is invested by the Imperialists, and the garrison is said to be in a starving condition. The Taipings affirm that they have an army in motion for its relief.

NINGPO.

The news by this mail is chiefly confined to the sufferings of the people from the extortion of the authorities, the professed object being to raise funds for the protection of the city. It is said that some of the native merchants and bankers have already paid 10,000 Taels for imaginary protection, and on guns being placed on the ramparts were required to pay 20,000 Taels in addition. Rather than submit to this extortion, fourteen native banks have closed.

SHANGHAI.

The latest news from Shanghai speaks of the Rebels coming gradually nearer the city, and reports their strength at upwards of 100,000. It is remarkable that at the very time

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when we have succeeded in opening China to British enterprise, the position of the Imperialists and the Rebels should be so antagonistic as in some measure to neutralise our policy. Commerce and war are utterly inimical. The love of life is stronger even than the passion for gain, and if the former is imperilled, the latter becomes dormant. The approach of the Rebels to this important place will bring trade to a standstill, and we need scarcely remark that the stagnation of trade at Shanghai will materially affect the prosperity of the ports which have recently been opened.

The recent innovations of the Customs authorities at Shanghai have given great dissatisfaction to the mercantile community. On this subject the *China Mail* writes as follows :—

"It is most likely that some amelioration of the evils complained of will be made eventually; it is only to be regretted that the abuses have possession of the field, and, on that account, laying aside altogether the delays of official routine, much trouble will be experienced in dislodging them. This is the more to be regretted, since mercantile interests in China must continue to suffer grievously in the meantime, and the free supply of Chinese produce to the English market must be considerably impeded. Exporters from England will also come to feel the disadvantage they are placed at, and commerce will thus receive a blow from which it may take some time to recover. The matter has at length been taken up by the Chambers of Commerce both at Shanghai and Hong Kong, and nothing should prevent its being fully inquired into, with a view to discovering at whose door the blame rests. Some information on this subject will be found at the end of our Summary of News."

The following passage is extracted from the report of the Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce :—

"The Committee cannot but draw the serious attention of the Chamber to the enormous and unreasonable exactions lately levied by the local authorities in excess of Treaty duties upon all branches of the local trade, the weight of which falls almost entirely upon foreign interests. It would appear indeed as if this were simply the mode adopted by the Chinese authorities for collecting from foreign trade those very indemnities which the Government of China is bound to pay to foreign Governments; and, difficult though it may appear for the representatives of foreign countries to interfere in the matter of the native taxation, so clear is the object of these exactions, and so contrary are they in spirit to the Treaties only lately ratified with Foreign Powers, that the Committee urgently suggest a forcible representation of the matter being made to H.M.'s Minister by the Chamber of Commerce.''

On the same subject we quote from the columns of the *North China Herald* :—

"We have recently, and at a great expenditure of blood and treasure, forced a treaty upon the Chinese at the very gates of their capital, which, now that the pressure has been withdrawn, they would seek indirectly to render inoperative. By the spirit and intention of that Treaty it was agreed that, under certain limitations, we should be permitted to enjoy an unrestricted trade with the Chinese. The game opened well and seemed about to be fairly played out; and it is a fact worthy of note, that no impediment was offered in this race of free trade, until the pressure under which this state of things was inaugurated had disappeared.

"The first disagreeable impression of this nature on the minds of foreigners arose from the fact of the Chinese authorities placing a duty, amounting at once to a prohibitory one, on all goods purchased from Europeans by Chinese merchants in the north. It is useless for their apologists to say that the Chinese have the right, that would be conceded to Western nations, of making any fiscal regulations with regard to their own subjects, they pleased. Were this so, the much-lauded Treaty of Tien-tsin would soon be converted into so much useless paper by our celestial friends; and if the system be levelled against the vitality of our commercial understanding with the Chinese, then the sooner such a fraudulent attempt is stamped out the better."

Among other proofs of the system of *squeezing* adopted by the Custom-house authorities, the same journal shows how tea and silk are affected by it :—

"During Rebel disturbances, silk was brought to Shanghai *via* Ningpo, having paid a duty, say, of ten taels per picul. On shipping to Shanghai, an exemption certificate was granted by H.I.M. Customs, freeing it for England. Suddenly the 'human footprint' makes its appearance in the shape of inland duty of five taels extra, for transit dues, at the same time that the order goes forth to withhold exemption certificates, thereby rendering this article liable to a further impost of ten taels here on re-shipment, making in all 150 per cent. more than the former duty of ten taels! In a similar way tea, on the opening of the new ports, came down, subject to the usual two and a-half taels duty, but suddenly the obnoxious 'footprint' is again seen, and a transit duty of one and a quarter taels is squeezed on this article coming from an open treaty port, being no less than 50 per cent. additional duty!"

A new steamer, the *Surprise*, has arrived from St. Francisco to navigate the Yang-tse-Kiang. She was built in New York to compete with the Great Steam Navigation Company of California, was bought out by them, and now is resold under bonds not to run in California waters. She is noted among steamboat men for her speed, and having the usual qualifications of American river boats—very light draft, and much covered space.

We noticed in our last the return of the Overland Party. From an account since received, we learn that the whole surface of an island, which they named St. George, from the day on which they passed it, was covered with poppy, even to the summit of its highest hills, and that for a distance of more than seventy miles scarcely anything but poppy was grown on both sides of the river. The exploring party found the Rebels in force in the province of Se-chuen, and a missionary writing from Chun-khing, affirms that that province is in a deplorable condition.

An inquiry has been held on the loss of the steamer *Manila* in the Yang-tsze-Kiang with the following result :—"The Court having carefully examined the Master and Officers of the Iron Screw Steamer *Manila*, relative to the loss of the said vessel, are of opinion that no blame can be attached to the said Masters and Officers, but that the intricate navigation of the river Yang-tsze and the shifting nature of its banks were the causes of the accident."

FORMOSA.

This new port, which was opened to trade by the treaty of Tien-tsin, has now been dignified by a consular establishment, Mr. Robert Swinhoe, interpreter to the Amoy Consulate, having gone to Tai-wan-foo to take charge. It will be an independent vice-consulate, but communications with head-quarters will pass through H.M.'s Consul at Foo-chow that he may be apprised of what is going on, in case reference is required to the Viceroy of Fokien, under whose authority Formosa is placed.

"Formosa," says the *North China Herald*, "is not so attractive in a mercantile point of view as many other new ports in China where trade is now being so largely developed, but there is an extensive field for enterprise in evolving the resources of that fine and wonderfully productive country, the result of which might be much more lucrative. The country affords great scope to a scientific man, and we doubt not Mr. Swinhoe will find a store of amusement for his leisure hours in that line. The result of his researches in Formosa have already been laid before some of the literary societies."

HONG KONG.

A special meeting of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was held on the 9th August. Present—Messrs. Percival, McAndrew, Chomley, McKenzie, Gibb, C. Murray, H. Murray, Baldwin, Still, D. Lapraik, M. Pestonjee Setna, G. Sharpe, Cryder, Heard, Parker, Linstead, Newby, Noble, Clinker, Bosman, F. Johnson, Walkinshaw, Nissen, Weise, Reddie.

The meeting had been convened for the purpose of discussing the much-vexed question of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs, and of devising some remedial measures to be submitted to H.M.'s Plenipotentiary for the grievances which exist under this system of levying revenue.

Mr. Perceval, the chairman of the association, stated the objects of the present meeting. It was called to consider the Inspectorate of Customs; he himself had been one of the original supporters of the system; when he had supported it, however, things were in a very different state from what they are now; the whole working of the system was under the supervision of the consuls, and confiscations were unknown. Now they had to pay double duties, and they were put to more trouble and delay than ever. It was no use writing to Mr. Bruce on the subject; he was too far away, and by the time an answer could be received from him they might as well have sent to England at once. It appeared to the speaker that in the working of this new Treaty, everything that was at all favourable to the Chinese was strictly carried out, but at the same time British interests, as well as those of other Foreign countries, were neglected. Indeed, whatever was favourable to the Foreigner in this new Treaty was overlooked, while Chinese interests were cherished, and every word of the Treaty which could be construed in their favour, was carried out to the very letter. This was a state of things with which they had much reason to be dissatisfied—it was a state of things that ought not to last. The speaker went into the details of the subject, and showed how he had personally taken measures to test the sworking of the treaty under the present system, and with what result; he hoped the action of the Chamber of Commerce might lead to the speedy amelioration of the evils which at present existed. He submitted the subject to their consideration, and requested the Secretary to read the paper on the subject of the Foreign Inspectorate, which the committee had resolved should be laid before the members for approval.

After considerable discussion on the various points raised by

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this document, it was proposed by Mr. Johnson, and seconded by Mr. Still, that all the resolutions read at the meeting be printed, and copies of the same forwarded to the members to receive confirmation, and any further suggestions on the matter of which they treated which might appear advisable.

The *China Mail* describes as follows the healthiness of Hong Kong during the late summer in contrast with other ports :—

"We have had a remarkably mild summer as yet, milder than previous years, and still more improved by pleasant breezes. This is all the more striking when we consider the present condition of other parts of China in regard to temperature. At Tien-Tsin, which was so long ice-bound last winter, the thermometer is now at 112 degrees in the shade, and the mortality, as mentioned above, is from 10 to 12 per diem; at Shanghai the number of deaths has been large, and the heat excessive; at Foo-chow it is 97 in the shade; at Saigon the men, French, are dying at the rate of eight or nine per diem; while in Hong Kong the weather has been quite pleasant, and the mortality not in excess of ordinary times. It would thus appear that Hong Kong is at present the sanitarium of China."

The *Gazette* of the 27th of July publishes a document issued by the local committee appointed by Government for promoting the representation of the colony at the Great International Exhibition. It states that all articles must be forwarded through them as the central authority, and that Admiral Sir James Hope has expressed his readiness to let such things, as may be ready in time to go by long sea route, be carried free in any of H.M.'s ships proceeding to England at a suitable date. The rest the committee propose to send by overland passage.

As a rough suggestion of what may be contributed, the committee put forward the following list :—

I. Use.—1. Paper; 2. Matting; 3. Minerals, such as granite, coal, steatite, jade stone, gypsum, lapis lazuli, &c.; 4. Vegetable and insect wax. II. Food.—1. Dried fish; 2. Tobacco; 3. Native opium; 4. Tea; 5. Sugar; 6. Samshu, or Chinese wines; 7. Grain and pulse of all kinds; 8. Soy; 9. Ginger. III. Ornament.—1. Silk screens (embroidered); 2. Fans; 3. Gold work; 4. Silver work; 5. Ivory work; 16. Bamboo carved work; 7. Peach stone work; 8. Pottery and porcelain; 9. Bronzes; 10. Enamels; 11. Crystals; 12. Lacquered ware. V. Dress.—1. Silk, raw and manufactured; 2. Chinese hats of different grades or districts; 3. Mat cloaks; 4. Manufactured cotton; 5. Wools; 6. Grass cloth; 7. Crapes. V. Medicine.—1. Chinese medicines (herbal and others). VI. Musical instruments, such as gongs, &c.

The *China Mail* reports a fire which broke out in Mrs. Winniberg's millinery establishment, Queen's Road, which totally destroyed it and the godowns of Mr. Henry Duddell underneath. There was, as usual, a great scarcity of water, and much energy misapplied. Never has there been a fire in Hong Kong without a great and very unnecessary amount of confusion, where all would be directors, and yet there was no one real head; but on this occasion confusion was worse confounded. The soldiers, instead of being mustered and despatched in divisions under officers to the spot, seem to have been started off to do just as they liked; and as the two rooms facing the road were filled with wines and spirits many of the men, instead of assisting to put out the fire, betook themselves to looting, and retired up the hill-side to enjoy their drink unobserved. It was really the most disgraceful scene we ever witnessed.

Mr. William Speiden, Jun., the United States' Naval Storekeeper, has been fined £200 for unlawfully detaining a Chinese contractor, by locking him up in a cellar, and the Judge was much disposed to imprison him for the offence.

The *Hong Kong Register*, the oldest newspaper in China, is no longer in existence.

A meeting was held to consider the question of the Canton claims. It is stated that a resolution was passed, "That Mr. Bruce be requested to pay 25 per cent. of the claims out of the monies already received from the Chinese Government." No report has been given in the Hong Kong papers.

The *Daily Press* reports the following attempt to establish Confederate privateers on the coast of China.

"We certainly must say that the disruption of the United States has soon assumed those calamitous characteristics for which civil wars are so celebrated. The U.S. naval storekeeper at Shanghae was a politician named 'Judge' Cleary—we believe he earned the title from having been a magistrate in California. It seems by last advices from Shanghai, that this man, in connection with 'Colonel' Ward (the celebrated filibuster), Captain Allen (who brought the steamer *Surprise* from California), and Captain Lynch (for some years in command of the steamer *Antelope*, and lately of the *Contest*), purchased the schooner *Neva*, equipped her from the U.S. naval stores, and intend to cruise off this coast as a privateer. The steamer *Saginaw* hurried up yesterday on the intelligence being made known, and, we make small doubt, will capture her. Ward is a desperate character, and has a large sum of money which he has made in the Imperial service. He was connected with Walker, and is a sailor by profession. Lynch is a Northener. We fancy the affair will end in grief. The craft is too small, and a suitable crew can hardly be had in time. We heard that two of the *Saginaw's* officers resigned upon learning the object of her trip, but subsequently withdrew their resignations."

CANTON.

The following items are taken from the *Friend of China*:—During the late rains and floods in this province, in an adjacent district two women and two children were floated away house and all. The second rice crop of the season in this, the Shun-tukh and Sam-shui districts, is, it is feared, almost totally destroyed, and the distress consequent is likely to be very great. Already subscriptions are afoot among the wealthy for the relief of the suffering, many of whom are hawking their children for sale.

"It is a practice among the inhabitants of the villages around to bring their newly-finished dragon boats, and pull, with the usual clamour of drum and gong, up and down the face of the foreign quarter at Honam. During the past month there have been half-a-dozen such spectacles, the Honamites appearing to take the warmest interest in the motions of the rowers and drum-beaters. A new boat of this sort equipped in the usual style, had pulled down, and after a little delay off the Kum-fa-mew landing-place was there met by a violent squall to which she lay to peaceably enough. It was hardly over, however, before she ventured up, and was near the Spanish Consular chop when over she went, and the tide running down furiously. Of her crew of seventy or so, only some twenty were picked up alive. Fifty at least found a grave in the Chu-kiang. The poor fellows, nearly all in the full bloom of youth, were natives of the village of Pak-hok, the chunam and tile factories about abreast the Macao Passage fort.

"There have been some disturbances in the province of Kansuh lately between the different sections of Mahomedans there. Many of these are Mongol Tartars, and it may be that at a meeting where abstruse points of doctrine were discussed, the language of the latter was not understood. At all events, from words they came to blows, and the Mongols, once in arms, carried devastation all around. According to advices whole towns were destroyed by the ravagers."

The sale of the land intended for the use of foreigners, called the Shameen Site, is announced for the 3rd Sept., and will consist of the following :—

Lots.	Situated on.	Square Feet Each Lot.	Upset Price Each Lot.
No. 5	River front	11,400	$4,000
No. 6	"	16,200	4,200
No. 7	"	19,800	4,300
No. 8	"	10,350	4,000
No. 9	"	12,150	4,000
No. 10	"	12,645	4,000
Nos. 25 to 27	Broadway S.	12,645	3,000
Nos. 11 to 15	River front	12,645	4,000
Nos. 28 to 32	Broadway S.	12,645	3,000
Nos. 19 to 24	River front	12,645	4,000
Nos. 36 to 41	Broadway S.	12,645	3,000
No. 1	River front	34,000	6,500
No. 2	Broadway N.	12,645	4,000
Nos. 3 and 4	"	12,645	3,000
Nos. 61 to 63	Canal	12,645	3,500
Nos. 42 to 46	Broadway N.	12,645	3,000
Nos. 64 to 68	Canal	12,645	3,500
Nos. 47 to 51	Broadway N.	12,645	3,000
Nos. 69 to 73	Canal	12,645	3,500
Nos. 52 to 54	Broadway N.	12,645	3,000
Nos. 74 to 76	Canal	12,645	3,500
Nos. 55 to 60	Broadway N.	12,645	3,000
Nos. 77 to 82	Canal	12,645	3,500

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. Each lot will be put up separately at the price mentioned in the catalogue; no bidding under that amount will be accepted.

2. The highest bidder above the upset price will become the purchaser; but if any dispute arises as to the last or best bidder, the lot in dispute shall be put up again at the former bidding, or at such sum as shall be named by the auctioneer. The biddings shall be made in Mexican dollars, at the weight of 7.1.7 per tael. No person shall advance less than twenty-five dollars at each bidding.

3. The purchaser of a lot, immediately after the lot is knocked down to him, shall sign an agreement to pay the whole of the purchase money, one-fourth of which shall be payable at once as deposit, and the remaining three-fourths within six days of the sale inclusive.

4. The purchaser will have a lease on payment of the remainder of the purchase money, and possession will be given on completing the purchase, but the purchaser shall not require any other title than the lease which will be given by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton in the form which may be seen at the Consulate office on application. A refusal to accept such lease will cancel the sale.

5. If any mistake be made in the description of a lot, or there be any other error in the particulars of sale, the same shall not annul the sale, but a compensation or equivalent shall be given or taken as the case may require according to the rate per superficial foot at which the lot was

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sold. Should any objection be made to the above by the purchaser, the sale shall be cancelled and the lot re-sold.

6. Upon failure of complying with the five first above-mentioned conditions, or any of them, the deposit shall be forfeited, and Her Majesty's Consul will be at liberty, without notice, to re-sell the lot by public auction.

JAVA.

A company has been formed at Samarang to carry a railway from that place through the plain of Damak to Souracarta and Djocjocarta.

A great deal of rain has fallen over the whole of Java, and inundations have taken place in different places. In Banyumas and Pachitan, but especially in South Kediri, much damage has been done. In the last-named district, which suffered so severely from the floods in February, much destruction of life and property has again occurred. Eleven persons and 200 cattle were drowned, nine desas with 227 houses have been laid waste, and a great quantity of paddy destroyed. The sugar-cane and other crops have also been much injured.

The accounts from Banjermassing are of the same nature as those received in previous months. Expeditions are sent out in different directions and destroy the enemy's bentings or stockades, but no sooner have the troops retired than the Rebels again re-assembled in as great numbers as ever, and the same fruitless expeditions must be repeated. The troops are harassed and many valuable lives lost, especially of officers, in these affairs, which appear to lead to no useful result.

Accounts from the Batu Islands, on the west coast of Sumatra, state that earthquakes still continue to take place at the Island of Simo. The scanty population remaining after the frightful occurrences of the 9th March, had almost wholly forsaken the Island.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

There is but little news from this port, Siam, or Borneo.

The *Singapore Standard* is indignant at the news that the semi-monthly mail would be stopped "at the very moment when free ports have been opened out in newly-acquired territories," and still more indignant that the Straits transfer question should still remain unsettled, and it affirms that our House of Commons is the *locum tenens* of members "whose souls are gloomy as the spirits haunting the Hartz mountains, or weir-wolves intent only on devouring dead bodies." Our ignorance of spirits in general, and Hartz spirits in particular, together with our total unacquaintance with weir-wolves, prevents us from directly contradicting this grave assertion.

The Chinese firm of Chong San Seng Chai, and Co., has become insolvent. Their liabilities are stated at $59,000. Three others, Heng Lee, Chong Eng, and Tye Poon, failed about a month since, to meet their engagements. The former, Henghee, owes about $20,000, and a composition of 50 per cent. has been refused by the creditors. The others, Chong Eng, and Tye Poon, have submitted no statement of their affairs, and are themselves missing. They offered a fortnight since to pay in full, and are supposed to be able to do so, and it is believed that, tempted by the facility with which compromises can be effected in Singapore, they are endeavouring to defraud their creditors.

The piratical fleets designated the "Lanun" appear to have again been successful in passing through the Java Sea, making their usual victims. It is considered to be very disgraceful to the Goverments of England and Holland.

The *Standard* animadverts on an article which appeared some time since in our paper, on "the position of France in the East," and after quoting it at length, has the audacity to affirm, in reply to some remarks contained in it, that "go where you will, more unpardonably sin will be found to exist in districts of missionary labour than the poor deluded settlers ever knew before the appearance of the missionaries."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

ADAMSON—On the 14th inst., at Rushton-park, Sussex, the wife of W. R. Adamson, Esq., of a daughter.

ANNESLEY—On the 10th inst., at The Hermitage, Sandgate, Kent, the wife of Lieut. James O'Donel Annesley, 95th Regt., of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—On the 24th inst., at Hill House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, the wife of Patrick Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.

CAUNTER—At Penang, on the 7th August, at the residence of Mr. Edwards, medical practitioner, the wife of Mr. John Caunter, of a son.

DENT—On the 15th inst., at The Grove, Balham, the wife of Stanley Dent, Esq., of a son.

DE FARIA—At Macao, on the 30th June, the wife of Ensign F. L. De Faria, of a son.

DICKINSON—On the 14th inst., at Surbiton, Surrey, Mrs. George F. Dickinson, of a daughter.

HOWELL—On the 15th inst., at Sunbury, Middlesex, the wife of William G. Howell, Esq., of a daughter.

LANGLEY—On the 15th inst., at 11, Queen's-gate-terrace, the wife of Henry Langley, Esq., of a daughter.

MUIRHEAD—At Pootung, Shanghai, on the 22nd July, Mrs. David Muirhead, of a son.

PATRIDGE—On the 16th ult., at Anglesea Place, Woolwich, the wife of Captain Patridge, of Ningpo, of a daughter.

SAWTELLE—At Swatow, on the 22nd July, the wife of Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, of a daughter.

WEEKS—On the 19th inst., at Glen Lea, West-end, near Southampton, the wife of John Weeks, Esq., Commander P. and O. Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HALLIDAY—LOCH.—On the 10th inst., at Roehampton, Surrey, by the Rev. Sir. W. Dunbar, Bart., F. M. Halliday, Esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., to Anne Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Coutts Loch, Esq.

LONGLEY—DAVENPORT.—On the 17th inst., at the parish church of Yazor, Herefordshire, by the Rev. G. H. Davenport, Henry Longley, to Diana Eliza, second daughter of John Davenport, Esq., of Foxley, Herefordshire.

MURROW—DA SILVA—.On the 30th July, at the Church of the Immaculate Virgin, Hong Kong, and afterwards at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M.A., T. J. Murrow, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Daily Press*, to Bellarmina, second daughter of Luiz J. Da Silva, Esq.

PEAKE—CLARK—On the 29th August, at Maindee, Newport, Monmouthshire, by the Rev. H. Newman, Arthur Peake, Esq., P. and O. Co.'s Service, to Jessie Margaret Ann, third daughter of Captain William Clark, H.E.I.C.S.

PEARSON—FURNISS.—At Shanghai, on the 21st July, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. Hobson, Richard Pearson, of Hastings, to Frances Susannah Maria Furniss, of London.

RICHARDSON—PORTER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 6th August, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Thomas W. Richardson, son of the late Thomas Richardson, W.S., of Edinburgh, to Ellen M. Porter, daughter of the late Elijah Porter, of Brooklyn, U.S.A.

WILKIE—BOWMAN.—On the 22nd ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Weymouth, by the Rev. James Cottle, LL.D., John Wiseman Wilkie, to Caroline Constance, only daughter of John Frederick Bowman, Esq., of Tunbridge, Kent.

WILSON—CARR.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 8th August, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, George Wilson, to Mary Ann Carr.

DEATHS.

BOYD—At Hollywood-road, Hong Kong, on the 28th July, Jane Constance, a native of Dumfries, wife of James Boyd, Master of the British barque *Velocidade*.

BUCHAN—At Hong Kong, on the 9th August, Elizabeth Lucy, wife of George Buchan.

COULTERS—At the General Hospital, Hong Kong, on the 7th August, Reuben Coulters, private 44th Regiment.

CRAWFORD—At Hong Kong, on the 22nd July, Andrew Crawford, H.M.S. *Imperieuse*.

CUSHEN—At Hong Kong, on the 30th June, Thomas Cushen, Army Hospital Corps.

EDWARDS—At Hong Kong, on the 15th June, James Edwards, H.M.S. *Pearl*.

GILES—At the Seaman's Hospital, Hong Kong, on the 1st August, Newel Giles, second officer of the American ship *Huntress*.

HANCE—At Whampoa, on 23rd July, Ernest Arthur Harland, third son of Dr. H. F. Hance, H. B.M.'s Vice Consul, aged 4 years and 7 months.

HARE—On the 19th inst., William Hare, in his 61st year. For 31 years he was a faithful servant to the Travellers' Club.

LAKE—At Hong Kong, on the 11th June, John Lake, H.M.S. *Imperieuse*.

LAURENCE—At Hong Kong, on the 29th July, Joseph Laurence, gunner, Royal Artillery.

MAN—On the 22nd inst., at the house of her brother, Upper Tooting, Surrey, Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Edward Man, Esq., of Mincing-lane, aged 52.

MARTINEAU—On the 11th inst., at the house of her brother, F. Edgar Martineau, Edgbaston, Ellen Martineau, aged 31.

MOORE—On the 19th inst., at his residence, 31, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, Colonel William White Moore, late of the H.E.I.C.'s Bengal Establishment.

O'BYRNE—On the 14th inst., at 13, St. George's-terrace, Herne Bay, Robert O'Byrne, Esq., in the 73nd year of his age. R.I.P.

PICCOPE—At Hong Kong, on the 31st July, T. A. Piccope.

TAIBOT—At Hong Kong, on the 23rd July, F. Taibot, Chief Officer, Siamese barque *Sea Forth*.

TAFFS—At Hong Kong, on the 1st August, Winifred, wife of C. C. Taffs, of the Royal Engineer Department.

WHITSHED—On board his ship, H.B.M.'s gunboat *Leven*, whilst at Simonoseki, Japan, on 21st June, Lieut. Commanding James H. Whitshed, son of Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins Whitshed, of Greystones, co. Wicklow, Ireland.

WILLIAMS—At Hong Kong, on the 6th August, William Williams, A.B., H.M.S. *Pearl*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—TEA.—Hankow have continued to take place during the past fortnight to the extent of about 9,000 chests, of which 3,700 chests have been re-sold here at 29 to 33 taels for fair Oonams to second-class Oopacks. There are now about 1,500 chests of these kinds on offer, and arrivals of one or two chops continue to take place from time to time. In old teas there are no transactions to notice, and the stock of Hoo-chows and low Congous is still about 3,000 chests. Some 5,000 packages of new flowery Pekoes have arrived and are placed on the market at high rates (50 to 55 taels) for the finest. Supplies of old Pekoes appear to accumulate, and 3,000 packages are reported to be in stock. Greens.—The new Pingsueys have opened at 38 to 38½ taels for two or three favourite chops, and 35½ to 37½ taels for others of inferior quality. Settlements for the fortnight, are—Pingsueys, 8,000 half-chests, Moyunes 6,000, Hoo-chows, 2,050, and Japan teas, 4,600 half-chests, against 555 half-chests China and 2,186 half-chests Japan at the same period last season. Stock—China, 4,500 half-chests, Japan, 1,500 half-chests, and 4,000 half-chests of the former at Ningpo.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—A fair amount of business has been done during the fortnight. For Congou previous rates were maintained until the past few days, when a decline of one tael occurred. Fine Congous became scarce causing a run upon Souchongs, in which description a large business has been done at high rates. The new Oolongs are beginning to arrive in quantity, but little business appears to be doing in them, there being no vessel loading for the United States. In Flowery Pekoes and Scented Teas a moderate business has been done. The receipts since the date of last advices are estimated at 36,000 chests Congou, 3,000 chests Souchongs, 23,000 half chests Oolong, 1,000 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 4,000 boxes Scented Teas. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 21,600 chests at $11 2c. to $16 2c. for trashy to common, $19 2c. to $22 2c. for good common to flavoury, and $24 7c. to $28 7c. for good flavoury to Kaisows; Souchongs, 6,000 chests at $19 2c. to $32 7c.; Flowery Pekoe, 1,200 chests at $28 4c. to $51 7c.; Oolong, 1,800 half-chests at $19 2c. to $24 2c.; Scented Teas, 3,500 boxes at $20 7c. to $34 7c. The arrivals of Congou on the market this

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season have been 190.000 chests against 160,000 chests same period last season, and 122.000 chests the season before. The sales have been 120,000 chests, 140,000 chests and 95,000 chests respectively, and present stocks 76,000 chests against 20,000 chests and 28.000 chests.

AMOY.—Since the date of last report there has been but a moderate business done. The Congou market was opened on the 10th July, by the settlement of about 800 half-chests of superior cargo quality at $20.75 to $22.50. Subsequently about 900 half-chests of similar quality were settled at $2.50 per picul advance, but this little spurt was of only short duration. Until latterly this kind commanded some attention, at rates proportionate to those first paid, but now there is not much doing, and prices are about $1.00 to $2.00 lower. The Oolong market was opened on the 24th July, and about 1,500 half-chests of common to good common quality were settled at $17 to $18 short. A moderate business has since continued at these figures, but just at present there is, if anything, a slight easier tone prevailing. Plain Orange Pekoe: this description during the early part of the month occupied the attention of buyers somewhat, and purchases were made at $12.50 to $18.25 short, for low ordinary to fine quality. Arrivals to date: market, 7,271 half-chests; settled, 5,470 half-chests; stock, 3,715 half-chests; contract, 1,914 half-chests: total, 9,185 half-chests, against 16,709 packages last season. Congou settlements have been made of all grades, at $14 to $20 for low ordinary to preferable, to good common, and $21.75 to $25.00 for superior cargo quality. Arrivals to date are—market, 14,682 half chests; settled, 5,764 half-chests; stock, 9,619 half-chests; contract, 700: total, 15,383 half-chests, against 13,773 half-chests last season. Oolong and Ankoi: in the former description there has been a fair amount of business done since the market opened, and 4,904 half-chests have been taken at $15.00 to $21.00 for inferior to good cargo quality.

RAW SILK.—Shanghai: We have again experienced a fortnight of excessively high prices, at which a fair business has been done, amounting to 4,000 bales; prices are reported lower in the interior, and as Carolus Dollars have lately been bought at 5 to 8 per cent. cheaper than at the opening of the new silk season, the laying down cost at this port will be considerably under the rates ruling here. The quantity come down has been excessive, and has materially increased the stock, but fully confirms the fears of a scarcity of fine Silk. With a continuation of unsatisfactory news from home, large stock, and every prospect of a full supply, it is extraordinary that prices should have continued so firm; and many of the large buyers are keeping out of the market expecting a material decline. From Ningpo some 1,200 bales of Sewhings, &c., had been shipped prior to the imposition of the attempted "squeeze." This has now been removed, and further supplies are expected. From Japan about 200 bales have reached us. Quotations are:—Tsatlees, No. 1 and 2, 460 taels per picul; No 2, 430 to 440; No. 3, 400 to 420; No. 4, 375 to 390; No. 5 and common, 330 to 360. Taysaams, No. 1, 360 to 375 taels per picul; No. 2, 320 to 340; No. 3, 295 to 327; 4, 5, and common, 245 to 275; Yuenfa, 290 to 410 taels per picul; Hainings, 290 to 350 ditto; Hongchow Tsatlee, 360 to 375 ditto; Sewhings, 290 to 330 ditto; Laeyongs, 250 to 265 ditto; Throwns, 300 to 365 ditto.

CANTON.—The quotations remain as last given. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 75 piculs. The third yield is generally inferior, and the assortment on the market very poor.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia lignea, $15.40; stock, 3,000 piculs. Cassia oil, $212; stock, 100 piculs. Cassia buds, $37½ to $40; scarce and wanted. Star anniseed, $14 to $14.59; scarce. Anniseed oil, $141; stock, 100 piculs. Rhubarb, $30 to $50, nominal. About 500 piculs cassia lignea are reported at Canton.

PROVISIONS, &c.—Flour appears inclined to advance, fresh Gallego and Haxall being wanted. Beef: Stock excessive, and sales of American reported at $6 per barrel. Pork is saleable at $13 to $14 for American mess, but the stock is large. In other goods under this denomination the market is over-supplied. Coals are higher. Hong Kong English steam from the store are worth $14. For Sydney $10 is asked. The Shanghai quotations are—English steam, 13 to 13½ taels; American anthracite, 12 to 13 taels; Formosa, 6½ to 6¾ taels; Japan, 6½ to 7 taels.

MANILA.—The *Maria Rosario*, from Singapore, arrived 23rd July, and the *Rosarito* and *Glorias de Maria*, from Liverpool, on 1st August, bringing their cargoes to a very dull and overstocked market. The sales do not include any made "to arrive" by the last-named vessels; but it is unlikely that any considerable portion of their cargoes can have been placed, as dealers are doing little or nothing, and it is exceedingly difficult to induce them to take delivery of goods bought some time ago. Importers hold large stocks which it is useless to attempt to force on the market, even were they willing to accept rates, that would leave serious losses, increased by the present very unfavourable exchange; but as shipments should now materially fall off, it may be hoped that after the wet season, a more active demand at improved prices may be reported. There is little or no alteration to report in produce.

SINGAPORE.—There has been little change in our produce market. Supplies during August are never very large, and the low prices now current are a great check to production. Little produce is being shipped to England, but two vessels are loading for America on owner's account. Freights are well supported.

JAPAN.—KANAGAWA.

The market continues exceedingly dull. The demand for camlets has almost ceased, and all transactions have been confined to barter against tea and silk. Importations of camlets and grey shirtings have latterly been very large, and cause a great depression in these goods. Tea.—Settlements for the month are estimated at about 1,000 piculs, at a reduction of $3 to $4 for good and fair kinds. The stocks in Yokuhama are light, but large supplies are daily expected. Silk.—During the early part of the month our market was quiet, and little was done except in barter against imports; but on the 29th the *Fiery Cross* arrived, bringing accounts of the opening of the Shanghai market, when an active demand sprung up, and the small stock on the market was brought up at an advance of from $20 to $25 on former rates. The total export from 1st July, 1860, to 10th June, 1861, has been 1,997 bales to England; 8,754 to Shanghai; and 191 to Hong Kong.

NAGASAKI.

Business continues on a fair scale, but no cash transactions in imports have taken place, The *Cornelia L. Bevan* has arrived from Hong Kong with a cargo of sundries, chiefly on Chinese account.

HANKOW.

Trade goes on improving. Imports are more easily disposed of, but only against native produce, excluding tea, for which cash is demanded, The following are some of the bargains that have been made known:—6½ catty grey shirtings at Tls. 2.2.5, for 200 bags of fungus at Tls. 18; ditto at Tls. 2.3 against 80 bags ditto; 1,300 tubs of oil at Tls. 3.3 against half American drills, half cash; 1,000 tubs of oil at Tls. 3.3 for 6½ catty grey shirtings at Tls. 2.3; 150 pieces red chintz at Tls. 1.8 cash; 500 tubs of oil at Tls. 3.5 for 64 reed white shirtings at Tls. 2.3. One chop of tea has been bartered against manufactured goods—this is a good feature in the market. The goods are said to be 5 catty T-cloths at Tls. 1.6.0; 5¼ grey shirtings at Tls. 1.8.5 to Tls. 1.9., 6½ do. at Tls. 2.2, and American drills at Tls. 2.9.7—the tea being Tl. 1 above market rates.

TIEN-TSIN.

Trade is being resumed with much briskness, and large transactions have taken place during the fortnight. The resident shopkeepers commenced buying on the day the last mail left, and the regular traders who were there soon followed. The quotations given below are those of actual transactions. Light Grey Shirtings, 5¼ catty, are difficult to dispose of by themselves, Damasks and Brocades are not inquired for, and are only taken in small quantities. The buyers from the interior would be back in August, when a large business is anticipated in heavy cotton goods.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d.	6s. 2¼d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5	4 5¼ to 4 5½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 5¼d.	4 5¼
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	3 11	3 11½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 299 to 301 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 215½ to 217 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai 17 to 17¼ dwts. B 11 to 11½ taels per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 9 to 9¼ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75. 3c. to 75. 4c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 to 27¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	1,746,759	4,001,200	5,549,800	11,297,759	3,940
Comparative period last season	709,937	3,252,700	4,303,692	9,516,329	4,258
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	418,979	Piculs. —
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,387,900	85
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	—	Bales. 400
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	624,700	375
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 997	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,658	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 1,065,100	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	978,400	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,023,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644

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EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Challenger, from Shanghai, July 20, to London.—Tea, 659,515 lbs.; silk, 451 bales.

Per Invincible, from Foo-chow-Foo, July 23, to London.—Tea, 813,400 lbs.

Per Sir W. F. Williams, from Foo-chow-Foo, July 25, to London.—1,051,300 lbs.

Per Algernon, from Foo-chow-Foo, July 25, to Sydney.—Tea, 539,100 lbs.

Per Mischief, from Swatow, August 3, to Cork.—Sugar, 6,500 piculs.

Per West Australian, from Canton, July 27, to London.—Tea, 654,400 lbs.

Per Prince Alfred, from Canton, July 29, to London.—Tea, 915,500 lbs.

Per Seaman's Bride, from Hong Kong, August 7, for Sydney and Melbourne.—Tea, 50,000 lbs.; sugar, 7,934; prepared opium, 23,400 taels; grain, 6,622 bags; sundries, 3,276 packages.

Per Madras (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, July 28, to London and Continent.—Silk, 2,298 bales.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Martaban, July 23, to Melbourne.—Sugar, 7,600 piculs; coffee, 400; cigars, 800 mil.

Per Tropic, July 24, to Sydney.—Sugar, 11,100 piculs; coffee, 450; cigars, 20 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per City of Glasgow, Aug. 18, to Liverpool.—Sago flour, 7,354 piculs; gambier, 2,061; buffalo hides, 254; pearl sago, 205; gutta percha, 95; black pepper, 1,517; tin, 58; coffee, 69; white pepper, 11; buffalo horns, 359; wine, 1 case.

Per Pioneer, August 13, to London.—Hides, 214 piculs; tin, 112; black pepper, 1,676; white pepper, 604; rattans, 108; sticlac, 98; cubebs, 90; india-rubber, 30; coffee, 148; horns, 30; hemp, 61; tapioca, 5; gum benjamin, 5; elephant's tusks, 1; nutmegs, 7 cases; mace, 3. From SARAWAK: Antimony ore, 150 tons; aromical ore, 50 piculs; sago flour, 2,520; gutta percha, 376; india-rubber, 282; vegetable tallow, 65; Malacca canes, 157 bundles; rattans, 202.

Per Mencius, August 21, to London.—Gambier, 3,031 piculs; black pepper, 1,937; tin, 253; white pepper, 815; pearl sago, 344; sago flour, 1,039; coffee, 557; hides, 275; horns, 122; rattans, 166; gutta percha, 519; indiarubber, 37; cubebs, 36; gum benjamin, 35; sticklac, 284; gambouge, 19; gum damar, 282; tapioca, 116; nutmegs, 8 cases; mace, 7; 489 boxes transhipped.

Per Rocket, Aug. 16, to Boston.—Gambier, 1,006 piculs; pearl sago, 101; sago flour, 96; gutta percha, 223; tea, 500 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Robert and Alexander, August 8.—For London: tin, 2,176 piculs; sugar, 1,937; black pepper, 2,783; white, 144; tapioca, 507; India rubber, 662; gum benjamin, 79; buffalo hides, 226; rattans, 52; nutmegs, 181; mace, 22; cloves, 1; fish maws, 2; rum, 2,700 gallons; nutmeg oil, 18 dozen; sundries, 5 cases; green snail shells, 1,060.

Per Mary Ann, August 15.—For London: sugar, 2,544 piculs; tin, 396; black pepper, 1,532; tapioca, 877; rattans, 149; India rubber, 384; nutmegs, 30; mace, 14; essential oil, 168 bottles; mace paste, 130 lbs.; rum, 5,175 gallons.

Per East Lothian, Aug. 22, to London.—Sugar, 2,488; tin, 1,726; india-rubber, 368; rattans, 102; buffalo horns, 114; hides, 208; black pepper, 2,020; white, 174; tapioca, 466; mace, 22; nutmegs 38; tea, 3 boxes; rum, 6,309 gallons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: July 19, Assyrian, Ocean Mail; 20, Wynaud; 22, Peterborough. From Liverpool: 26, Raleigh.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London: Aug. 3, Hero; 6, Prince Alfred, Lord of the Isles, Kelso. From Liverpool: 5, Sea Snake; 7, Furzel, From Glasgow: 10, Swatow (str.) From Swansea: 7, Judge Shaw. From New York: July 28, Maury; 28, Hotspur; Aug. 2, Daylight.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Aug. 1, Rozarito; 3, Glorias de Mana. From Cadiz: 1, Louisita; 3, Cervantes. From Sydney: July 25, Berengaria.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool: Aug. 2, Antilla. From Sunderland: 16, Johan Lange; 18, Zes Geyzustus. From Glasgow: 14, British Queen. From Melbourne: 13, Overmann; 16, Bertha; 18, Herbert.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: July 18, Challenger; Aug. 2, Jubilee.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: July 22. Invincible; 25, Sir W. F. Williams. For Sydney: 25, Algernon.

From SWATOW.—For Cork: Aug. 3, Mischief.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: July 28, Primula; 27, West Australian; 28, Prince Alfred; Aug. 5, Spirit of the North. For Boston: 6, U.S.S. Dacotah. For Sydney: 7, Seaman's Bride. For San Francisco: July 27, Sardinian; Aug. 11, Lotus.

From MANILA.—For Sydney: July 24, Tropic. For Melbourne: 23, Martaban.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Aug. 13, Pioneer; 21, Mencius. For Liverpool: 18, City of Glasgow. For Boston: 16, Rocket.

From PENANG.—For London: Aug. 8, Robert and Alexander; 15, Mary Ann; 22. East Lothian.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Assyrian, Charlotte Ann, Egean, Pegasus, Polmaise, Wynaud. For New York: Leichardt, Union.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: John Norman, Napoleon III., Star of the North. For Australia: Johanne.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—For London; Hero, Sea Snake, Coleroon, Verbena, Jessie Beazley, Niphon. For Sydney: Esmeralda, Samuel Fales. For Australia: J. Stephenson, Macao. For San Francisco: Lucretia, Penguin.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Burdoesy Habana, Gertrudes, Luisita, Northern Crown. For Falmouth: Bahia. For Cadiz: Concepcion. For Sydney: Berengaria.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Palmerston. For Liverpool: Antilla. For France: Charlemagne, Jules Cezard. For New York: Samuel Appleton, J. W. Sears.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—Business is in a very depressed state, and the large amount of disengaged tonnage is more or less swelling by the daily arrivals, as there is no demand for vessels of either large or small size, and, consequently, a great many of them will have to go elsewhere seeking. Exemption Certificates are now suspended by the Custom-house, which almost deprives the natives of any chance in embarking in the coast trade which continues without any animation. As this acts greatly against foreign trade a protest has been made on behalf of the British Chamber of Commerce, the result of which is not yet known. The business by the steamers on the Yang-tsze continues brisk, but is kept very quiet. The Adriatic has been chartered to Swatow and back, 50 lay days, $3,300; Elizabeth, Chefoo, Swatow, and back, 70 days, $5,300; Armistice, Coast Japan and China, $1,600 per month. The Neva has been sold for 3,750 taels; Lebanon, for 12,000 taels; and Iskenderia for 4,000 taels.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For moderate-sized craft several charters are offered at satisfactory rates.

At AMOY.—Lower rates have been accepted owing to the large arrivals, and the demand for coast charters being so small in consequence of the duty imposed on them.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—There is very little business doing for Europe, and it is quite at a stand-still for the United States, as also for emigration purposes. Australia has been the principal port, as engagements have been made with no less than six vessels. In rice charters a fair business has been done, while for the coast it has been restricted, owing to the Custom-house having imposed both an export and import duty by suspending the Exemption Certificates. The charters reported are—Hero from Canton, and Nemesis from Foo-chow-Foo to London, both at current rates. Earl of Hardwicke, Jupiter, and John Stephenson from Foo-chow-Foo to Australia, the first at £1,500 in full, second at £4. 15s. per ton; latter on terms unknown. Seven vessels for Bankok, at 55c. to 60c. per picul.

At MANILA.—The Northern Crown is loading 1,200 tons current sugar for Liverpool at £2 per ton, and would load hemp, &c., at less than tcurrent rates. Burdeosy Habana is also loading for the same port a £3. 7s. 6d. for sugar, and £4. 5s. for hemp; and Luisita at £3. 5s. for current, £3. 10s. for unclayed, and £4. 5s. for hemp.

At SINGAPORE.—To Liverpool: £3. 10s. to £4. To New York: £5 to £5. 10s. Ready employment is found by all seeking vessels, as a good inquiry still continues for tonnage. The Antilla loads for Liverpool at above rate. Beatrice, from Padang to New York, at £5 light freight, £5. 10s. coffee. East Indian, from Samarang to Falmouth, at £3. 10s., and 10s. extra if to the Continent.

At PENANG.—There is no vessel now on the berth for London, but the Victor and Gwalior, which are shortly expected, have both been chartered back, the former at £3. 15s. to £4. 10s. The latter at £4. to £4. 10s.

CASUALTIES.

The steamer Manila left Hankow on the 13th July for Shanghai. On the 19th, when about eight miles north of Starling Island, observed some bushes sticking up above the water close to the starboard bow, when the engines were reversed which partly turned her round, and both anchors had to be let out. After having been knocking about for eight hours the quarter deck was four feet under water, lying over at an angle of thirty degrees, when all hands were ordered into the boats, who arrived at Shanghai on the 24th July, having behaved throughout the accident in a most exemplary manner. The vessel is quite a wreck.

The Dollart, arrived in Amoy on the 10th July, having on board a Russian cargo, which has been no less than twenty-three months on its way from Cronstadt to the Amoor. It has been shipped in three vessels which have all met with very heavy weather, and have either had to return to a port or lay about the sea. With the Dollart the captain died when twenty-two days from Batavia, also several of the crew, when the captain's son, who was mate, took charge of her, and managed to get her to Amoy, where all the crew had to go to the hospital and a fresh one was put on board, and she sailed again for Castries Bay on the 25th July.

The St. George, from Amoy, drifted ashore outside the Six Islands, when she signalised the steamer Cadiz, and offered her $1,000 or $1,200 to tow her off, which the steamer refused to do. The Welcome (Brit.) also bound out, seeing her position stood in, and by the loan of her hawsers succeeded in floating and anchoring her in deep water. For this the captain sent in a claim of $500, which was refused, they saying that the ship would have floated herself at high water; but tney ultimately paid $200 for saving a ship and cargo worth $60,000.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China.—August 1, Bulgersterjn; 8, Richard. To Singapore: 29, Bantam; 30, Beatrice, Palmerston, Antilla; Aug. 4, British Queen; 7, Zes Gezusters; 8, Johana Lange. To Batavia: 6, Capella; 7, D. F. Weber; 10, Svan Heel. From China to England and Continent.—5, Soberana; 6, C. S. Lemon; 7, Mutlah. From Singapore.—July 27, Tigris; 29, Canadian; Aug. 12, Lettice Catherine. From Batavia: 2, Ternate; 8, Ferdinand Brumm. From Manila: 3, Marchioness of Londonderry; 8, Nueva and Engracia. To Boston: 6, Saracen.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 25th inst. assert that in consequence of the late events in Japan, the English vessels on the China station have been ordered to Yedo.

A despatch has been received by the Maritime Prefect of Toulon, on the 22nd inst., to send forthwith 100 additional seamen to Alexandria to reinforce the French fleet in Cochin China. The steam-frigate *Ulloa* sailed from Toulon on the 21st for Alexandria, having on board several naval officers, seven missionary priests, 187 quartermasters and other non-commissioned officers, and 600 seamen, for Cochin China, with six civilians going to seek their fortune in the new colony.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Marseilles *Semaphore* writes:—

"A sad event has occurred here. Count de Sallabery, a Frenchman, who lately went on an expedition into the interior, took into his service two Europeans, an Italian and an Englishman. But one night whilst he was asleep, these two men murdered him, by stabs with a poignard, and threw the body into the sea, after which they stole his property. The murderers then went towards Ningpo, but were soon arrested by the Chinese police, at the request of the English Consul, who also acts as French Vice-Consul at Ningpo.

"About fifteen boats manned by Europeans, and containing cargoes of silk for Shanghai, were recently seized in the river by pirates, who demanded a sum of 50,000f. to release them. The Europeans refused to pay the money, but, fortunately, they abstained from any act of violence, as otherwise they would undoubtedly have been murdered. The pirates were about to go off with the vessels, but the English Commodore at Shanghai sent a gunboat, and the whole were retaken. The Rebel army of 15,000 or 16,000 men, which had for some time been blockading Chin Kiang, on the Yang-tsze, suddenly disappeared a few days back, and has gone we know not where. It appears that energetic measures are about to be taken to protect Ningpo against the Rebels. The French Admiral in command of the Shanghai station a short time back made a reconnaisance at that place, and has just gone on a new one, accompanied by the French Consul. They intend to visit the Island of Chusan, in which, during the expedition in China, stores for the troops were placed, and which the French intend to occupy permanently. This island will possess great advantages for French commerce, and the English will regret seeing it fall into the hands of the French."

The *Pays* says in its "latest news":—"The complete evacuation of China by the French troops is not so near at hand as some foreign journals allege. Letters received from Peking by the last mail state that it has been considered necessary to support the Ambassadors in that capital by forces sufficiently imposing to prevent the results of the campaign from being compromised by the ill-will of the inferior mandarins who are clandestinely opposed to the liberal tendencies of the Viceroy."

A letter had been received at Toulon from Cochin-China, dated the 31st of July last, giving very unsatisfactory accounts of the state of that country. At that date the Annamites were beginning to repeat their attacks under the influence of a proclamation from the Emperor, who had set a high price on the head of every Frenchman. Copies of this proclamation had been distributed through the country, and even attached to the trees. The French possession of My-Tho was nearly blockaded by from 4,000 to 5,000 Cochin-Chinese, who were ravaging the country, pillaging and massacring the inhabitants who would not emigrate at the approach of the French. These troops, composed of brigands of the worst description, were commanded by a mandarin of no common energy, who, being perfectly aware that his followers could not resist the French in combat, was determined to avoid a collision with them. Knowing all the passes through the marshes, he could commit his depredations with impunity. The French commander had consequently determined to attack Bien-Hoa, the base of the enemy's operations. The result is anxiously expected.

An addition is about to be made to the Exhibition now open at the Palais de l'Industrie of the productions of the French colonies—namely, a collection of articles of the kingdom of Siam which were sent to France by the Government of that country. The public and persons connected with manufactures will thus have an opportunity of examining different articles of raw material, such as silk, cotton, ivory, horn, gums, different kinds of wood, &c., which are similar to the productions of the new French colony in Cochin China.

The Siamese Ambassadors are to leave France about the 28th, and orders have been sent to Toulon to prepare the steam frigate *Asmodee*, to convey them to Alexandria.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.

Although it was only in my last letter that I had to record the close of the Session of the States General on the 3rd inst., that Parliamentary body was re-opened on the 16th inst. for the Session of 1861-62, by the King in person. In his speech from the throne His Majesty congratulated the country on its being in such a flourishing condition, informed the House that he was on the most amicable terms with all foreign Powers, but said nothing of America. With regard to the Colonies he said but few words, regretting the war that was going on in Borneo, but hoping it would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. J. A. Philipse, one of the members for South Holland, has been re-appointed President of the First Chamber of the States General for the present Session. The first act of the Second Chamber was to make up their list of three candidates for their Presidency, for presentation to the King, who, by the power vested in him by the Constitution, is entitled to make the selection. The three candidates elected by the Chamber are Mr. van Reenen (who had 36 votes), Mr. Dullert (27 votes), and Mr. van Goltstein (34 votes).

The King has selected Mr. van Reenen as President of the Second Chamber.

As it may be interesting to your readers in the East to see the present composition of the First Chamber, I subjoin herewith a correct list of the members, with the provinces where elected, and the year in which they will have to retire, according to stipulations contained in the Constitution.

1. NORTH BRABANT.
1862. N. F. C. J. Sassen.
„ E. J. P. van Meeuwen.
1865. L. J. B. van Sasse van Ysselt.
„ H. P. van den Fries.
1868. L. Rysterborgh.

2. GELDERLAND.
1862. H. W. Baron van Aylva van Palland van Waardenburg en Neerynen.
„ H. R. W. Baron van Goltstein van Oldenaller.
1865. W. A. Baron Schimmelpennick van der Oye.
1868. C. E. J. F. van Nispen van Pannerden.
„ C. H. Baron van Rhemen van Rhemenshuyzen.

3. SOUTH HOLLAND.
1862. J. A. Philipse (President).
„ A. van Ryckevorsel.
1865. D. Blankenheym.
„ O. B. Hooft van Benthuyzen
„ A. Hartefelt.
1868. A. van Weel.
„ P. Loopuyt.

4. NORTH HOLLAND.
1862. F. L. H. J. Bosch van Drakestein.
„ W. Borcel van Hogelanden.
1865. Dr. H. van Beeck-Vollenchoven.
„ J. C. van Wessum.
1868. F. van Audermeulen.
„ C. Hartsen.

5. ZEALAND.
1862. C. van der Lek de Clercq.
1868. J. Fransen van der Putte.

6. UTRECHT.
1865. J. Baron Taets van Amerougen tot Natewisch.
1868. J. Huydecoper van Maarsseveen.

7. FRIESLAND.
1862. G. R. G. van Swinderen.
1865. T. A. M. A. van Andringa de Kempenaer.
1868. F. J. J. van Eysinga.

8. OVERYSSEL.
1862. W. H. Cost Jordens.
1865. J. A. G. Baron de Vos van Steenwyk.
1868. J. D. C. Baron van Heekeren van Wassenaar-Twickel.

9. GRONINGEN.
1862. A. J. van Royen.
1868. J. J. Cremers.

10. DRENTHE.
1865. W. J. Touckens.

11. LIMBURG.
1862. L. L. G. M. de Villiers de Pite.
1865. L. F. H. Beerenbroek.
1868. F. B. H. Michiels van Kessenich.

Secretary, J. R. SINGENDONCK.
Assist. Secretary, J. K. J. de JONGE.

The *Journal de la Haye* relates, with evident marks of self-complacency, that the Emperor of the French after perusing Mr. Money's work, "Java; or, How to Manage a Colony," placed it in the hands of Marshal Pelissier and M. Chasseloup de Laubat, who reported so favourably on its contents that orders have been given to Rear-Admiral Bonnard, the new Commander-in-Chief and Governor of the French settlement in Cochin China, to repair in person to Batavia on his way out, in order to study for some time the Dutch system of colonial government in Netherlands India, with a view to introduce it into the new French colony.

Major-General C. A. de Brauw, of the East India army, Aide-de-Camp Extraordinary to the King, is nominated Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Oak, and Count D. C. van Hogendorp, Resident of Samarang, to be Commander of the same Order.

Mr. J. K. de Wit, Consul-General of the Netherlands in Japan, has received the Royal permission to accept and wear the decoration of Knight of the Second-class of the Order of

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St. Anne in diamonds, conferred on him by the Emperor of All the Russias.

First-class Lieut. Kniphorst, R.N., Commander of H.M.'s steamer *Sindoro*, fitting out for service in the Indian Archipelago, is appointed Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral May, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch naval forces in the East, who goes out by the overland route in October. Lieut. Kniphorst will, however, go out in command of the *Sindoro*, and join the Admiral after his arrival in Java.

The King has conferred the honorary rank of Major General on the Soesoehoenan of Soerakarta, His Highness Pakoe Boewono Senopati Ingalogo Ngabdoer Rachman Saidin Panotogom VIII., and to the Sultan of Djokdjokarta, His Highness Hamangkoe Boewono Senopati Ingalogo Ngabdoer Rachman Saidin Panotogomo Kalifatolah VI.

Mr. J. H. Donker Curtius, late Dutch Commissioner to Japan and Siam, has obtained the Royal permission to accept and wear the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of Christ, conferred on him by H. M. the King of Portugal.

The King has awarded a pension for life to L. N. Baron van der Goes van Dirxland, the late Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Last week Mr. H. D. Potter, formerly Resident of Tagal, received a very handsome and valuable memorial from the officials and inhabitants of his former Residency, in the shape of a massive silver tea equipage, engraved with a suitable inscription. The present was manufactured at the Royal Netherlands Manufactory of Silverware, at the head of which is Mr. J. M. van Kempen, of Voorschoten.

Despatches have been received by the Minister for the Colonies from the Governor of Curacoa, stating that on the 17th ult. the American piratical steamer *Sumter*, Capt. Semmers, appeared off that port, and fired a signal gun. The Commandant of the fort, perceiving the Secessionist flag, would not allow the privateer to enter the harbour till he had communicated with the Governor. In the mean time the *Sumter* sent a boat ashore with an officer and a party of armed men, to ask permission to enter the port for the purpose of coaling and repairing damages. The Governor gave the permission required, but not without a strong protest on the part of the United States Consul. The *Sumter* remained there a week, and then put to sea. She carried a crew of a hundred and fifty men, and was armed with four thirty-two pounders and two sixty-four pounders. She did not purchase any provisions at Curacoa, one of her officers remarking they had found such a quantity of food on board the prizes they had made as to last them for several weeks. Those of the Officers who had served in the United States Navy wore their old uniforms with the naval button. On the day the *Sumter* left, one of her crew deserted. The Governor gave them the assistance of the police to find him, but they did not succeed. It was said he found a safe asylum at the house of the United States Consul. This affair will probably lead to a diplomatic correspondence between the Netherlands Government and the Cabinet at Washington.

It will be remembered that in the last Session of the States General, the Bill for the introduction of a uniform penny postage, though carried in the Lower House, was thrown out by the First Chamber. In consequence of this, an agitation has commenced, for the purpose of pressing it more strongly than ever on the consideration of the Legislature. An address to the States General has already been got up and numerously signed by the inhabitants of Bergen-op-Zoom, and a similar one is being prepared by the Chambers of Commerce at Leyden, Utrecht, and other towns.

A letter from Harderwyk states that a detachment of colonial troops, consisting of one hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. Lammerée, of the E. I. Infantry, who is returning to duty from furlough to this country, and accompanied by the Second Lieutenants, G. S. Ruempol, S. Barthelemy, and F. Schut, and the medical officer of the third-class, T. van Gelder, marched to Rotterdam on the 14th inst., where they embarked the next day on board the *Constance*, Capt. W. Kimmerer, for Batavia. The letter further reports that another detachnent, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five men, under the command of Capt. L. Pauwels, of the E. I. Infantry, returning from leave of absence, and accompanied by the Second Lieutenants, W. Helderman, A. E. van Dugteren, P. B. Staden ten Brink, and J. van Poll, are under orders to embark at Rotterdam, on the 26th inst., on board the *Noord Brabant*, Capt. H. R. Bok, for Batavia.

Accounts from Nieuwe Deep mention the arrival at that port of the steamer *King Willem III.*, Capt. Pieseers, from Port Mahon, with seventy-one of the crew of the frigate *Evertsen*, left there in hospital suffering from a disease in the eyes. They were under the command of First Lieutenant van Rhyn, and in medical charge of Dr. Juzi, one of the surgeons of the above-named frigate, landed at Port Mahon to take care of the men. Amongst those now arrived are four hopelessly and perfectly blind.

The following ships have been chartered by the Netherlands Trading Company since my last to bring cargoes of colonial produce from the East to the undermentioned ports :—

For Amsterdam :—	*Argonaut*,	Capt.	R. M. Donema.
„	*Magdalena*	„	J. Hoog.
„	*Bato*	„	C. van der Burg.
For Rotterdam :—	*Dageraad*	„	J. R. Ulrich.
„	*Brederode*	„	L. Kruymel.

The Company advertises for tenders for the conveyance of a small iron steamer with its engines on board to Sourabaya ; to be seen at the factory at Fyenvord. Offers received up to the end of September.

H.M.'s steamers *Bromo* and *Sindoro* are under orders to sail on the 1st of October for the East India Station, whilst orders have been given to commission the steamer *De Linge* for the same destination, and she will be despatched from this country before the end of the year.

Accounts have been received here from Gibraltar that the new Governor-General of Netherlands India, Baron Sloet van de Beele, arrived at that port, on the 9th inst., by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ceylon*, and proceeded on to Alexandria.

The Hague journals state that the last accounts from the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, which, however, only come down to the 31st of July, are generally satisfactory. The populations of the districts in Borneo, which were inundated in the spring, were returning, and hopes were entertained that by their activity in cultivating the land a good harvest would be obtained. On the other hand, an expedition under the orders of Major Schnack, which was sent to capture Antassari, chief of the rebels of Banjermassing, had failed, half of the men composing it being killed or wounded. The letters suggest that, instead of petty expeditions, which only fatigue the Dutch soldiers and give courage to the enemy, energetic measures ought to be undertaken. Pirates had recommenced their depredations on the west coast of Borneo, and had even carried off some men from the island called Biliton, and the attempts made to check them had not succeeded.

COMMERCIAL.

The great event in our market since last mail is the Company's East India COFFEE sale, held at Rotterdam on the 18th inst., and which—as was anticipated from the comparatively small quantity—served to confirm the present high quotations, and in several instances even to overshoot them, as may be seen by a glance at the valuations and actual paid prices, in the subjoined table, giving the particulars of the sale. It was a pitched battle for high or low prices, but it was a very brief one, for the very first lot decided the fate of the day in favour of an advance, and purchasers seeing how the result would be, went in freely and bought to the extent of their requirements, and even above them, with an unusual display of liveliness and spirit. The whole quantity was sold.

SUGAR appears to inspire a little more confidence, and has slightly improved, though the prices are still below those of the July sale, which establishes the criterion. A good deal of business has been done in Java sugars, amongst which I may mention 1,666 krarjangs, ex *Balder*, No. 11, at 32¼ fl. ; 1,098 kr., ex *Windward*, No. 11½, at 32½ fl. ; 498 kr. ex *Proteus*, No. 15, at 36½ fl. ; and 797 kr., No. 17½, at 38 fl. At Rotterdam two several parcels changed hands at rather better rates. The brokers have established the estimated value of the sugar in the Company's approaching sale as follows :—Brown descriptions 1 fl., yellow ¾ fl., grey ½ fl., and white ¼ fl. under the prices realised at the July sale. In the Refined market there is a lively demand for ready goods at former prices ; the refiners are deeply engaged in contracts, and are with difficulty induced to make fresh ones for the moment. The only new contract I heard of was one for 400 tons, deliverable at the end of December.

RICE continues in good request for the reasons mentioned in my last, and a slight advance is perceptible in the prices paid. The 16,000 bags Necransie just arrived here, per *Solway*, were sold previous to the vessel's appearance. A lot of 1,000 bags Java table rice was sold at 11 fl., which price could not have been obtained last mail. 11,076 bags Rangoon fetched 7¼ fl. ; good clean descriptions are in greatest request. At Rotterdam 3,500 bags table rice, ex *Helvoetsluys*, were sold at 10¾ fl. ; 1,000 more per same ship, at 11 fl. ; and for the rest of the cargo higher prices are demanded.

TEA calm, with low stocks and steady prices.

SPICES.—With the exception of Amboyna Cloves, for which there is still a good demand, and for which 21¼ fl. has been paid for No. 2, there is not much to say about the finer descriptions, which are all held for higher rates than the prices of last sale, which purchasers are unwilling to give at present.

BANCA TIN shows an improvement in the quotations, and several purchases have been made. Thus successive sales exhibit successive higher prices. 1,000 blocks were sold at 70 fl., 1,500 at 70½ fl., 2,000 at 71 fl., and smaller lots fetched as much as 72 fl.

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INDIGO is firm, if not higher, and stocks of Java rapidly melting away.

In HIDES there has been a steady business doing. 5,000 Batavia and Samarang ox and buffalo, imported by the Company, and 4,900 ditto belonging to the private trade, have taken at full rates.

TOBACCO rather quiet, but not lower. The crop of 1860, from Sourabaya, is as follows:—

2,500,900 lbs. Government contract produce.
7,324,500 lbs. free labour do.

A striking proof of the expansiveness of the latter over forced labour.

The company has announced a sale on the 28th of October at Amsterdam of 2,013 chests of Chinese and Japan mixed goods, such as lacquered ware, ivory goods, bamboo work, porcelain, silk manufactures, and other fancy articles. This will be followed by another sale of similar articles belonging to the private trade, and put up to auction by the brokers, Messrs. van der Vies and Co.

RESULT OF THE NETHERLANDS TRADING COMPANY'S SALE OF EAST INDIA COFFEE, HELD AT ROTTERDAM, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851.

Standard Sample.	Quantity.	Description.	Valuation.	Sale price.
	Bags.		Cents.	Cents.
No. 1 ...	3,433	Java—light brown	48	48
„ 2 ...	5,000	„ bright yellow Preanger	46½	46½
„ 3 ...	7,773	„ finest yellow	45	45½
„ 4 ...	1,362	Menado—clean, a few damaged berries ...	45	47½
„ 5 ...	31,574	Java—good colour and clean	43	43½
„ 6 ...	4,569	„ blue, rather dull, a few white ...	44	46½
„ 7 ...	3,897	„ green Portorico sort, a few white ...	44	45
„ 8 ...	5,858	„ greyish green mixed with white ...	43	43½
„ 9 ...	6,473	„ good green W.I. sort	43½	43½
„ 10 ...	1,929	„ green streaked, and rather mixed ...	43½	44
„ 11 ...	6,526	„ greenish tinted kadoe	42½	43
„ 12 ...	2,757	„ greenish W I. sort, with white berries	42½	43
„ 13 ...	23,973	„ green, with a few white berries ...	42½	42½
„ 14 ...	31,580	„ greenish	42½	43
„ 15 ...	1,835	Padang—bright yellow	44	45½
„ 16 ...	4,034	„ yellow	43	43½
„ 17 ...	18,137	„ bright green	42	42½
„ 18 ...	82,073	Java—pale green	42½	42½
„ 19 ...	59,470	„ greenish, with pale berries... ...	42	42½
„ 20 ...	3,330	„ greyish green, rather rusty... ...	42	42½
„ 21 ...	32,526	„ green, rather rusty	41	42
„ 22 ...	15,942	„ reddish green	41	42
„ 23 ...	16,107	„ greyish green, but rather red ...	42	42
„ 24 ...	2,071	„ bright mixed, rather broken ...	40½	42½
„ 25 ...	4,540	Macassar, bright, with black berries ...	41	42½
„ 26 ...	4,470	Divers descriptions mixed	40	—
—	15,458	Damaged and triage...	—	—
Total ...	389,753			

According to official Returns received by Government, the Exports of Produce (by the private trade) from JAVA during the first six months of 1861 were as follows:—

		Holland.	Channel for orders.	Hamburg.	France.	United States.	Total.
Coffee ..	piculs	21.848	106	—	12 373	2,000	36.327
Sugar ..	„	528.591	136,329	6,094	4,004	5,716	680,734
Rice ..	„	92,080	18,378	312	2,504	—	113,274
Arrac ..	casks	3,147	180	—	—	—	3,327
Ratans ..	piculs	9,496	2,198	217	608	380	12,899
Pepper ..	„	2 018	665	—	—	—	2,683
India-rubber	„	5,799	66	236	69	—	6,170
Hides ..	pieces	52,436	5,119	4,000	—	—	61,555
Tobacco ..	piculs	47,710	—	—	—	—	47,710
Indigo ..	lbs.	190,360	—	—	—	—	190,360
Nutmegs ..	piculs	98	—	24	—	—	122
Cinnamon	„	—	2	16	—	—	18
Cubebs ..	„	—	—	27	—	—	27
Sapanwood	„	1,306	90	780	—	—	2,176
Cassia Vera	„	104	100	100	—	—	304
Gum Damar	„	1,311	302	419	100	—	2,132
Cochenille	lbs.	1,260	—	—	—	—	1,260
Gutta Percha	piculs	106	12	—	—	—	118

Exports from PADANG (by private trade) during the first six months of 1861:—

		Holland.	United States.	France.	England.	Total.
Coffee ..	piculs	51,032	15,434	6,892	—	73,358
Rice	„	58	202	—	—	260
Ratans ..	„	551	1,529	330	32	2,442
India rubber	„	232	235	90	—	557
Gutta percha	„	100	—	—	—	100
Pepper ..	„	4,012	2,159	—	—	6,171
Cassia vera	„	1,367	823	—	—	2,190
Gum damar	„	295	85	—	—	380
Hides ...	number	3,539	5,024	—	—	8,563
Sago flour	piculs	—	—	—	5,630	5,630

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Maria Adriana*, Capt. van der Held, at Brouwershaven from Batavia: Mr. J. van der Linden.

Per *Johannis Ludowyk*, Capt. van der Waal, at Brouwershaven from Batavia: Rev. J. J. Scheuer, lady, and family, with a Javanese servant.

Per *New Holland*, Capt. Tuk, at Nieuwe Deep from Batavia: Mr. M. Ullenbeck, officer in the E. I. Civil Service, lady, and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Portengen, Mr. van Genyk, Mr. van Meesten, Lieut.-Col. Brunsoeldt van Hulte, Mr. Engelke, Mr. Kamper, two children, with a Javanese servant, Mrs. van Ginnip and child, Miss Veucht.

Per *Henrietta Maria*, Capt. Tjebbes, at Nieuwe Deep from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. R. Keyzer and daughter, Mr. D. H. Huet.

Per *Maarten van Rossem*, Capt. Ryken. at Brouwershaven from Batavia: First Lieut. J. L. Begens, Mr. Voute and family, Lieut.-Col. van Hassell, Mr. Staal and family, Mr. van Heeften, jun.

Per *Lamina Elisabeth*, Capt. Gersen, at Nieuwe Deep from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. P. van Degelen and family, Mr. J. P. de Rooy.

Per *Jannetje*, Capt. Lupcke, at Helvoetsluys from Batavia: Mr. E. A. Halewyn, Mr. L. A. Blikman and family, Mr. P. Sandberg and family, Mr. Hafkemeyer, Capt. O. A. Kocken, E. J. Army, Mr. G. A. Tindal, Mr. J. J. Sterke, Mr. B. Hendriks, Mr. I. E. Scheltens, Miss Farsenaar.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Medea*, Capt. Lourena, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Kruisboom and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bousquet, Dr. Bierhaus and daughter, Miss van Vliet, Miss Harsfeldt, Miss Mascar, Miss Warnsinck, Messrs. J. van Schmidt auf Altenstadt, Hope Laudon, J. C. Berg, Jacob Sirks, G. Lamers, E. A. Engelbrecht, H. J. Tydeman, van der Schalk, D. F. Hurrelbrink, — Herderschee, J. de Blauw, W. Stortenbecker, — van Faber, S. G. Pries, B. Paillard, H. C. Eenhuyzen, A. van der Straate, L. A. Quack, C. B. Opscholdens, J. L. Sonnenberg, J. Q. de Calurvaar, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Graaf and child, three Javanese native servants, and two soldiers.

Per *Doelwyk*, Capt. Hoefman, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmer and child, Messrs. C. D. Strootman, K. Ruiter, J. Spoelstra, P. Hegerwaard, F. G. Broman, H. Margadant, J. J. Saudberg, J. Mulder, P. C. Gaal, and one Javanese servant.

Per *Minister Pahud*, Capt. Kievit, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Messrs. B. H. van Rhyn, W. Hulswet, H. T. van Syll, E. R. van Ellinkhuyzen, J. Schorl, F. H. Schultjes, T. C. L. Pooy, and F. A. M. Baron van Voorst tot Voorst.

Per *Aegidia and Pauline*, Capt. Hoogland, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Messrs. J. E. ter Beek, L. van der Upnach, A. C. Leers, J. A. Arentz, A. J. Ludwig, C. F. Koch, A. G. Debart, J. W. Markers, N. Weyna, and van de Riviere—all officers of the Dutch East India army.

Per *Zeenymph*, Capt. van Roggen, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Obdam, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse and three children, with two Javanese native servants, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kerkhoff, Mr. and Mrs. van der Wyk, Miss M. Korteweg, Messrs. W. C. Mauve, J. H. van der Meulen, L. Obdam, J. T. Obdam, J. Lugler, Lieut. A. Bosch, Lieut. G. Klinkenberg, J. C. du Cloux, G. Legel, and F. Gezell—schap of the E. I. Civil Service.

Per *Bernard Agnes*, Capt. Oudeman, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. A. Thoman, Mr. J. Bungener, Mr. C. Thoman, Miss E. Schlosser.

Per *Pauline Constantine Eleonore*, Capt. Pybes, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. D. Keyzer.

Per *Magdalena*, Capt. Kooy, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. and Mrs. J. Engelenburg and family.

Per *Anna Lena*, Capt. Zaal, from Amsterdam to Samarang: Mr. and Mrs. G. Leslie and two children, Mr. V. W. de Villeneuve, and Miss M. Scheib.

Per *Ouderkerk an der Amstel*, Capt. K. J. Swart, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Mrs. N. van Davelaar, governess, and five children, Miss Pohl, Mr. and Mrs. Hoorweg, Miss F. H. Fontein, Messrs. J. C. Bicker Top, M. C. Bylevelt, A. H. Spaan, F. de Perponcher, E. L. Elias, C. Dykerhof, F. H. d'Aulnil de Bourouill, Frey van Boolhuyzen, P. de Keth, C. Laurent, A. W. Krayenhoff, and G. W. Drayer.

BANQUET AT PERTH TO SIR J. HOPE GRANT.

The freedom of the city of Perth was lately presented to Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., and on the following day the gallant General was entertained at dinner in the County Rooms by the gentlemen of the county and city.

The Earl of Mansfield, who presided, in proposing the toast of the evening, referred to the gallant general's services for thirty-five years in the army, and to the distinctions he had gained in the campaigns of the Sutlej, the Punjab, India, and China. He also highly eulogized his character in private life.

Sir Hope Grant, in the course of his reply, said—It has been my greatest ambition to be of service to my Queen and country, and your approbation amply repays me for all the difficulties I have had to contend with. In the last China campaign, amid all the horrors and dangers of war, there was much to interest and amuse, I assure you, and I cannot help remembering the day we landed at Pehtang. The country around was a large salt marsh, and before we were enabled to set foot on shore the tide had risen and covered the whole country round for miles with water. There was a raised causeway or road, which ran from the Taku Forts to Kohtung, and General de Montauban and myself determined to make for this position. There was a large Tartar cavalry picket on this road, but they seemed struck with surprise and terror at our amphibious appearance, and at two such fine armies marching up to their knees in water, with their trousers tucked up, carrying shoes and stockings in one hand, and in the other their weapons of destruction, and they never waited for an attack. Our first day's fight was upon the 12th of August—grouse-shooting day. But we had, unhappily, other game to destroy. The Tartars were well licked; and in the house where San-ko-lin-sin, the famous Tartar general, had resided, a despatch was found written by him to the Emperor, in which he said—"English newspapers have been put into my hands, which I have had translated, and in them it is stated that the English mean to land at Pehtang, and take our forts in reverse. We know very well this is not likely to be the case. No nation would ever be so foolish as to state publicly the tactics they intended to pursue. Besides which, the country is quite impracticable, and I have troops all along the road which will soon annihilate them." So, gentlemen, you will see the candour with which this was stated, and that the way in which we tried to forewarn the Tartar general had the effect of putting him off his guard, as he could not believe in the truthfulness of our public prints. Well, gentlemen, the Taku Forts fell, and we marched up to Peking, after two sharp actions along the road. Batteries were formed by the French and ourselves to blow down the

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walls, which would have been no easy matter, as they were 50 feet high and 60 in breadth. We have read in ancient history of the walls of Babylon being so broad that a number of chariots could be driven abreast along the top of them, and on the walls of Peking I am convinced that six or eight coaches-and-four could have gone easily in the same manner. However, just five minutes before our guns were to open, one of the city gates was given up to us, which we took possession of. A day was fixed for signing the treaty, and as I had been informed by Roman Catholic missionaries—who had heard it from Chinese converts, of whom there are a great number in that city—that infernal machines and guns were to be turned against us when we got into the intricacies of the town, I sent a large force to be prepared for any little *contretemps* we might meet with. Lord Elgin accordingly started at the hour appointed, and I accompanied him. We proceeded to the hall of audience, where we were received by the Prince Kung and about 400 or 500 Mandarins, dressed in splendid robes. The terror displayed in the Prince's countenance was truly amusing. His eyes kept turning about without moving his head, first towards Lord Elgin and then towards me, and he was as pale as death. The ceremony was just commencing, when Mr. Berto, a photographer who had accompanied me to China, being anxious to obtain a good view of the signing of the treaty, placed his large apparatus within 20 yards of Prince Kung, the large lens presented at his breast and at the other Mandarins, who, like ourselves, poor fellows, are just as frightened at infernal machines as we were. They thought this was some terrible species of mortar with which we intended to blow them all into the next world, and their looks of consternation were truly amusing. The treaty was soon signed, and we were bowed out much more pleasantly than we were bowed in. You are aware, gentlemen, everything ended satisfactorily. In a few days we marched down the country, and got away just as the severe frosts commenced. The river closed up, and snow fell, and I was obliged to march the cavalry 32 miles in one day to the mouth of the river Peiho to enable them to embark. Shortly after the frost became so severe that the sea froze over 40 miles from land. Well, gentlemen, we got safely home to our native country, and I trust we shall have no more war with China. I trust, when I return from India, which I hope to do before long, that I shall not be forgotten by my old friends who have treated me so kindly and warmly this evening.

Literature.

La Chine et les Puissances Chrétiennes. Par D. Sinibaldo de Mas, Ancien Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiare de la Reine D'Espagne en Chine, &c. Paris: Hachette and Co.

This book is written in a thoroughly lively and readable style, and discusses all those topics—social, political, religious—which are connected with the intercourse between Chinamen and Europeans. M. Sinibaldo de Mas writes with the authority of a man who is perfectly conversant with his subject, and with the ability of an author who knows how to turn his observation and acquirements to the best possible account. With Anglo-Chinese literature he is evidently quite familiar. He considers Williams's "Middle Kingdom" as the best and most complete work that has hitherto been published on China, quotes Davis, Lockhart, Bowring, and Scarth, the *Friend of China* and the *China Herald*, and commits, as far as we know, in his allusion to English authors, only one very trivial mistake—viz., that of confounding Dr. Medhurst, the missionary, with his son Mr. W. H. Medhurst. On the whole, the writer thinks favourably of China and the Chinese. He hazards the assertion that they are more polite than any European nation; declares that since visiting the country he has renounced his belief that the duel was a necessary institution, as the Chinese are refined and courteous without it, and palliates the barbarous custom of compressing the feet by stating that it is not more injurious than the European habit of tight lacing, or more absurd than the crinolines in which European ladies conceal the natural beauty of their figures. Truly does he say that "une femme au naturel et une femme Européenne habillée sont les deux choses du monde qui ont le moins de ressemblance."

In the chapter entitled "Antagonisme Politique," M. Sinibaldo de Mas may be regarded as a special pleader for the Chinese, and the arguments he advances are extremely powerful, if not convincing. We perfectly agree with him in his belief that we have no right to destroy the nationality of a people under the pretext of civilising them. If civilisation were happiness, the case, he says, would be altered; but that the two are totally distinct, is, he considers, proved by the 4,000 or 5,000 cases of suicide committed every year in London and Paris. Yet he does not for a moment doubt that "foreign commerce has been and continues to be a great benefit to China," and he observes what everybody knows who is familiar with the land, that the natives themselves are fully alive to the advantages of commerce and intercourse with Europeans, and that it is only "une race étrangere usurpatrice" that has endeavoured to prevent our free access to the country.

A curious chapter in the work discusses the advantage of China being divided into three or four different kingdoms, and concludes with remarking that France, England, and all the European Powers should do everything that is practicable to produce such a result.

Writing on the Opium Trade, our author notes with some pride that not a single chest of opium has ever been introduced into China by means of Spanish vessels, yet he does not regard opium-smoking as an unmitigated evil. He says, indeed, that he has smoked it himself, without feeling ill-effects, or any of that delicious intoxication which it is described as producing. He tells us, too, that by a *ruse* he has sometimes led his companions to smoke it to excess: "Et aussitôt apres, leur ayant parlé d'affaires serieuses, ils m'ont répondu avec autant de lucidité qu'ils auraient pu le faire avant de fumer." Happy would M. de Mas be, he says, if he could prove his assertion on some member of "du comité chinophile anti-opiste de Londres," and especially on Lord Shaftesbury himself, whom he accuses of not having sufficiently studied the question, and of using intemperate language. At the same time, he exonerates our countrymen from whatever blame may attach to the originators of the traffic, since the Portuguese were the first in the field.

If we were fully to review such a work as this of M. de Mas, we should be compelled to bring forward a number of subjects which have been again and again discussed in our columns. We do not see anything that calls for special comment in his notice of the three wars between Great Britain and China, unless it be the admirably lucid style in which they are described. His account, too, of the manners and customs of the Chinese, which occupies a considerable portion of the first volume, does not materially differ from the statements of other writers. Yet M. de Mas thinks and sees for himself, and while he cites largely from English writers, he draws his own conclusions, and has always at hand a fund of lively illustrations. On the whole, while differing from the author in many of his conclusions, we are indebted to him for a very useful and entertaining work—a work which we shall be glad to place upon our shelves for frequent reference and occasional reading.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA.

We extract the following from the columns of a daily paper:—"We must congratulate the respectable portion of their community on their determination to aid the Executive in putting down the scandalous riot at the Burragong Gold Fields, in which a mob of ruffians, after brutally assaulting an inoffensive party of Chinese, proceeded to attack the police, with a view to rescue three of the ringleaders, who had been very properly locked up. From the commencement of the Chinese immigration to the Australian diggings, there has been an ill-feeling against them, founded partly upon the hatred with which vulgar-minded men regard foreigners of any kind, and partly upon the dislike to more competition in an occupation of a gambling character, that seldom rewards those engaged in it to the extent of their desires. As a rule, the Chinese have been forced to work in the least advantageous spots, but by unwearied industry and greater thrift than the European diggers, they have continued to get on, and so long as they violated no law, and did not interfere with the rights of others, they were entitled to encouragement and respect. Far from this was the treatment accorded to them on the 30th of June, when a large mob, armed with bludgeons provided for the purpose, assaulted them with the utmost ferocity, stealing and destroying their property, and maltreating them. So gross were the outrages, that Chinamen were actually scalped by their assailants in the effort to deprive them of their 'tails.' The captain of the police acted exceedingly well; but when, after the repulse of one attack, his position was threatened by 3,000 men, he judiciously retreated, to wait for reinforcements, which were on the road when the mail left. All business at the diggings was at a stand; the managers of the banks had left in fear, the rioters were in complete possession of the ground and preparing for resistance—an idea which, it is to be hoped, we shall hear they abandoned when the military arrived."

THE COLOURING OF TEA.

A Jersey paper has the following:—The recently-opened trade with Japan has afforded the opportunity of importing, for English consumption, fine green tea at a cheaper rate than from China. The Japanese, like sensible tea-drinking people, have not hitherto, even for the sake of extra profit, covered the surface of the leaf with powdered colour, as it is done by the Chinese in order to please foreign customers. Merchants in England, knowing that in Jersey we have no Board of Customs to interfere with their operations, are sending it here to be coloured; this makes the Japanese tea appear like that from China, and therefore it is more seemingly valuable in the London market. Many females are employed to change it from the natural dark olive to the artificial bluish hue, as seen when sold in the shops: the change is effected nearly in the same manner as confectioners colour the surface of sugar-plums for children. There can be no objection to the employment to the employment of our poor, as the consumer in England has ultimately to defray the cost; but notwithstanding this it is absurd to incur an expense to make tea unwholesome for the sake of having the leaf more inviting to the eye, as the powdered mineral is of course washed off, and drunk when the infusion is taken at the tea-table. The Japanese fashion of using it in its original purity is decidedly the best, as an infusion made from the unsophisticated leaves must be most inviting.

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Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

THE immorality of the opium trade with China is almost universally admitted; its impolicy in a commercial point of view, though not so obvious, can, we think, be proved. Looking at the subject from the loftiest of all stand-points, we should be justified in asserting that a vicious traffic must in the long run be as detrimental to the trader as to the purchaser. So much at least we know from our belief in the moral government of the universe, since this is GOD'S world and not the Devil's. But on such a matter as this a mere abstract belief will be immensely strengthened by facts; and those who, for the sake of humanity, would be glad to witness the annihilation of this trade will be gratified in knowing that it contains in it the elements of its own destruction. We do not quite agree with Colonel SYKES in his broad assertion that, "whatever the pre-"text for our wars with China, they really originated in the "opium complications and our smuggling transactions," for our extraordinary ignorance twenty years ago of Chinese customs and institutions, combined with our imperfect knowledge of the language, tended in great measure to produce a rupture at that time. The opium trade, indeed, grew with the rapidity of fungi after the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly in 1834, but, though it tended to hasten a rupture between our country and China, it was not the sole cause of it. Still we have the hideous fact that the strenuous exertions of the Chinese Government to prevent the illicit opium traffic were opposed by the equally strenuous labours of English merchants and others to introduce the poison into the country. How fatally the latter have succeeded we know from the 70,000 chests of opium which are annually imported into China, and from the revenue derived from it last year, which amounted to upwards of six millions sterling.

There can be no doubt whatever that in proportion to the success of the traffic in opium will be the detriment to legitimate branches of trade. It is not merely that immense sums are spent by the Chinese in this pernicious drug, but that the purchase and use of it tend to destroy the sale of our British manufactures. Opium smoking is the worst species of intoxication. It is an expensive luxury, and at the same time disables a man from work, and any one who has visited the opium shops in China knows well the utter degradation into which the opium smoker inevitably falls. Does your Compradore appear stupid and dull, you at once know the cause, and tax him with indulging in the fatal drug, notwithstanding you are daily selling it. Truly has it been said that the confirmed opium smoker "is the most forlorn creature that treads the earth." "What we "are doing," says an able writer on the subject, "is just this; "we are drugging to the death the man whom we are hoping "to see enter our shop daily, purse in hand!" and a Chinese officer at Shanghai on being asked how trade might best be promoted, instantly answered:—"Cease sending us millions' worth "of opium, and then our people will have more money to pur-"chase your manufactures." He might have added that not only would more money be then available for the purposes of trade, but that the power to conduct business would not be destroyed; for as KOO KINGSHAN said, five-and-twenty years ago, "Merchants who smoke fail to keep their appointments, and "all their concerns fall behind-hand. For the wasting of time "and the destruction of business, the pipe is unrivalled."

Now, if the export of this drug from India and its sale in China continues to increase in the proportion which it has done of late years, it is clear almost to a demonstration that British goods will lack purchasers, and that British trade in its honourable and legitimate branches will be considerably curtailed. Such a result, however, we will not anticipate. As India has now passed over to the British Crown, our Government will be responsible for the extent to which the poppy shall be grown, and it rests with the Government to say how far, by the growth and sale of the plant, the commercial interests of this country and the moral interests of China shall be injured. Happily the expense of cultivating the poppy has considerably increased, and promises to increase yet more, and there are many reasons for believing that ere long the cultivation of the plant, except for medicinal purposes, will be a losing speculation. That the opium traffic will be ultimately placed by public opinion among the obsolete branches of trade we have not the slightest doubt.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA ACROSS BURMAH.

WE copy the following article on the above important subject from the *Calcutta Englishman*:—

"Dr. C. Williams took his departure from Rangoon in the steamer of the 2nd of August, *en route* to Amerpoora, where he goes on a political mission to the Burmese Court. There he will be in communication with Colonel Phayre, the Commissioner of Pegu, and will negotiate with the King for permission to undertake the expedition through Northern Burmah and the Himalaya passes into the Chinese province of Yunnan.

"Dr. Williams is an assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's 68th Regiment, stationed at Rangoon; and since his residence in Pegu, has devoted much of his time to the study of the Burmese language, in which he is proficient, being also possessed of attainments which qualify him to accomplish efficiently the enterprise upon which he is bent, should the permission of the Burmese authorities be fortunately obtained.

"One great geographical problem which will be solved in carrying out the proposed expedition will be the decision of a point now involved in total uncertainty and obscurity, namely, into what stream the great Sampoo River, which flows from east to west in Central Asia, debouches its waters. In most of our maps it is arbitrarily marked as taking a southerly turn, and pouring its flood into the great volume of the Burhampooter, and so reaching the ocean; whereas some assert that it takes no such bend, but still continuing its eastern course, unites with the Irrawaddy, and so gains the sea. There is not the slightest proof of either position; but we believe the more valid assumption is that our charts are erroneous, and that the latter course is the true one.

"A communication, not very lucid and intelligible it is true, has been received here from a French missionary vicar, now, and for many years past, residing in Thibet, who asserts that the Sampoo forms no connection whatever with the Burhampooter, but continues its easterly course to join the Irrawaddy, as above described, and so reaches the ocean; and this interesting question will be one of the first cleared up by Dr. Williams's expedition. The difficulties of the new route from Burmah into the Chinese province of Yunnan cannot be great, as there is a considerable and regular trade carried on through it between the two countries; and it is with the view to carry a line of British commerce over the same ground into Southern China that the present political mission to the Court of Ava has been undertaken, preliminary, it is to be hoped, to the British officer continuing his journey into the Celestial Empire, with the sanction of that Court.

"The present King of Burmah is not without some sentiments of enlightened policy, and it is believed would freely consent to the passage of British merchandise through his dominions, were it not for his natural dread of political and military difficulties hereafter arising, which might make him regret, as so many other Asiatic potentates have done, the establishment of too free communications with us, who are believed by our neighbours in the East to carry—first, bales, packages, and casks, to be almost invariably followed by swords and other aggressive weapons."

An "expedition *through Northern Burmah* and *the Himalaya passes* into the Chinese province of Yunnan" for trade with "*Southern*" China, is an absurdity, not only as regards a commercial route between India and Western China, but also as regards the known geography of that very mountainous part of Asia situated west, north, and east of the northern portion of Burmah. And this we will fully show by a brief description of it in a future number.

So, also, what the *Englishman* says on the subject of such an expedition's determining whether the great Thibetan river north of the Himalaya range, named variously the Aru, Yaru, Yárutsanpo, or Sanpu, becomes the Bramapootra south of that range, *or* the Irawaddy of Burmah, is, in our opinion, a very idle inquiry; the question having been long since most satisfactorily solved, notwithstanding the hostility of the wild mountain tribes on that part of our frontier to our exploring

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the Brahmapootra upwards from its extreme north-*east* point north-*westward* to the Aru or Sanpu.

The body of water of the last-named river, at a point of it, full a degree west and north of Bhamo on the Upper Irrawaddy, is known to surpass by far the volume of the Irrawaddy at that town. So the body of the Brahmapootra in Upper Assam very far surpasses what its mountain tributaries from the east, including the Lohit, Dehong, and other streams, carry into it. Additional to which, we have the fact that the Upper Irrawaddy *has been* traced to its sources in the snowy mountain ranges which form the lofty water-shed between them, the Thibetan and Chinese river Lou-Kiang or Nan-tien Ho—called in Burmah the "Salveen,"—and the eastern tributaries beforenamed of the Bramapootra.

We will only here add our opinion that the King of BURMAH, whose great desire to be honoured with a visit from an Envoy direct from our QUEEN and this country is well known, will not feel very flattered at having deputed to him an Assistant Surgeon of a British regiment quartered in the principal port of His MAJESTY'S ancient kingdom. However learned and scientific Dr. WILLIAMS may be, how great soever his attainments, his Eastern experience, and knowledge of the Burman language and customs, he will be viewed at the new capital of Mandelay as a subordinate in a profession which is not held in the highest rank at the Burman or any Asiatic Court. And, beyond doubt, the KING, his Court, ministers, and people, will not fail to compare, with wounded feelings, the sending of such an Envoy to him by the Government of Calcutta, with the Envoys sent, in late years, direct from our QUEEN to the inferior Court of Siam, and to the Courts of China, Japan, and Persia, neither of which, though larger in extent and more populous than we have left Burmah, is more independent as a Sovereign Power, or more worthy of the direct friendly recognition of our QUEEN.

THE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The Berlin *National-Zeitung* publishes the following letter from an officer belonging to the Prussian Expedition to China and Japan. The allusion to the English Ambassador is, however, quite erroneous :—

"Tien-tsin, June 25, 1861.

"After remaining for five weeks in the harbour of Tche-foo, the squadron arrived the day before yesterday at the mouth of the Peiho, probably to take leave of the north of China in a fortnight and proceed south. There is but little chance of our concluding a treaty with the Imperial Government. They are willing enough to negotiate a commercial treaty, but refuse point-blank the important concession of allowing a Prussian ambassador to reside at Peking with jurisdiction; but as England, France, and Russia have obtained this right, of course Prussia cannot be satisfied with less. It is generally understood here that we are indebted for this refusal to the French, whose influence since the war has vastly increased, and thrown that of England into the shade. Mr. Bruce is not considered to be an able diplomatist, and calumny asserts that his wife is the chief politician, and that she is swayed by French influence in the person of M. Bourtoulon.

"Count Eulenburg is gone up to Peking to-day in order to have an interview with Prince Kung and see what can be done. He hopes to obtain a decisive answer in a fortnight, when we shall proceed to Hong Kong, the Count going in the *Arcona*. It is, however, a great question whether it would not be advisable to open negotiations with the rebels, who are *de facto* in possession of a great part of China, and on the point of marching to Peking, after the fall of which they will be the real masters of the whole empire. The Maud-shu dynasty has overlived itself, and it cannot last long before they lose even the appearance of power.

"We yesterday paid a visit to the celebrated Taku forts, which cost the English and French so much trouble to take. There were originally four, but now only two are in existence, the others having been blown up. That one, situated on the right bank of the Peiho, is occupied by the British, whilst that on the left bank is garrisoned by the French. They are both built entirely of earthwork, and their construction reminds one of the entrenched camp at Woosung. If the English had given themselves the trouble to land out of range of the guns and attack the forts in the rear, instead of wading through the knee-deep mud with an unnecessary display of bravery, and trying to take the forts by storm, they would have been saved their painful defeat two years ago, and need not have uselessly sacrificed the lives of 600 gallant men.

"A short time since an English gunboat was lost as a supplementary consequence of the war, and to the secret joy of the Chinese. Last year the latter had sunk ship-traps in the mouth of the river, to prevent the entrance of the enemy's gunboats. These traps are constructed on the same principle as those used in our own attacks and defence of fortified places, presenting the form of a spherical star covered with iron spikes, some of which must necessarily be turned upwards, in whatever direction the instrument may be thrown or sunk. Several of these dangerous machines —some of them weighing as much as eleven tons—were found by the allies in the bed of the river and taken out, and the channel was supposed to be quite clear of them, when the above-mentioned unfortunate gunboat ran right on to one, which pierced her bows to such an extent that she was hopelessly lost and had to be abandoned.

"The English and French troops live in earth huts; the former without any attempt at comfort, as if they considered it only as a temporary occupation, and therefore not worth the trouble, though they have been quartered there now for more than a year. On the other hand, the French have domesticated themselves in a very ingenious and comfortable manner, evidently with a view to a prolonged residence there, as they have now settled themselves at Tche-foo. At the latter place they have been making large purchases of mules, and the frigate *Andromaque* lately went to Cochin China with two hundred of these useful animals and a detachment of soldiers as a reinforcement."

Spirit of the Press.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN CHINA.

The late Lord Herbert, on moving the thanks of Parliament to the army for its conduct during the last war with China, was enabled to make the proud and unprecedented statement that the health of the troops throughout that arduous campaign had been as good as if they had been employed at home. We need not say how this most satisfactory announcement was received by a cheering House. It was, indeed, felt by the nation that we had half redeemed the disgrace of the dreadful scenes of our first occupation of Chusan, during the Chinese war of 1840-1-2, where we rehearsed on a minor scale all that we afterwards performed in the great theatre of the Crimea. It seemed that it had at length been demonstrated to the military authorities what attention to the simple laws of nature could effect, and that an army could be maintained in a high state of health and efficiency even in a climate by no means favourable to European life. Such opposite results, among the same people and in the same country, are not to be explained away by any theory as to difference of season, or of intensity in the morbific influence of climate during the two campaigns. We have a simple and more obvious mode of accounting for the terrible mortality of the troops in the one case, and their comparative exemption from sickness in the other. In the first Chinese war, the principal medical officer was powerless, and just as likely as not to be snubbed and insulted if he ventured to tender advice to his military superiors, with reference to the selection of encampments, or to any matter connected with the health of the army. In the late war, however, there was a sanitary medical officer attached to the Quarter-master-General's office, and the principal medical officer had the right to communicate with the Secretary for War, through the Director-General of the Medical Department, on all subjects relating to the health of the force. The knowledge that this important appeal would be resorted to, if occasion required, averted anything like interference or interruption from the operations of the sanitary officer. His suggestions were promptly adopted and carried into execution by the military authorities; and, as the world knows, all went well. The new medical organisation of the army was, in fact, upon its trial during the recent Chinese campaign, and the manner in which it passed through that ordeal more than realised the most sanguine anticipations of those by whom it was devised. But it appears that this admirable system, which procured for our soldiers comfort, and secured an unparalleled average of health, even under unfavourable circumstances of exposure, contains an element distasteful in the highest degree to the military authorities. An outcry was raised in a high quarter that the "doctors" had, through the Warrant of 1858, become too powerful and independent; and it is said that an attempt was actually made to abolish this wholesome appeal against military prejudice to the War-office, upon the absurd and long exploded ground that it was subversive of discipline. However unlikely such an attempt was to succeed, we cannot forget that, within the last few months, the Royal Medical Warrant of 1858 has been infringed, so as to degrade the surgeon from the rank it assigned him. When this unfortunate measure was announced in April last, we took occasion to urge that it not merely inflicted an injury upon the officers whom it more immediately affected, but that it had a much more extended and more serious import. We contended that, amongst those who had joined the medical ranks on the faith of the Warrant of 1858, there would be discontent and disappointment, with a want of confidence in the stability of Royal Warrants; and that at the medical schools young men of high attainments, the class to whom it is desirable to entrust the care of our soldiers, whether in peace or war, would hesitate to enter a service in which inducements held out by an Order in Council can be so abruptly, and without apparent reason, withdrawn. Our anticipations in both respects have already been too truly verified. But it is not yet too late to repair the mischief already effected, and it is understood that the authorities at the War-Office are by no means indisposed to grant the army surgeons that rank of which they, without even the semblance of reason, have been deprived. It is, however, said that this proposition has been most strenuously resisted by the Horse Guards. Be that as it may, we feel assured that a heavy responsibility will rest with those who obstruct any reasonable means to maintain the medical department in the high state of efficiency which it displayed in the recent Chinese campaign. There is fortunately in this country a power—that of public opinion—against which, as historical precedents have shown, when great national interests are at stake, the influence of rank, however exalted, must in the long run cease to prevail. The public must take their choice. With Horse Guards' medical administration it will be Chusan and the Crimea over again. Under the improved system we shall have an efficient medical department and a healthy army in quarters and the field. There can be no doubt as to which side public opinion will incline, and it is not likely to fail in the end.—*Daily News.*

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THE COMING TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

Those who are in the habit of thinking that their own countrymen, when brought into contact with half-civilised races, must always be in the wrong will, no doubt, have their own explanation of the event which has just taken place in Japan. The British Legation has been attacked by a band of natives, who attempted to murder all its inmates. Two gentlemen, Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Morison, were wounded, the rest happily escaping unhurt. We have as yet no details of the affair, but that it was most serious in its character may be judged from the fact that the European community were in a state of great uneasiness, in spite of the affected anxiety of the Japanese Government for their safety. It may be that in a few weeks we shall hear of further troubles,—perhaps some outrage on one of our countrymen, perhaps a breaking off of diplomatic and friendly relations with the Japanese State, perhaps of hostilities such as followed the last dispute with the Chinese at Canton. This country may possibly be again called upon to choose between a relinquishment of all that has been gained by years of enterprise and a resort to strong measures. A war in which no glory can be gained, and in which we seem to be scourging a crowd of feeble barbarians who can make no real resistance, is a contest from which a great country must instinctively shrink. That the Japanese Government will spare us the necessity of such an appeal to force as Yeh provoked is much to be hoped. According to the accounts given by travellers, it is strong enough to protect foreigners within its borders, and its anxiety for the Europeans at Kanagawa can soon be dispelled by its own exertions. A few days will suffice to give the British Legation all the security that can be desired, and we make no doubt that the assassins can be seized and brought to justice by the regular action of the Japanese police. No rebels check the authority of the Sovereign, and no fanatical soldiery, so far as we know, render the protection of foreigners difficult or dangerous to the Throne. Although the attempt of the 5th of July may have been the work of a band of assassins, yet we have a right to hold the Government responsible for the safety of our countrymen, since it is plainly in its power to keep from harm the little band of foreigners within its dominions. It is quite possible, however, that a good deal of trouble may be in store for us in those regions. The Japanese have been described as peaceable and friendly, polite and clever, and yet almost Arcadian in their simplicity and their want of knowledge of good and evil. It is, of course, not safe to trust the descriptions of travellers who merely tell us what they see in streets and palace courts, who judge of human nature by the guise it puts on at official receptions, and who feel the charm which the engaging curiosity of half-civilised men and women always has for the European. No accurate knowledge of the Japanese character as yet prevails in England; all that we have learnt is that the people are a sort of more refined Chinese, gifted with qualities which have worked out a singular and noteworthy civilisation, and that they have not been strongly opposed to admitting us to political and commercial intercourse. The long exclusion which was maintained seems to have been the effect of timidity rather than bigotry and savageness; the excesses of the Portuguese in early times made it a traditional policy of the State, and it was, perhaps, necessary to save the people from falling under the yoke of some ambitious European Sovereign or some unscrupulous adventurers. On the whole, there is much to prepossess us in favour of the Japanese, and it would cause pain and indignation in England if any of our countrymen were by their own faults to bring us into collision with a race which, at any rate, has always lived within its own four seas, and harmed neither ourselves nor any of our neighbours. But still it is quite possible that this secluded and simple people may be subject to an excess of fanaticism dangerous to the European residents, and not to be disregarded by their respective Governments. The very timidity which has so long excluded all but a single nation may incite the people, and even the authorities, to nefarious acts in the hope of driving the diplomatic and commercial residents out of the country. The first entrance of the British into Japan took place immediately after satisfaction had been obtained for the insults offered by Yeh and his myrmidons. The Japanese Government—partly, we may suppose, from admiration and a desire to be the friends of so powerful a people, but partly, doubtless, from lack of resolution to resist the approaches of an ambassador who had a large fleet and army within a few hundred miles—has made concessions of which it possibly now repents. The traditional policy of many generations is departed from, and the whole of Europe is admitted to privileges far more extensive than any accorded to the Dutch in times past. For a time the novelty of the thing appears to have pleased the people, and the presence of the British and French representatives was seen with no ill will by any class. But of late there is some reason to suppose that Japan has repented of its liberality. Not only England and France, but the United States and the minor kingdoms of Europe have been showing their flags in Japanese waters, and their citizens have been asserting their new rights on Japanese soil. Japan finds that it is being drawn rapidly into the vortex of the world's intercourse. Ships come and go from all parts of the world, the language of all European nations is heard in the streets, and the claims of all must soon be respected by the authorities. Japanese subjects will soon be]wandering over the world like Chinese, and coming back with new beliefs and hitherto unheard-of knowledge to unsettle the minds of the pilgrims to Fusi-Jama. The consequence is that in some quarters there is an evident desire to get rid of us. As in most other countries, there is a reactionary party, which makes itself felt, although the Government may disown, and even condemn it. In Japan there is a class of feudal chiefs who have seen with displeasure the advance of foreign enterprise. "Japan for the Japanese" is the maxim of these Conservatives, and, if there be any truth in the rumours which float about the foreign residencies, the dangers which threaten Europeans arise chiefly from them. The American who was murdered some time since is suspected to have fallen a victim to the retainers of some powerful man, and the attack on the British Legation may also have been prompted by an equally high-placed personage. The Government pretends to be unable to check these too powerful subjects; but such a plea must not be admitted for a moment, and should it really prove that the crimes which have thrown the European community into confusion are the work, not of common robbers, but of ruffians who act with the connivance of persons having influence in the country then the action of our own Government must be summary and firm. We do not, however, anticipate that it will be necessary to have recourse to violence in maintaining our position in Japan. The Emperor may possibly, with the weak duplicity of a barbarian, affect ignorance of what has taken place, or want of power to prevent it; or he may make a display of vigilance without meaning that it shall produce any effect, either in the way of prevention or detection. All this is on the supposition—which of course wants proof—that the Government is indifferent to the safety of the European residents and desires to rescind the treaties with England and France. But, putting it at the worst—namely, that the Japanese Government is really playing us false, and conniving at the crimes of a band of bravoes,—we think that it requires only a display of vigour on the part of our officers in those parts to bring the Emperor to reason and his assassinating subjects to punishment. It is certainly an untoward event that the difficulties in China should be thickening just at this conjecture, and that the rebels should be approaching the most prosperous port in the empire with an army of 100,000 men. Such a state of things is not only dangerous to our interests in the Celestial Empire itself, but it makes the Japanese disturbances more alarming, inasmuch as it may tend to detain the naval forces of the European powers in Chinese waters when their presence might be necessary in Japan. But a sufficient force will, no doubt, be spared to make the Government of that country aware that the lives of Englishmen are not to be taken with impunity. Prompt and decided action is, after all, the safest for us, and the most merciful to the Japanese themselves. Such a demonstration as will force the Government to carry out faithfully the terms of its treaties will be far better than complaints and remonstrances, which will be looked upon only as signs of weakness.—*The Times.*

MR. ATKINSON AND HIS REVIEWERS.

The *Critic*, of Sept. 21st, transfers to its columns the greater portion of our recent criticism on Mr. Atkinson's volume on "The Amoor," and introduces it with the following remarks:—"This is the age of disenchantment. Scarcely a week passes without some one or other being proved to be something other than they would have folks believe. One day we have a paragraph to prove Lord Cardigan no hero, and the next day a letter to show that the Chorley aërolite is a myth. No African traveller escapes the imputation of being an impostor. A stay-at-home naturalist treats M. Du Chaillu as an impostor, and in the same breath denounces Dr. Livingstone as a humbug. If we are to believe some people, Captain Bruton never went to Mecca; and more than one German reviewer has laboured to prove that Dr. Bartle never went to Timbuctoo, who, in his turn, turns round upon the explorer of the gorilla country, and criticises the geography of a part which he certainly never visited. From an article written in the *London and China Telegraph* it now appears that there is some reason to suppose that the late Mr. Atkinson's work on 'The Amoor' is open to more adverse criticism than it has hitherto been exposed to. We give the charge as it stands, and in awaiting the results of public investigation can only observe that there is a strong *primâ facie* case of plagiarism and of *suppressio veri.*"

GORILLAS IN BORNEO.

The *Straits Times* draws attention to the great similarity of the animals as well as in climate and scenery between the gorilla country described by M. Du Chaillu and the Eastern Archipelago which lies in the same latitude. The ants, wasps, and sandfly correspond. All the statements of the natives of Sumatra and Borneo agree in the fact that there is an animal, not the ourang-outang, thus described by a recent traveller:—"Had another palaver with the *hulu* men about the Mawas, and they gave me almost word for word the same story as the Pakan Baru people. All insist that it is not an ourang-outang—that is, not a monkey, but a man covered with black hair, standing as high as a man, with the toes turned inwards, and the bone of the forearm bare and sharp—with this it can cut down trees, and a single blow is sufficient to kill a man. They were first seen by the sea Malays, some ten years ago, when the high price of gutta percha induced whole villages to turn out into the jungle for the purpose of gathering it, and in the deepest and densest covers of the interior they found the Mawas."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—IN RE H. C. SIRR, LATE OF HONG KONG.

The insolvent, a barrister, applied to be discharged. Mr. Sargood opposed for Mrs. Penelope Mary Goddard Mason (late Sirr), who had obtained a decree of dissolution of her marriage with the insolvent, upon the ground of his adultery.—Mr. Griffiths supported.—Mr. Sargood objected to the jurisdiction of this Court, and submitted that the copy of causes showing the nature of the warrant upon which the insolvent was detained did not prove that the Court had power to grant a discharge. The copy of causes set out an order of Sir C. Cresswell, and attaching the insolvent for contempt, and ordering him to be brought before him to answer such matters as might then be alleged against him.—For the insolvent it was contended that he was really in custody for non-payment of £195 costs, and from that detainer this Court had power to discharge.—The learned Commissioner said he had no power to discharge for any contempt but that which related solely to non-payment of costs. He must have more precise information as to the nature of the detainer before he could deal with the case.—The case was then adjourned for further evidence.

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD ELGIN.

A meeting for considering the propriety of presenting a testimonial to Lord Elgin was held in the Dunfermline Town House recently. After some conversation it was agreed that his lordship should be requested to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Town Hall, and an influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. The meeting consisted principally of county gentlemen and tenant farmers. About £150 was subscribed in the hall.

THE Bishop of Victoria will leave for Hong Kong by the steamer which sails from Southampton on the 4th October.

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THE NEW HEAD MASTER OF THE CENTRAL SCHOOL, HONG KONG.

Mr. Frederick Stewart, M.A., of the University of Aberdeen, has been selected from the list of candidates for appointment to the Headmastership of the Central School at Hong Kong, lately advertised in *The Times*. Mr. Stewart was a distinguished student at the University, and has had considerable experience in scholastic duties. It is understood that he embarks for Hong Kong in the P. and O. Company's steamer of December 20th by the overland route.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER "UNDINE."

We noticed in our last the launch of the screw steamer *Undine*, and we have now to record her trial trip, which took place on the Clyde on the 18th inst. The visitors invited to proceed on the trip embarked at Greenock, and a band of music was provided for their amusement. The vessel first proceeded to Gareloch Head, and, with 58 to 60 revolutions, attained a speed of 13 knots. As the engines are constructed for working at 70 revolutions, an increase of speed to the extent of two knots may be fairly expected. The visitors as usual were entertained with an excellent *dejeuner*, at which the usual complimentary toasts for her success, &c., were given. The *Undine*, under the command of Captain Bell, late of the steamer *Scotia*, with Capt. Milton as chief officer, will proceed to Hong Kong about the 1st proximo, calling at Singapore, and will convey the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Harsant, Mrs. Lewes, child and servant; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, four children, governess and servant; Capt. Wood, Mr. John Morphew, Miss Cruikshank, Mr Simpson, Master Garrett.

TRIAL TRIPS OF THE "ISLAND QUEEN."

We are now able to furnish the following particulars of the performances of the paddle-wheel steamer, *Island Queen*, built by Messrs. Laird and Sons, Birkenhead, for Captain Macfarlane and others. As already stated, the vessel is 400 tons and 110 nominal horse power, her engines being fitted with surface condensers. She made her first trial trip to Douglas, Isle of Man, thence to Holyhead, and from there to Liverpool, her average speed being 10 knots, and the consumption of coal equal to 10 tons in 24 hours. During this trial the weather was bad, with strong winds and heavy sea. The next trial was to ascertain her efficiency as a tug-boat, and subsequently she towed out to sea, from the Mersey, a new vessel belonging to Mr. Edward Bates, called the *Edward Percy*. The *Edward Percy* is about 900 tons measurement, and was drawing fully 18 feet. She towed this vessel easily at the rate of eight knots per hour, which is considered a first-rate result, looking at the nominal power of the steamer and the size of the vessel towed. The consumption of coal during the time she was towing was at the rate of 12 tons in 24 hours. The surface condensers worked beautifully, the vacuum being steady at 28. Two other trials were made, each of four hours' duration. In one case she made a speed of eight to nine knots, with a consumption equal to six tons in 24 hours; going 10 to 11 knots, the consumption was equal to 10¼ tons. The improved class of engines with surface condensers has proved satisfactory, and its advantages will be more apparent when contrasted with engines on the common plan, especially for long voyages, the boilers being kept perfectly clean and free from the incrustation usual when ordinary condensers are used. The *Island Queen* left Liverpool on the 22nd inst. for Hong Kong.

Naval and Military.

The screw steamship *Niger*, 13, Captain Peter Cracroft, was paid off in Woolwich Dockyard. Before quitting the ship all hands assembled below, by pre-arrangement, and, having invited the boatswain to join them, presented him with an elegant gold chain and boatswain's call, purchased by a subscription among themselves, amounting to about £15. On the bridge of the "call," or whistle, was engraved—"Presented to Mr. Coles, boatswain of H.M.S. *Niger*, by the ship's company." On Monday last a large amount of prize-money and pilotage, due from China, was paid to the crew, several of the seamen receiving upwards of £200 each. By reason of the high character of the ship Commodore Sir F. Nicolson granted the continuous service men an extension of the usual leave until the 14th of November, when they will report themselves to the flagship as returned for duty.

The *Orestes* steamvessel, now at Sheerness, having received her crew, will proceed to the Pacific station. The *Swallow*, in the same dockyard, is ordered to be fitted out immediately for service on the coast of Japan and Corea.

Directions have been received at Chatham for fifteen of the large 100-pounder Armstrong guns to be immediately mounted on the centre and No. 1 bastions, at the entrance to the Medway, in lieu of the smooth-bored guns of lighter calibre with which those defences are at present armed. The Armstrong guns to be mounted on the centre bastion will command the Channel approaches to the Thames and Medway as far as the light placed at the Great Nore, a distance of rather more than three miles. The 100-pounders ordered to be mounted on No. 1 bastion will flank the fire of those in the centre bastion, and sweep the face of the fortifications to a considerable distance. As soon as the Armstrong guns have all been placed in position, they will add materially to the already very imposing and heavily-armed line of defences existing at the entrance to the Medway, which, taking into account its difficult navigation, will be rendered almost impassable to hostile vessels. In addition, however, to the present defences, the projection known as Cheyney Rock has been selected by the Government as the site of a powerful casemated battery. This rock is situate at a distance of little over 2,000 yards from the right of the present works, and by position it is admirably adapted for the purposes to which it will be applied. As soon as the works in progress have been completed, the sea defences on the eastern shore will consist of an almost impregnable stronghold, mounting rather more than 150 guns. All of these will eventually be Armstrongs, crossing each other's fire at varying angles of elevation and depression, the whole having a complete command of the narrow channel, and bearing on every point at which a fleet could anchor or take up a threatening position. In addition to the fortifications which defend the eastern shore of the Channel, the passage of the Medway will be rendered still more secure by the casemated batteries which are now in course of erection at Garrison-point, the armament of which will consist of guns of the heaviest calibre. Extensive fortifications are also in course of construction on the opposite shore of the Medway at the Isle of Grain, which will add still further to the security of the dockyard and other naval establishments at Chatham.

Her Majesty's ship *Undaunted*, 51 guns, recently launched at Chatham, left her moorings in Sheerness harbour, and proceeded to the Maplin Sands to test her machinery at the measured mile. Captain Schomberg, of the steam reserve, had command of the ship, and Messrs. Price (inspector of machinery afloat), Blaxland (chief engineer, Sheerness-yard), Robinson (assistant shipwright, Sheerness), and G. Penny (foreman of shipwrights afloat, Chatham), were in attendance on the part of the Government. The trial was most successful, the working of the engines exceeding the most sanguine expectations. The trial was conducted under the disadvantages of being against both tide and wind, the wind being from north-west by north, with a force of six to seven. The results were—average speed with full boiler power, 13 knots; revolutions, 61; pressure of steam, 20lb.; vacuum, 25; draught of water—aft, 20ft. 2 in.; forward, 15ft. 6 in.; Griffiths's screw diameter, 18ft., pitch 20ft.; speed at half-boiler power, 11¼ knots, 51 revolutions.

The autumn half-yearly change of quarters of the division of Foot Guards will take place as follows at the commencement of October:—Grenadier Guards.—1st battalion from Dublin to the Tower of London, to embark at Dublin on the evening of the 3rd proximo; 2nd battalion to remain at St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine Barracks; 3rd battalion, from Windsor to Portman-street and St. John's-wood, on the 1st of October. Coldstream Guards.—1st battalion, from the Tower of London to Dublin, to embark at Liverpool on the evening of the 4th proximo; 2nd battalion, to remain at Wellington Barracks (old wing), and Buckingham Palace Barracks. Scots Fusilier Guards.—1st battalion, from Portman-street and St. John's-wood Barracks to Windsor, on the 1st proximo; 2nd battalion, to remain at Wellington Barracks (new wing).

The *Royal Alfred*, converting at Portsmouth from a 90-gun line-of-battle ship to a plated frigate, has her frame again in position in the 18-foot space where she was cut in two and launched. It would be difficult to convince a stranger to shipbuilding that the vast hull of this ship had so recently been separated, and the one part detached 18 feet from the other.

The paddlewheel steam sloop *Firebrand*, 6, Commander James M. Bruce, the crew of which have suffered so fatally in the West Indies from yellow fever, has arrived in Plymouth Sound. She left Halifax August the 22nd, and on the 29th encountered a gale, in which her mainyard and one lower deck port were carried away. The *Firebrand* lost altogether by yellow fever one assistant-paymaster, two assistant-engineers, a boatswain, and forty-seven petty officers and seamen. The crew are now in good health.

The sailing ship *Boscawen*, 70, formerly flagship to Admiral Sir Frederick Grey, on the Cape station, is now fitting alongside the dockyard, Devonport, as a training ship for boys, to be stationed at Southampton.

We hear that it is proposed to commission the *Rifleman*, at Deptford, and to despatch her, under the command of Mr. John W. Reed, Master (1857), to China, for the purpose of being employed on surveying duty. The *Actæon*'s orders for returning to England have been sent out some time since.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 17.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Major and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Dudley Charles Fitz-Gerald de Ros to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Col. Richard Parker, promoted to be major-gen.; Capt. George Henry Earl of Mount Charles to be major and lieut.-col., without purchase, vice the Hon. Dudley Charles Fitz-Gerald de Ros; Lieut. the Hon. Cecil Duncombe to be capt., without purchase, vice George Henry Earl of Mount Charles.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Edmund Warren Craigie, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Charles Edward Frederick, appointed to the 10th Hussars.

5th Dragoon Guards—Edward Barden, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Paulet, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—Ensign Thomas Henry Duncombe, from the 60th Foot, to be cornet, in succession to Lieut. Henry Reginald Forster, who has retired; Arthur Fitz Patrick Godman, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

1st Dragoons—Riddall Morrison, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice G. A. Butlin, who retires.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. Robert John Garnett to be capt., by purchase, vice Nicholas De Jersey Lovell, who retires; Cornet William Ward Bennitt to be lieut., by purchase, vice Garnett.

10th Hussars—William Cromwell FitzHerbert, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Holford, promoted.

11th Hussars—William Gerrard Walmesley, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Brisco, promoted.

14th Hussars—Rawdon John Cortlandt Thompson, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Atcherley, promoted.

15th Hussars—Lieut. George John Hooke Pearson to be capt., by purchase, vice George Stoney Swiney, who retires; Cornet Gerald Walker to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pearson.

17th Lancers—Cornet Henry William Young to be lieut., without purchase, vice Robert Dennistoun Macgregor, deceased.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Surg. Henry Briscoe, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg.-major.

The under-mentioned officers have been permitted to resign their commissions, viz:—

Lieut. Thomas Auriol Robinson. | Lieut. Clinton Heywood S. Pasley.
Lieut. J. de Burgh Rochfort. | Lieut. Joseph Thomas Maher Loughnan.

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Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. Walter Rodolph Trefusis to be adjt., vice Lieut. and Capt. George Grant Gordon, who resigns that appointment.

11th Regiment of Foot—Major John Walpole D'Oyly, to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Edward Moore, who retires upon full pay; Capt. Robert Neville to be major, without purchase, vice D'Oyly; Lieut. Edward Birch to be capt., without purchase, vice Neville; Ensign Geo. Augustus Eliot to be lieut., without purchase, vice Birch; John Patten Tighe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Eliot; George Vincent Meredith, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Denis Bingham, appointed to the 60th Foot.

15th Foot—Ensign Edward Cuthbert Ward to be lieut., by purchase, vice Russell Harris Vieth, who retires; John Lewis Gibson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ward.

21st Foot—Lieut. James Gregorie M'Donald Tulloch to be capt., without purchase, vice William Cairnes, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial; Ensign Edward Frederick Pole to be lieut., without purchase, vice Tulloch; Thomas Maitland Campbell, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Pole.

32nd Foot—Capt. the Hon. Raymond Harvey de Montmorency, from the 33rd Foot, to be capt., vice Alexander James Badgley, who exchanges.

33rd Foot—Capt. Alexander James Badgley, from the 32nd Foot, to be capt., vice the Hon. Raymond Harvey de Montmorency, who exchanges.

35th Foot—Major and Brevet Col. Archibald Campbell, from half-pay, late 99th Foot, to be major, vice Thomas Teulon, who retires upon half-pay; Capt. and Brevet-Major Robert Henry Price to be major, by purchase, vice Major and Brevet-Col. Archibald Campbell, who retires.

45th Foot—Ensign Henry Hodson Hooke to be lieut., by purchase, vice Charles Harrison Hignett, who retires; Cornet John Webb, from the 3rd Hussars, to be ensign, vice Hooke.

60th Foot—Ensign Pierce O'Brien Butler to be lieut., without purchase, vice Joseph John Bradshaw, supposed to have been drowned; Ensign Denis Bingham, from the 11th Foot, to be ensign, vice Butler.

61st Foot—Capt. Francis De Luttrell Saunderson, from the 68th Foot, to be capt., vice Thomas Casement, who exchanges.

68th Foot—Capt. Thomas Casement, from the 61st Foot, to be capt., vice Francis De Luttrell Saunderson, who exchanges.

73rd Foot—Capt. Horatio Petus Batcheler, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be capt., vice Matthew Smith Blyth, who exchanges.

2nd West India Regiment—Egbert William Cooper, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Roger, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—Capt. Matthew Smith Blyth, from the 73rd Foot, to be capt., vice Horatio Petus Batcheler, who exchanges; Ensign Charles Ramsay Gibb to be lieut., by purchase, vice Rainsford, who has retired.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—Lieut. Christopher Frederick Holt, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be capt., without purchase, vice Jones, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 6th of August, 1861, has been cancelled.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Lieut. Loretto Bonavita to be capt., with local and temporary rank, vice Brevet-Major Felice Rizzo, deceased; Edmund Rizzo, gent., to be lieut., with local and temporary rank, vice Loretto Bonavita; Lieut. Thomas Emmanuel Bonavita to be adjt., with local and temporary rank, vice Loretto Bonavita, promoted.

STAFF.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. Richard Wilbraham, C.B., half pay Unattached, to be governor of the General Hospital at Woolwich.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—TO BE STAFF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—Assist.-Surg. William Ramsay, M.D., from the 37th Foot, vice Joseph Johnston, M.D., placed upon half-pay.

Assist.-Surg. John Livingston Power, Supernumerary in the 64th Foot vice John M'Lean Marshall, placed upon half-pay.

John Waring Belcher, M.D.	Robert Hogarth Clay, M.D.
Henry Welch, gent.	Usher Beere Eaton, M.D.
Robert Batho, gent.	John Greig, M.D.
William Ironside, M.D.	Walter Nethercoat Pell, gent.
Francis Patrick Staples, gent.	Alfred Fred. Stafford Clarke, M.D.
Joseph John Pope, gent.	Augustus Robinson Hall, gent.
Joseph Augustin Fitzpatrick, gent.	James Watt, M.D.
William Hill Climo, M.D.	Edward Footner, gent.
William James Wilson, M.D.	Henry Stewart Lodge, M.B.

BREVET.—The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of General Francis Moore on the 23rd of August, 1861:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Bainbrigge, K.C.B., col. of the 26th Foot, to be gen. Major-Gen. Charles Murray Hay, col. of the 91st Foot, to be lieut.-gen. Lieut.-Col. and Col. Richard Parker, from the 1st Life Guards, to be major-gen. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Frederick Douglas Lumley, major on half-pay, unattached, to be col. Brevet-Major John Davenport Shakespear, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col. Capt. William Hanmer, 87th Foot, to be major. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Royal Engineers, having completed a qualifying period of service, under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal Warrant of the 14th Oct., 1858, to be col. Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hugh Smith, unattached, Assist.-Adjt.-Gen. at Cork, having completed five years' service in the rank of lieut.-col., to be col. in the army, under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858. Lieut.-Col. Edward Moore, retired full-pay 11th Foot, to have the honorary rank of col. Capt. and Brevet-Major Seymour John Blane, of the 52nd Foot, to be lieut.-col. in the army. Capt. Arthur Cassidy, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be major in the army. Capt. George Digby Barker, of the 19th Foot, to be major in the army. Capt. George Dare Dowell, of the Royal Marines, to be major in the army. Paymaster, with the honorary rank of capt., John Edward Large, of the Rifle Brigade, to have the honorary rank of major. Paymaster David Cant, of the 79th Foot, to have the honorary rank of capt.

Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, C.B., who died at Cheltenham on the 22nd inst., in his 67th year, served in the China expedition, for which he received a medal. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1812.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

ENGINEERS.—J. H. Keane, A. Gillies, and W. Holloway, supernumeraries of the Asia, and W. H. Edwards to the Pantaloon.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First-class: A. Andrews in the Griffon; C. H. Thompson in the Dauntless; T. H. Kitto in the Cockchafer; S. Judd in the Geyser; L. Backler in the Arrogant, for the Handy; J. W. Elliott in the Asia, for the Grinder; E. Keen in the Rinaldo, and F. Skelton in the Slaney (acting); William A. Houghton in the Dee.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.—D Arcy S. Preston to the Medea.

CAPTAIN.—G. J. Napier to the Malacca.

LIEUTENANTS.—J. F. Prowse to the Malacca; P. Blakiston to the Marlborough (additional), for disposal; N. Bowden Smith to the Pelican; C. N. Streatfield to the Asia; G. J. Armytage to the Malacca; C. Wodehouse to the Medea; J. Houghton to the Orestes; P. J. Murray to the Pelican.

MASTERS.—C. C. Scott (for the Satellite), C. B. Ryall (for the Styx), and E. G. L. Street (for the Petrel), to the Indus; T. Pounds to the Medea; W. L. Southey to the Cumberland, for the Rosario; S. W. Brown (additional) to the Asia, for the Chanticleer; H. Goldsmith to the Cumberland, for the Barossa; J. Palmer to the Zebra.

SURGEONS.—W. Telfer to the Malacca; F. G. Thoms to the Scylla; J. C. Messer to the Pelican; G. B. Newton (additional) to the Nile; H. Edmonds, M.D., to the Victory.

PAYMASTERS.—T. C. Thomas to the Hawke; T. Hockings to the Formidable; H. S. Collins to the Donegal; L. Masterson to the Cornwallis; F. Penfold (additional) to the Wellesley; J. Wotton to the Medea; H. W. Arlidge to the Cadmus.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.—H. R. Berners to the Narcissus, G. G. Brodie to the Donegal, A. A. S. Watts to the Revenge, F. J. Pitt, H.M. Molyneux, D. E. K. Grant, and W. Brawn to the Warrior.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—E. Waller to the Trafalgar, J. T. B. Torrance to the Malacca, A. C. J. Johnston to the Pelican, E. Olive (acting) to the Orestes, E. T. Ryan (additional) to the Nile, W. J. Aplin to the Warrior, T. Milne to the Nile, J. Noble to the Mersey, T. Milne, M.D. (acting), to the Steady, W. Connolly to the Impregnable, J. Brown to the Medea, F. Piercy to the Donegal, H. G. Ruby to the Victory, for Haslar Hospital.

SECOND MASTERS.—J. C. Thomas to the Jackall, C. P. Hodges to the Dee, N. H. Hannay to the Dasher, A. Mould to the Plover, G. Tomlin to the Asia for the Pandora, J. C. Thomas to the Dee.

MASTERS' ASSISTANTS.—H. Mortimer to the Medea, E. H. Smith to the Malacca, W. H. Birch to the Victory, E. H. S. Bray and V. H. Lye to the Warrior.

SECRETARY'S CLERK.—Alexander W. Brett to the Nile.

ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS.—W. H. P. M. Gilham (in charge) to the Terror, D. F. Guy (as supernumerary) and A. Boys to the Victory, F. F. Fitzmaurice to the Donegal, W. H. E. Mitchell to the Medea.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.—J. Hood to the Medea; R. Nicoll (additional) to the Indus, for charge of the machinery; E. West to the Malacca; G. Rock (additional) to the Seringapatam, at the Cape, for service in Dock and Victualling Yard.

ENGINEERS.—H. Leslie to the Malacca; J. H. Binns to the Fisgard, for the Rifleman; G. M. Dooley (acting) to the Asia, as supernumerary; F. Brockton to the Asia, for the Vigilant; J. T. Payne (acting) to the Fisgard, for the Devastation; G. F. Bell to the Cumberland, for the Zebra.

ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First Class: P. Hutchison to the Himalaya, vice Birks; W. M'Laurin to the Medea; D. Nullar to the Goshawk; J. Pearse to the Malacca; L. Backler (supernumerary) to the Asia. Second Class: W. J. Hawkins to the Arrogant, for the Handy, vice Backler; G. Quick (confirmed) to the Bullfinch; W. Barclay to the Medea; J. R. Harvey (confirmed) to the Asia; R. Ditchburn (confirmed) to the Conqueror.

ACTING ASSISTANT-ENGINEERS.—First class: W. Birks to the Asia, as supernumerary for hospital treatment. Second class: S. Sheldon (additional) and W. T. Sullock to the Indus, for the Thais; J. Melrose to the Pike; D. Crighton (additional) to the Fisgard, for the Princess Alice; W. J. Wise to the Asia, for service in the Fire Queen; G. Edwards to the Asia, for the Echo; J. Sumner to the Medea; J. Stocks to the Malacca; W. Hair to the Hawke (additional), for the Magpie, vice Hawkins; T. Smith to the Asia, as supernumerary; G. J. Maybury to the Cumberland, for the Wildfire; W. R. Partridge to the Cumberland, as supernumerary.

Monetary and Commercial.

The Bank of England have further reduced their rate of discount to 3½ per cent. This rate will not, however, continue more than a month, when the rate will again tend upward. Public Securities have been well maintained, and Consols have touched 93¾, causing the failure of eight brokers on the Stock Exchange.

The increased disposition to enter into business in South American Stocks which has been manifested during the present year continues observable. The South seems to revive as the North falls into discredit, and it is a remarkable fact that the number of defaulting States is now greater in the latter than in the former. Among the South American republics there are now only three in disgrace, and none of these have ever re-

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sorted to open repudiation—a practice which belongs to the North alone. The three non-paying republics are Venezuela, New Granada, and Mexico. All the other Southern States of the American continent have either maintained their credit intact from the first or have made arrangements for the resumption of liabilities which are being faithfully carried out. Brazil occupies the peculiar position of never having had her financial reputation brought into question during her whole existence. Chili, Peru, and Buenos Ayres stand next in rank, a temporary default in each of these cases having been long since repaired, and dividends and sinking funds being now remitted each half-year with undeviating regularity. Equador a few years back joined in the march of honesty, and, after a short interruption, consequent upon the rule of an illegal government, which was improperly tolerated by our Foreign-office, is now again meeting her engagements in a commendable spirit.

A general Court of proprietors of the Bank of England has been held for the purpose of declaring a dividend; Mr. Alfred Latham, the Governor, presiding. It was announced that the profit for the six months ending the 31st of August was £750,589, making the Rest on that day £3,751,654. The Directors proposed a distribution of 5 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, leaving the Rest at £3,024,004, which was unanimously agreed to without discussion. In moving the usual vote of thanks, Alderman Salomons, M.P., alluded in complimentary terms to the satisfactory course adopted by the Court in meeting the wishes of the public by the earlier publication of the Bank returns.

There is a probability that in the next Session of Parliament it will be found necessary to take a comprehensive review of the Indian railroad question. The money wasted and the interests injured by the system under which these works have hitherto been promoted would prove upon examination to be of most serious extent. Indeed, among experienced observers there is a strong conviction that the waste may be set down at least at 25 per cent., which, on the £55,000,000 actually and prospectively guaranteed, would amount to £13,750,000.

The total amount of gold to be sent to this country by the State Bank of Russia was £250,000. Of this a great portion has arrived.

The Chairman of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, having written to Earl Russell, urging him to depute Mr. Cobden, M.P., to visit Belgium and Berlin, to negotiate the settlement of commercial treaties, his lordship has replied to the request, by stating that Lord Palmerston was of opinion that there was great inconvenience in appointing persons not in the public service, and on that account Mr. Ward, the English Chargé d'Affaires at Hamburg, had been appointed to negotiate on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

The advices from New York show the anticipation of a further advance in the rate of exchange to have been correct, the quotation being now firm at 108. With the large issues of Government notes and securities, a continuance of this movement seems inevitable, notwithstanding the temporary check it may receive from the purchases of wheat for France.

The commercial advices from Buenos Ayres *via* Bordeaux, by the French mail steamer, bring the intelligence that an amicable arrangement has been entered into between the contending parties for a peaceful separation of Buenos Ayres from the Argentine Confederation. A treaty is to be drawn out by two Plenipotentiaries, and Senor Restra has already been named to act in that capacity for the former Government.

A telegram received by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. from Port Vendres announces that the submarine telegraph cable lately laid between that port and Minorca has been joined to the cable laid between Algiers and Minorca in September last, and that a direct communication is now established between France and Algiers.

The purchase of cotton at Liverpool for New York has been already noticed. The steamer *Edinburgh*, which sailed from Liverpool for New York, took on freight 1,300 bales.

At Demerara a meeting of the Council of Government was held on the 20th ult., at which, among other business, a letter was read from Mr. Thornton Warner, emigration agent at Calcutta, stating that orders had been given to despatch five hundred Chinese this year for Trinidad.

The accounts from Manchester show that the adoption of the short-time movement has been further stimulated by the continued absence of a rise in manufactured goods commensurate to that in cotton. Spinners and manufacturers in all parts of the district, it is stated, are giving notice to their hands that they are to work only four days a-week. Several firms have adopted three days as the limit, and a few have given notice to stop entirely. According to some estimates, the consumption of the staple is now 25 per cent. below the full regular quantity.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

Accounts from Malta of the 17th state that:—

"The British screw steamer *Malacca*, having on board another section of the Malta and Alexandria electric telegraph cable, came in on the afternoon of the 12th inst.—from London, 26 days; Plymouth, 17; and Port Mahon, 3. Mr. Samuel Canning, managing engineer for Messrs. Glasse, Elliott, and Co., and a staff of electricians arrived by her. The *Rangoon*, which has been here two or three weeks with another portion of the cable, awaiting the arrival of the *Malacca*, left on the 15th inst. She proceeds to the Alexandria buoy, and, after joining the ends, will pay out the cable she has on board to Bengazi. To this place the *Malacca* will repair in a day or two to await for her. The *Malacca* will then commence laying her cable from the buoy in the Gulf of Syrtis to Bengazi, which will complete the whole line between Malta and Alexandria. The remainder of the cable on board the *Malacca*, which it is expected will amount to about fifty miles, is to be coiled in a tank now being constructed on the shore of Malta harbour, to be used in case it should be wanted for repairing any part of the line. Her Majesty's ship *Medina*, Captain T. A. B. Spratt, C.B.; the *Mohawk*, Commander E. Howard; and the *Assurance*, Lieut. Luard, have left for the scene of operations, to render such assistance as may be necessary. On board the *Rangoon* are Messrs. Canning, Clifford, and De Santi, a staff of electricians and labourers on the part of the owners of the cable, Messrs. Forde and Laws on the part of Government, and Mr. J. Quintana, appointed to the Bengazi station."

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Indus*, from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—in gold: to Alexandria, £12,500; Madras, £1,338; Calcutta, £350. In silver: to Mauritius, £4,000; Calcutta, £550; Hong Kong, £11,220; Foo-chow-Foo, £1,000; Shanghai, £42,746. Total, £14,188 in gold, and £59,516 in silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	84 to 86	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20¼ to 20¾	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31¼ to 32½	32¼ 32
100	London and Westminster	20	66 to 67	67
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	50½ to 51½	...
50	Union of London	12	27 to 28	27½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ⅜	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	66 to 69	...
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	42½
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17½ to 18½	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	2 to 2½ pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ dis.	
25	Oriental & Gen. Marine Insurance	2.10	⅜ to ½ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The improved feeling which was manifest at the date of our last has continued through the past fortnight, and the amount of business has been considerable. Prices have been firmly maintained at the improvement then quoted, whilst in some cases there has been a further slight advance. Green teas, especially ex *Glencoe*, have met with a ready sale at very high prices, partly for export and partly for home consumption. The *Fiery Cross* arrived in dock on the 23rd inst. with the first of the new seasons' Kaisows, which, as yet, are barely on the market, but a few fine have sold from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. Low to fair common Congous, both dusty and fair leaf kinds, have been in improved demand at ¼d. to ½d. per lb. advance. Good common may now be quoted at 11d. to 11½d. per lb. Fair to good flavoury kinds have maintained their recent rise in prices. Common to good Ho-hows and Ning-chows have met with a good inquiry, and prices are about ½d. per lb. dearer. Good and fine Ning-chows and Monings and Wopaks have been taken to a moderate extent at former prices. Good and fine Kaisows have shown no change, the supplies being very limited. Tayshans, except the lower qualities for price, have not been in much demand, and prices are rather easier. Souchongs and Oolongs show no material alteration. Further considerable parcels of Flowery Pekoe have been realised at public auction "without reserve" at rather improved prices. Common to fair scented teas remain without alteration, but good and fine, both Capers and Orange Pekoes, are in demand, and would command full prices. Uncoloured Japan kinds have been taken to a fair extent at former rates. Green teas continue to command extreme rates for all descriptions, especially for common to good qualities, fine being comparatively cheap. Some very low chaffy Twankay sold as high as 1s. 4d. per lb., and common at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. There has been one public sale, on the 17th inst., comprising 29,000 packages, of which 14,200 packages were sold, including 10,000 packages offered without reserve.

SILK.—There is no change to report in this market, business still being very dull, and no signs of any improvement yet.

SUGAR.—The tone of this market has considerably improved, and transactions have been effected in some instances at an advance of 6d. per cwt. 500 bags common Penang sold at 32s. to 34s. Privately the sales have been 10,000 bags unclayed Manila at 30s. 3d., and 250 baskets of Java 34s. to 40s.

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COFFEE.—Colonial sorts having been rather plentiful, have met a brisk competition, and a rise of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. has been effected. 370 bags good brownish Java sold at 74s. to 74s. 6d., and 410 bags good ordinary at 71s. 6d. to 72s.

RICE.—The market is but moderately supplied, although the demand continues unabated. The transactions that have taken place have been made at improved rates. Good middling white Java is quoted 14s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Black: very firm, and a small advance occasionally realised. Only 482 bags Penang brought to auction, and only the damaged sold at full relative prices. White: only a limited business has been done, but at rather improved rates.

SAGO.—Market firm, with a moderate trade. No sales by auction have been made. FLOUR.—No auctions have been held, but fair business has been done privately at full rates—16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. for middling to fair.

SPICES.—Cinnamon, quiet at our last quotations. Cassia lignea, rather more inquiry, and fair business done at 85s. to 88s. per cwt. for third to first quality; 100 cases at auction, retired. Cassia buds, steady; 13 cases sold at auction at 207s. 6d. to 210s. per cwt. for good. Cloves, steady; 27 cases Penang, at auction, sold at 1s. 1¼d. to 1s 2½d. for fair to good. Mace, without change; and of 23 cases Penang and 10 cases Singapore at auction, three fourths sold at 8d. to 11d. per lb. for ordinary to middling red and reddish. Nutmegs, in steady demand at previous very low prices; and of 146 cases Penang and 16 cases Singapore, at auction, three-fourths sold at 3s. 5d. per lb. for good bold, 11d. to 1s 8d. for ordinary small to very good medium.

HEMP.—A considerable business has been done in Manila roping, privately, but 155 bales of hemp, at auction, all retired.

COTTON.—A firm and animated appearance still continues in this market, rates having advanced 1s. 8d. per lb. Good fair new Dhollera, 6½d. to 6⅝d.; middling fair to good Compta, 5⅝d. to 5¾d.

JAPAN WAX.—A few small sales have been made at 58s. for block. Saucer is quoted 65s. to 72s. 6d.; 29 boxes at auction all retired.

TOBACCO.—There is no change to notice, and Java sorts would be soon taken now, being much required.

TIN.—This market has been very firm, at the late advance; fair operations accomplished, including sales for arrival. The price of English has again been raised £3 per ton.

GAMBIER.—Private transactions have been made to a fair extent; at auction 18s. per cwt. has been realised for good pale. CUTCH: A reduction of 6d. per cwt. was experienced till the 24th inst., when it was fully recovered, and 5,826 bags nearly all sold at 21s. to 23s. for middling to very good.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India rubber: A few baskets have sold at 1s. 2d. per lb. at auction. Camphor: Nothing of importance doing; a few cases sold at 230s. to 235s. Sapanwood: Steady; 79 tons Siam sold at auction at £7. 10s. to £9. Soy: Firm at 2s. to 2s. 3d. Mother-o'-pearl shells: No transactions. Star anniseed: Very quiet, and no sales. Sticlac: Good quality much wanted. Gum benjamin: Firm; of 18 cases at auction, half sold at £27. 15s. for first quality, and £8 to £11. 10s. for third. Damar: Dearer; of 192 cases at auction, half sold at 54s. for fair picked. Gamboge: Flat. Rattans: 7,986 bundles Penang, and 7,000 of Singapore sold at 2s. 2d. to 6s. 2d. per 100. Saltpetre: Moderate business at 30s. 6d. to 35s. Gutta percha: Fine genuine is much required; other sorts not inquired for. Rape seed: Firm, with limited supply. Elephants' teeth: No sales. Vermillion: Firm; 14 boxes at auction sold at 2s. 2d. per lb. Turmeric: No China in the market. Galangal root: Steady; 26 bags at auction sold at 22s. for fair. Cubebs: Steady; 48 cases at auction sold at £7. 10s. for fair but stalky. Dragons' blood: Of 13 cases, half sold at £9. 2s. 6d. to £9. 17s. 6d. for fair lump. Galls: 27 cases Japan sold, at auction, at 39s. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Rum: Limited demand; 150 casks Mauritius sold at 1s. 6½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. 0d. nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—120s. for block; 121s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 5s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £22. 5s.; sheet, £20. 5s. to £20. 10s.; spelter, £18. 7s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£469,686
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	36,480
Hong Kong	—	270,309
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	166,034
Hong Kong	—	45,518
Singapore	10,160	6,776
Penang	—	44
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The excitement in the Liverpool cotton-market continues to influence the yarn trade here. A very large business took place on the 24th inst. in yarns for all markets, probably without any exception, even at an advance of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. on the rates of the 20th. The home trade houses have bought considerable quantities, but there seems to be fully as much doing for India, China, and Germany. A speculative feeling is gaining ground among buyers, some of whom seem ready to purchase all they can get hold of, in anticipation of coming scarcity. The market for piece goods has been affected in a less degree. Prices are forced up by the advance in cotton, but the improvement is not much more than nominal in any respect. The following is from the circular of Mr. Samuel Mendel, of the 24th inst.:—"The excitement in the cotton market, with the advance established in this staple, and the large daily sales, induce both spinners and manufacturers to ask such extreme prices, that in most cases business is quite impracticable."

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. GLASS, ELLIOT, AND CO., have this morning received a telegram from Malta, informing them that the Benghazi and Alexandria section of the Malta and Alexandria submarine telegraph cable has been successfully laid.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Sept. 25, at London, from Akyab, Charlotte Jane; from Maulmain, George Metcalfe; 23, off Salcombe, from Java, T. D. Marshall; 25, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Liverpool; 24, at Antwerp, from Akyab, Atlantic. Sept. 24, at Texel, from Batavia, Johanna. 12, at New York, from Ningpo, Lord Clarendon. 28, at Liverpool, from Manila, G. B. Carr.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 25, from London for Sunderland and Singapore, Sagamore. From London, Sept. 26, for Sunderland and Shanghae, Glencoe; 24, from Deal, for Shanghae, Emily C. Starr; 25, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Clio; 27, from London, for Cronstadt and Amoor River, Sappho; 26, from Deal, for Shanghae, Samuel; 25, from Portland Roads, for Batavia, Allegonda Jacoba; 25, from Liverpool, for Batavia, Julia; 26, for Singapore, Pantolaon.

SPOKEN.—Potosi, Shanghai to London. 18 Aug., 19 S., 2 W. Nyverheid, Batavia to Rotterdam, 21 Aug., 14 S., 9 W. Gazehound, London to Singapore, 14 N., 25 W. Willem Daniel, Amsterdam to Batavia, 30 July, 26 S., 25 W. Avondhu, London to Singapore, 3 Aug., lon. 24 W.

LAID ON AT LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Beautiful Star, Helen's Bank, Fiery Cross. At Liverpool.—For Manila: San Luis. For Shanghai: Melbourne. For Hong Kong: Mexicana.

ANTWERP, 26th Sept.—A letter from St. Petersburg states the Russian frigate Swellana has been lost on the coast of Japan with all her crew.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sept 12	Off Falmouth	Foo-Chow-Foo	Excelsior	
— 23	London	Do.	Fiery Cross	Dallas.
— 17	Do.	Macao	Shantung	Baldry.
— 17	Deal	Canton	Strathallan	
— 6	New York	Manila	Sherwood	Hawson.
— 6	Boston	Do.	Jumna	Tucker.
— 6	Texel	Batavia	Lamina, Elizabeth	Gersen.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Do.	Maarten van Rossem	dyken.
— 9	Helvoet	Do.	Princess Charlotte	Hille.
— 12	Off Torbay	Do.	Christine & Jeannette	Rademaker.
— 11	Brouwershaven	Do.	Paul Johann	Nooy.
— 12	Off Falmouth	Do.	Antoinette Seraphin	
— 10	Liverpool	Singapore	Champion	Mayo.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Crisis	Black.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Skiddaw	
— 24	Deal	Do.	Peter Symon	Legg.
— 21	Do.	Penang	America	Inglis.
— 22	Falmouth	Bassein	Carl Auguste	Muller.
— 7	Ramsgate	Sourabaya	Maria	Scotto.
— 8	Falmouth	Akyab	Stanislaus	Loesewitz.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Reinhard	Timmerman.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Bride	Gibson.
— 9	Do.	Do.	Douglas	Thomas.
— 8	Off Beachy Head	Do.	Elizabeth	
— 5	Texel	Do.	Amalia Augusta	Van Gyzel.
— 12	Off Falmouth	Do.	Maleyer	Bok.
— 12	Falmouth	Do.	Sarah Scott	Bell.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Eskdale	Stewart.
— 11	Helvoet	Do.	Albert and Victor	Mentz.
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	Na mi	
— 15	Deal	Do.	Sir Robert Seppings	Clark
— 14	Falmouth	Do.	Aristides	Sodenberg.
— 15	Do.	Do.	Atlantic	Carlsten.
— 13	Do.	Do.	Alice	Gadd.
— 14	Liverpool	Do.	Fata Morgana	Sjernberg.
— 16	Cowes	Do.	Jacoba Cornelia	
— 13	Brouwershaven	Do.	Henra Gerarda	Sissingh.
— 14	Texel	Do.	Nipisiquit	Williams.
— 12	Helvoet	Do.	Sourabaya	De Boer.
—	Cowes	Do.	Eaglet	Butcher.
— 14	Palais Belle Isle	Do.	Soude	Furneau.
— 22	London	Do.	Lawrence Browne	Pearce.
— 19	Bremen	Do.	Eduard	Haesloop.
— 6	Brouwershaven	Pasaroeang	Victoria	Forss.
— 8	Texel	Samarang	Zeenymph	Schipper.
— 9	Portsmouth	Manmain	Northland	Arcy.
—	Queenstown	Do.	Ann Adamson	
—	Off Plymouth	Do.	Kate	Loutit.
— 16	Falmouth	Do.	George Metcalfe	McDonald.
— 21	Off Falmouth	Do.	Lady McNaughten	Griffiths.
— 8	Falmouth	Rangoon	Evadne	Kerr.
— 8	Liverpool	Do.	Viscount Sandon	Hughes.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Kedgeree	Braithwaite.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Douglas	
— 8	Off St. Cath.'s Pt.	Do.	Japan	Muller.
— 12	Falmouth	Do.	Alt Mecklenburg	Korff.
— 12	Do.	Do.	Seringapatam	Bendon.
— 9	Helvoet	Do.	D'Elmina	Teenga.
— 14	London	Do.	Helen's Bank	
— 22	Falmouth	Do.	Russell	Griggs.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sept 13	Liverpool	Shanghai	Spray of the Ocean	Slaughter.
— 18	London	Do. via Newcastle	Ocean Eagle	Chism.
— 16	Cardiff	Do.	Ammerland	Hegeman.
— 24	London	Do. via Shields	Water Lily	Towers.
— 22	Liverpool	Do.	Island Queen (s.s.)	Kennedy.
— 19	Sunderland	Do.	Samuel	Wiggell.
— 10	London	Hong Kong	Violet	J. G. Fiton.
— 9	Shields	Do.	Featworth	
— 10	Cardiff	Do.	Havering	Parker.
— 10	Do.	Do.	Ville de Dieppe	Roussean.
— 11	Do.	Do.	Maury	Harris.
— 16	Sunderland	Do.	Orissa	Henderson.
—	Off Dover	Do.	Bertha	Nibbe.
— 16	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Sir Isaac Newton	Pironet.
— 20	Do.	Do.	J. Wakefield	Howe.
— 18	Glasgow	Cardiff & H. Kong	Venilia	McEwan.
— 21	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Francis P. Suge	Ingersoll.
— 19	Off the Wight	China	Adolphine	
— 9	Cardiff	Singapore	Gerardus Jacobus	Kilian.
— 10	London	Singapore via Sund.	Cosmo	Cobbs.
— 21	Torbay	Do.	Europe	Fenster.
— 8	Cardiff	Manila	Tornado	Mumford.
— 11	Clyde	Batavia	Fanny	Wulff.
— 18	Off Dover	Do.	Medea	Lorentz.
— 14	Deal	Do.	Batavia	Prange.
— 14	Do.	Do.	Amsterdam	
— 14	Do.	Do.	Zeenymph	
— 14	Do.	Do.	Menado	
— 18	Dover	Do.	Allegonda Jacoba	
— 17	Channel	Sourabaya	Herman	Popken.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Shanghai, Humphrey Nelson, Weymouth, Canton, Caroline Coventry. For Amoy and Kanagawa: Glendower. For Hong Kong and Canton: Athelstan, Star Queen. For Bankok and Siam: Kahahome. For Labuan and Manila: Una. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Batavia, Victoria. For Singapore West: Salvador Packet. For Singapore and Penang: Crouch Brothers. For Penang: Irene.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Manila: Sales, Reyna del Oceano. For Shanghai: J. H. Ransom, Min, Monita, Janet Mitchell, Mahe. For Shanghai and San Francisco: Island Queen. For Hong Kong: Goleonda. For Hong Kong and Canton: Sappho. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Julia, Stad Middelburg, Aeolus. For Singapore: Pantaloon, Clio, Imina Brons, Caunata, Crisis.

At GLASGOW: For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Diana. For Batavia and Singapore: Zambeze. For Singapore: Jacatra. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Undine (s.s.).

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore: Juno. For Singapore and China: Glendower, Emilie, Iris, Congo, Neahof. For Batavia: Minerva. For Manila: Reyna del Oceano.

At BORDEAUX.—For Singapore and China: Montferraud.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Australie. For Samarang: Johanna Catharina, Pollux. For Sourabaya: Johann Melchior Kemper, Louise Roeloffiene, Hermann, Argonaut. For Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya: Cornelia, Louise, Vertrouwen. For Singapore and Macassar: Maria Catharina. For Hong Kong: Cornelia Hendrika.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: North Brabant, Aeolus, Constance, Watergeus. For Batavia and Panaroean: Cornelis Anthonie. For Batavia and Samarang: Nederwaard. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Helene and Anna, Catharina Jacoba Henrietta, Dageraad, Ida Elisabeth. For Decima and Kanagawa: Malvine. For Kanagawa *via* Singapore: Guinea. For Padang: Joan. For Samarang: Voorwaerts, Stad Gouda. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Stella Maris. For Sourabaya: Helene.

SPOKEN.

JOSEPHA LOUISA and BELLATINE, from Ams. to Batav. Aug. 8, 13 N., 27 W.
STANDARD, London to Hong Kong, August 7, 14 N., 26 W.
VALPARAISO (Dutch ship), for Singapore, 2 N., 28 W.
EDWARD, Batavia to Bremen, July 25, 13 S., 10 W.
MINERVA, for Shanghai, July 25, 15 S., 27 W.
LION (Am. ship), Cardiff to Singapore, August 6, 13 N., 28 W.
JACOB ROGGEVEN, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 13, 4 N., 23 W.
BANTAM, for Singapore, June 1, 32 S.
JULIE CLAIRE, Amsterdam to Batavia, August 8, 13 N., 27 W.
ANTOINETTE SERAPHINE, Java to Amsterdam, Aug. 7, 13 N., 25 W.
VICTORY, China to London, June 15, 1 S., 81 E.
PANTALOON (Dutch ship), Rotterdam to Padang, July 18, 37 S., 23 E.
CHARLOTTE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 14, 18 N., 29 W
AMERICA, Penang to London, August 16, 13 N., 27 W.
HADASSAH, Sunderland to Shanghai, 41 N., 13 W.
TAMAR OF LONDON, for Singapore, Sept. 7, 40 N., 15 W.
OCEAN BRIDE, London to Singapore, July 30, 25 S., 28 W.
ALCYONE (Dutch barque), Sourabaya to Amstdm., June 28, 24 S., 58 E.
LEE (?) barque, London to Hong Kong, 39 days out, 28 July, 1 S., 24 W.
RYNBRAND LANGE, Amsterdam to Maccassar, Aug. 14, 15 N., 24 W.
WILLEM EGGERS, Faber, Amsterdam to Japan, Sept. 5, 42 N., 10 W.
WILLEM WARRIEL (Dch. bq.), Amst. to Batavia, July 31, 26 S., 25 W.
JOHN LAND, Boston to Batavia, July 2, 22 S., 32 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Chilo, Lady Ann, Northern Cross, Petchelee, Egmont, Ziba, Golden Eagle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Caribean, Glenclune, Ellen Rodger, Falcon, Flying Spur, Geelong, Beemah, Hafis, Veronica, C. S. Lemon, Banian, Shakespeare, Chrysolite, Sharpshooter, Northfleet, Victor Emmanuel, Unrivalled, Invincible, Maiden Queen. At Liverpool: Robin Hood. At Outports: Henry Moore, Eloise, Fadres Minde.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Robert Small, Procymatia, Britannia, Granville, Weymouth, Caroline Elizabeth. At Liverpool: Panic, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton, Mayola, Tigris, Canadian. At Outports: Commerce, Elizabeth, Australia, Burnside.

From MANILA.—At London: Kate, Regina Maris, Zealandia, Ethereal. At Liverpool: G. B. Carr, Julia, Pepita, Soberana, Ashmore, Joaquina Victoria, Wild Gazelle. At Falmouth: Nueva Engracia, Yarra. At Cork: Roebuck, Victor Emmanuel, Marchioness of Londonderry, Chatham.

From PENANG.—At London: Parsee, Sirocco, William and Jane, Norwood, Pilgrim.

From BATAVIA.—At Liverpool: Kerr. At England: Therese.

From BANKOK.—At Falmouth: Hannah Salkeld.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The abundance and cheapness of money will no doubt lead to an extension of trade, and as the American vessels are not pressing so heavily on the market as they have done the last few months (many of them, owing to the improvement in grain freights, returning to New York), outward business is likely to improve.

There are 41,000 tons of shipping loading for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope. In coal freights the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract, taken last week, for Welsh coal to Alexandria, is divided between two houses who tendered at the same price.

Current Rates Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Dominion, Leamon, from Rangoon, aground on the Dwars in Den Weg, has discharged her cargo. She was towed off Sept. 9, and arrived at Brouwershaven very leaky.

The Seringapatam arrived at Falmouth, Sept. 12, with part of cargo thrown overboard.

The Lodore, Gardner, from Akyab, which put into St. Thomas' July 10, leaky, is now reloading, and will probably sail for Liverpool in a week.

The Jan Van Schaffelaar, Verbeck, from Batavia for Holland, which arrived at Mauritius 12th July, had experienced hard gales off the Cape, in which she sprung a leak, damaged her rudder, and sprung her foremast.

The Reinhardt, which arrived at Falmouth, Sept. 9, from Akyab, had thrown part of her cargo (rice) overboard. She has been surveyed and has commenced discharging.

The Wilhelmina Lucia, Nolles, which arrived at Mauritius, July 31, from Batavia for Holland, had experienced very bad weather, sprung a leak, lost sails, &c., and sprung fore and mizen masts.

Bristol, Sept. 22.—The Maury, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, which put into Kingroad on 15th Sept., through stress of weather and with crew refractory, has been towed to Penarth to lighten.

The Russell, Griggs, which arrived at Falmouth Sept. 22, from Rangoon for Antwerp, was leaky, and had sustained considerable damage.

At Mauritius, July 6, H. M. S. Chesapeake, from Hong Kong for England. July 28, Hankow (s.), from New York, and left 3rd Aug. for Hong Kong.

The following sailing vessels belonging to the reserve at Chatham have been ordered by the Admiralty to be sold:—The Cleopatra, 26 guns, 918 tons; the Vestal, 26, 913 tons; the Tyne, 26, 600 tons; the Volage, 26, 516 tons; the Daphne, 18, 726 tons; the Fantome, 16, 483 tons; Childers, 16, 385 tons; the Comus, 14, 462 tons; the Electra, 14, 462 tons; the Despatch, 12, 483 tons; the Kangaroo, 12, 483 tons; the Frolic, 12, 509 tons; the Arab, 12, 481 tons; the Daring, 12, 426 tons; the Elk, 12, 484 tons; and the Mariner, 12, 481 tons. By direction of the Admiralty, a careful survey and estimate of the value of each of the above vessels has been made.

LAUNCH OF THE "EXPRESS."—On the 21st inst. a large and beautifully-modelled paddle steamer, of 964 tons, was launched from the shipyard of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, at Govan. She has been built expressly for the coast and river trade of China, and is constructed somewhat similar to the steamers in the Hudson River. On the promenade deck there will be a house 160 feet in length, containing a magnificent saloon 60 feet by 25 feet, also pantries, bath-rooms, captain's-rooms, &c. The ventilation so much required will be provided by means of "jalousies," and other appliances. She is the property of Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co., of Hong Kong, and will be commanded by Captain Castilla. She is expected to sail for Hong Kong in about a month.

LAUNCH OF THE "CELESTIAL."—Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.'s new paddle-wheel steamer, the *Celestial*, was successfully launched on the 25th inst., and from her handsome appearance and fine lines, will, no doubt prove herself a favourite in China. The machinery is ready to be put on board, so that she will be ready to leave for Hong Kong by the first of December. She has only been three months under construction, and is a proof how much can be done in iron ship-building in a short time, as she is a vessel of 800 tons and 200 horse-power, and has been built to satisfy Lloyds' rules for nine years A 1.

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25	1 0 7	1 1 7	40	1 7 2	1 9 8	55	2 15 8	3 7 5
30	1 2 3	1 3 6	45	1 11 10	1 17 0	60	3 17 7	4 15 10

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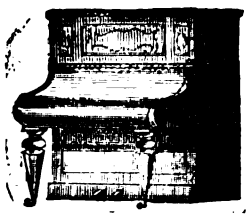

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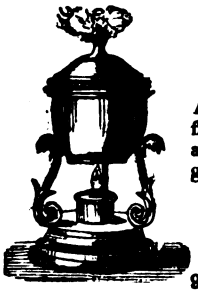

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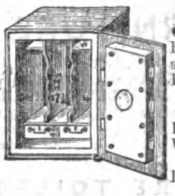

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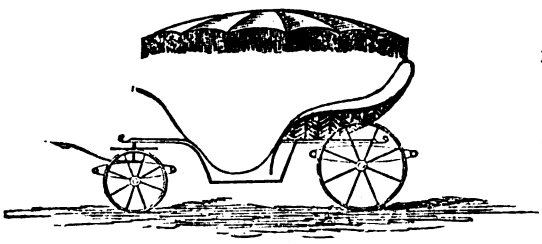

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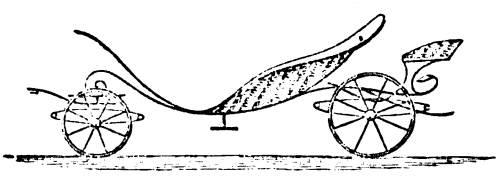

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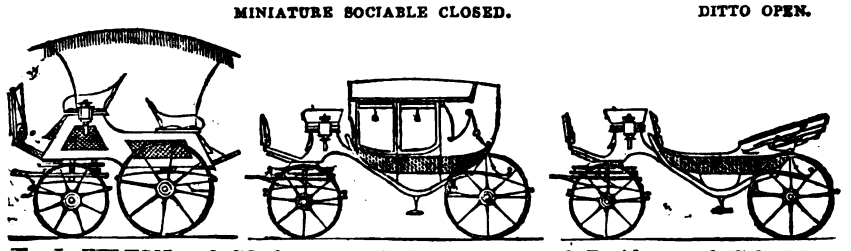

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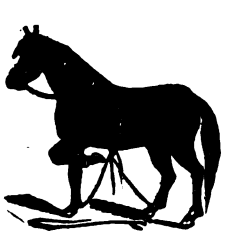

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	Do. Forks, do. „	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	54 0	
	Dessert Spoons, do. ... „	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Do. Forks, do. ... „	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0	
	Tea Spoons, do. ... „	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	

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Hong Kg & Whampoa	Athelstan .	—	Oct. 1.
Penang	Irene ...	E.I.D.	Oct. 3.
Amoy & Kanagawa...	Glendower.	S.K.D.	With des.
Singapore	Salvador Packet...	L.D.	With des.
Bombay	Land O' Cakes ...	W.I.D.	With des.
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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

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THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 3 P.M. SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 5 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			July 29
Nagasaki			Aug. 12
CHINA—			
Peking			,, 6
Tien-tsin			,, 10
Hankow			,, 5
Shanghai	June 26	Aug. 8	,, 18
Foo-Chow-Foo	,, ,,	,, 9	,, 18
Amoy			,, 20
Swatow			,, 24
Hong Kong	July 10	,, 21	,, 28
Canton			,, 26
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	June 26	,, 8	,, 21
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			,, 29
SIAM—			
Bankok			,, 17
BORNEO—			
Labuan			,, 15
Sarawak			,, 17
JAVA—			
Batavia	July 10	,, 17	Sept. 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	,, ,,	,, 13	,, 7
Penang	,, ,,	,, 11	,, 9

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail.—From Hong Kong for Southampton: Mrs. Ord, Captain Worthington, 67th Regiment, and Lieut. Strutt. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Captain S. Borland, Captain Fletcher, 60th Regiment, Captain Johnson; Messrs. Herbert, Smith, F. Johnson, C. Sutla, and W. B. Kinnear. For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Eagleshame and child; Mrs. Randall and child; Mr. Byramjee Portinjee. For Point de Galle: Mr. J. V. Bromfield.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., Pera, 4th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mrs. Fox, Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith, Mr. T. H. Thompson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. Gilman, Mr. H. B. Lemann, Mr. Frank Heald, Lieut. Col. Moody, R. E., and Mrs. Moody, Mr G. Duncan. To Shanghai: Mr. Garrett. To Singapore: Dr. W. W. Leadam. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Don Jose de Aquilar, Mr. L. A. de Silva. From Marseilles, 12th October, to Singapore: Admiral and Mrs. May, Commander Toe-water. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, Mr. M. L. Kniffler. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. H. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers.

Per P. and O. str. Euxine, 12th October, from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Messrs. Smith, Ridge, Guest and Cox, Mr. R. Willneam. From Marseilles, 20th October, to Penang, via Bombay: Mr. F. S. Brown and son. To Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. H. B. Crum, Mr. and Mrs. Van Kleiff.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Marseilles to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. J. G. Knox. To Shanghai: Mr. Hartmans, Mr. Beizier.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. H. Cope, Mr. R. Elias. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Mackay. From Marseilles, 28th October, to Singapore: Mr. Palicot, Mr. Laborde.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. Lenny, Mr. Beadel. From Marseilles, 4th Nov., to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stok and infant, 2 children, and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tiedemann and native female servant, Mr. Schaaf, lady, son, and 2 daughters, Miss Lacocture. To Shanghai: Mr. Vischer, Messrs. Hartman and Bezier.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Singapore: Dr. Treacher, Captain J. T. A. McNair. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. L. Moore. To Shanghai: Mr. Ernest Saton. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blankenhagen, T. Blankenhagen and native female servant. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Pustau, Mr. Reesema. From Marseilles, 12th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. J. F. Arnold, Mr. C. T. Deines.

Per P. and O. str., 19th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. G. Spence.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gore Booth. To Hong Kong: Mrs. W. H. Fittock.

Per P. & O. str., 4th Dec.—From Southampon to Singapore: Mr. A. C. Babington, and Miss Babington. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Hilhard, infant, and servant. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Caine, two infants, and E. I. servant, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Magniac and friend, Mr. Fred. Adams. From Marseilles, 13th Dec.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Diego Suares.

Per S. S. Undine, from Greenock, Oct. 7, to Hong Kong, &c. For Madeira: Capt. Reynell, Miss Reynell, Miss M. Reynell, Master Reynell, and Mr. T. A. Lane. For Batavia, to land at Anjer Roads: Rev. Dr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, five children and servant, Mrs. Duffell. For Singapore: Mrs. Robertson and child. For Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Harsant, Mrs. Lewes, child, and servant, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. Morphew, Mr. Garrett, Capt. Wood.

Per West, from London, September 28.—To Singapore: Mr. E. Terry, Mr. Snelford, and Mr. Neale, jun.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. of 20th Oct., from Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Rev. Messrs. Costa and Vasconcellos. Per str 27th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Limbev. Per str. 4th Nov., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. P. F. Bird. Per str. 20th Dec., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gibbon; to Hong Kong: Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Payne; to Singapore: Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. Paterson. From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Shanghai: Madame Cordier, infant, and two servants. Mr. E. Fiers. From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. C. Lehmann.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

Per Foam, from London: Mr. Arthur Hill. Per Falcon, from London: Mr. Scott, military storekeeper, Miss Smyth, and one Spaniard. Per Pekin, from Southampton: Ensign Thomson, 99th Foot, Messrs. D. D. Inglis, Baker and son, Pearce, Alfred Lock, Rogers, Ridsdale, and Downs; from Gibraltar: Sigr. C. Ruiz; from Bombay: Messrs. Rickerby, Davidson, Balfour, Hogarth, Carpenter, Tripp; from Singapore: Chon Chun-soon Lee, Sek Guam, Mr. Macdonald, and four deck passengers.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT JAPAN.

The intelligence received by this mail from Japan throws but a faint and uncertain light upon the recent outrage. The papers contain plenty of rumours and a few facts; but the former are unsatisfactory, and the latter for the most part insignificant. The most prominent items of news are the following:—The number of assailants killed and wounded on the night of the attack is said to be twenty-four, and in the pocket of one of them a document was found, to which the names of fourteen of the conspirators are subscribed. A translation of the paper has been published, and thus it runs—

"I, although a person of low degree, have taken the earnest resolution to perform a great deed to the honour of the Sovereign, and to expel the foreigner, as it is intolerable to stand by and see the sacred Empire violated by the barbarian. But, properly, the performance of such a deed as shall cause the might of the Empire to sparkle in foreign regions, is difficult for the power of a person of low standing. Yet, I am simple of opinion, with a desire to combine a very little sincerity and a very limited force, whereby partly to shower a thousand benefits upon the Empire. Should this also tend by-and-by to expel the foreigner, and if I could tranquillise respectfully the Imperial minds, it would indeed redound to my greatest honour, though but a person of low degree. I have thus taken the resolution, regardless of my own life."

The unpronounceable names which follow this confession need not be appended; but the paper itself is remarkable from the close similarity it bears—not, indeed, in expression, but in character—to the statements made by political assassins in other parts of the world. These men thought they were acting for the public good, and imagined that the spirit which animated them was the love of country. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* thus refers to the reasons for the outrage. They serve at least to show that the rumour to which we have referred in our leading article, and which reached us by the last mail, is believed to have some foundation in fact:—

"It is difficult to give any reason for this cowardly attack. Many rumours are afloat; here it is generally believed that it was made by the followers of one of the Damios who felt insulted by some incidents that occurred on the road when Mr. Alcock and party were journeying overland from Nagasaki to Yokuhama. It is said that when passing through the territory of one of the Princes they deviated from the road to examine a coal mine at some distance from it, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Yaconins to prevent them, one of the officers laying his hand on his sword and pointing to a rope drawn across the road indicating that the barrier must not be passed—a symbol always respected by the Japanese. Another report is, that on meeting the procession of one of the Damios, whose cortege took two days to pass them, Mr. Alcock insisted on occupying the centre of the road—the Japanese themselves on such occasions fall on their knees and remain in that position until the great men have passed—this, in a country where human life is valued so lightly, and personal

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dignity so highly, would be taken as an insult only to be washed out in blood."

In a leader on the subject, the *North China Herald* says :—

"The present posture of affairs cannot be tolerated. Any attempt to maintain either a diplomatic position or trading relations any longer than may be necessary to give the several Treaty Powers time to decide what they will do, and to send out their instructions, would be mere madness. Two years of forbearance carried to its utmost limits, and the exhaustion of all diplomatic means, bring us just to this point. We are at a standstill nearly as regards all trade, and with such insecurity to life, as makes it a serious consideration whether political agent or merchants can longer remain in a country where national flags can afford no protection. Certainly it is very lamentable, that the same dire necessity should follow the trade of our commerce wherever in the East we seek to lay new foundations."

"Admiral Hope, long daily expected at Yedo from Hong Kong, had not arrived on the 26th July. Our Minister was maintaining his ground in the Legation with the aid of a guard of twenty-five blue-jackets from the little despatch boat, the *Ringdove*, the only British man-of-war on those waters for the protection of British interests. Whether any second and more desperate attack was pending no one could say. It is to be hoped the Admiral's tardy arrival may yet be in time to prevent such a calamity, and extricate the British representative from his perilous position. We hear that M. de Bellecourt, the French Chargé d'Affaires, immediately on hearing of the attack, very generously put himself on board the *Ringdove* at Yokuhama, and took with him fifteen of the crew of H.I.M.'s ship *Dordogne*, with an officer, determined to share a common danger. M. de Bellecourt, a few days later, went to his own Legation, where he remained with his guard at the latest date. Mr. Harris is also in his Legation, and hitherto, at least, undisturbed."

In another report it is affirmed that the provocation did not come from us at all, but from the Russians. It is said that a collision took place at the island of Tsassima three or four months ago, during which the palace of a great feudatory prince was bombarded, one of his forts taken, and many of his followers killed. To avenge this outrage and defeat, hearing a great foreign chief was at Nagasaki, on his way to Yedo overland, he instantly despatched one of his emissaries to follow him; and if he could not be slain on the way, to find the fitting instruments among the Loonins—never far to seek in Yedo—attack the Legation, and bring his head, after massacring everybody in it. This version of the affair is stated to be implicitly believed by many well-informed Japanese.

Meanwhile, whatever the cause of the recent outrage may be, it is clear that the lives of our countrymen are in peril, and that commercial progress must be considerably impeded. The alarm is not confined to Yedo; the accounts from Yokuhama state that the Consulate at Kanagawa is turned into a regular stockade, with a double palisade and numerous guard-houses all round it, the entrance being guarded by armed Yacunins.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The news conveyed to us by way of Petersburg of the death of the Emperor, is of course unrecorded among the intelligence which reaches us by this mail. The report that he was dangerously ill was, however, current at Tien-tsin.

The money market at Peking was in a troubled state, and the native banks almost at a standstill. The heat had been excessive, the thermometer 106 in the shade.

In the *Peking Gazette* Shing-pao reports a great victory having been obtained over the Rebels in Shantung, and the utter expulsion of them, after a severe conflict, from Chiuksien in the Shangtung province, where they had taken a stand. The memorialist announces the capture of 300 prisoners and some 700 munitions of war, and the number of slain on the side of the Rebels he states to be difficult to estimate. Hsi-ling-ah, another of the Shantung heroes, whose name we often hear, narrates in a memorial the slaughter of a number of rebels, and the attack and destruction of Tiên-chia-chuang, a place to the south-west of the province of Tung-chang, where the Rebels had fortified themselves. Tsêng-kuo-fan, it is said, has likewise succeeded in the recapture of another place in the An-hui province, called Chih-kang-ling. Three hundred of the Rebels gave themselves up, and 2,800 were captured, but the whole without distinction were decapitated.

A correspondent writes us :—"Prince Kung says he has no knowledge of any American treaty; he only knows, or has heard, of an American who was received at Peking to render tribute, but there is no official record of a treaty. The Prussians have been positively and definitely refused a separate treaty."

The festival of Corpus Christi has been celebrated with great pomp in the Roman Catholic cathedral, after which a procession paraded the streets. In this procession four mandarins of the yellow button, who have been converted to Roman Catholicism, held the cords of the canopy, and the diplomatic body was represented by several secretaries and attachés.

TIEN-TSIN.

The latest date from this port is the 10th Aug. Much sickness, chiefly fever and dysentery, prevailed among the troops, and there were sad complaints of commissariat mismanagement. The heat was excessive; the thermometer standing at 110 in the shade. Several of the mercantile firms were commencing to build permanent residences.

It is stated that the following military movements will shortly be made:—The 60th Rifles and Military Train go to England; one battery of Artillery and Fane's Horse go to Calcutta. The garrison will then consist of the 67th, 31st, and one battery of Artillery, and that is likely to be further reduced by the removal of a wing of one of the regiments to Shanghai; it is not certain which regiment will contribute a wing.

An interesting report has been published of the hospital established at this port at the beginning of the year for the treatment of sick children. The wish is expressed that it may ultimately be employed as a Medical Missionary Hospital.

THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

The news from the Great River is confined to the fact that trade at Hankow is improving, imports being more easily disposed of, but only in barter for China produce, excepting tea, which could only be bought with money, with few exceptions. There has been no fresh movement on the part of the Rebels. Mr. Consul Medhurst has issued a notification warning British subjects against the slightest breach of neutrality, and referring to the *Manila* having, some time ago, drawn upon herself the fire of the Imperialists while engaged in landing a passenger at 'Ngan-ching. The Consul cannot afford protection to vessels so attacked, and he warns all against the danger they incur by any such breach of neutrality.

The advices from Newchang contain no news of any importance. Trade had scarcely recovered from the effects produced by some forced sales of manufatcured goods. The local consumption could be but small, but if the export of native produce in foreign bottoms can be accomplished, there is little doubt that large quantities of goods will be taken in exchange for the produce of the country.

CHEFOO.

The prospects of this port are stated to be extremely promising. It possesses an excellent harbour, and the country all around it is of the most beautiful description, only to be surpassed by some of the best Japanese scenery. The climate is pleasant and healthy, and the place altogether has exceeded the highest expectations that were formed regarding it.

SHANGHAI.

Considerable complaints are made of the unhealthy state of that portion of the settlement which is inhabited by the Chinese, and the fault is laid at the door of the Municipal Council.

On the 8th August, the case was tried between the master and owners of the *Rose* and His Excellency Woo, the Superintendent of Customs. The charge preferred by the latter was that they had carried on an unlawful and clandestine trade on the river Yang-tse in defiance of the Treaty of Tien-tsin and the provincial regulations for British trade on that river. The facts as stated by Mr. Cowie, who appeared for the plaintiff, were as follows :—On or about the 10th of July the *Rose* went up the river and anchored off Sai-gon-yin, a town situated on the Yang-tse, at the entrance of a creek leading to Sin-yu-miou, and at a distance of about twenty miles this side of Chin-kiang The steamer *Plato* and the schooner *Halcyon*, two of H.I.M.'s revenue cruisers, were also at anchor off Sai-gon-yin. On the 23rd July the compradore of the *Rose* came down the creek from Sin-yu-mion in a native boat, and went outside into the main river without stopping at the native Custom-house, and proceeded down the river at a distance of quite five miles below Sai-gon-yin. The *Rose*, which had been at anchor at this last-mentioned place since her arrival on the 10th, then commenced getting up her anchor, and the Customs' officer in charge of the before-mentioned cruisers, having had his suspicions aroused immediately sent off a tide-waiter to board the *Rose*, and accompany her wherever she went. She set sail and dropped down the river alongside the native boat, from which she received several cases of treasure

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and bags of rice, and also sundry smaller packages. She then proceeded about two miles further down the river, and there received on board eight chests of tea, and would, it was believed, have received more, had it not been for certain misgivings supposed to have been entertained by the master, as to his being watched by the tidewaiter on board. Having left his compradore at this place the master then brought the *Rose* on direct to Shanghai.

Mr. Whittall, for the defendants, after entering minutely into the details of the case, maintained in the first place that the trading of the boat was with the sanction of the authorities; in the second place that there was no breach of regulations, as the evidence showed that she went to no port; but what she received she received outside, and, finally, that as the regulations of the Yang-tsze had not been confirmed by the British Minister, the Chinese authorities had no right to fine a British subject, or ship, under them.

The following was the sentence of the Court:—"That, first, the fact of trading between Chin-kiang and Shanghai is proven, but that the act having been encouraged by the action of the Chinese authorities on previous visits of the *Rose* to the same locality, and by the undecided action of the same authorities when the breach of treaty complained of was committed, any penalty imposed should be a mitigated one. That, second, any penalty imposable for breach of the Yang-tsze regulations cannot be awarded, save under reference to H.M.'s Minister, as the 4th Article of the Order in Council, of 13th day of June, 1853, provides that no penalty may be imposed on regulations made by H.M.'s Consuls, save under certain conditions which have not been fulfilled in regard to the Yang-tse-kiang regulations. And, third, that the defendants are not punishable under the 47th Art. of the Tien-tsin Treaty, as the visit of the *Rose* to Sin-yu-miou for trading purposes was warranted by the encouragement given by the Chinese authorities and by precedents established by themselves on other parts of the coast."

Mr. Medhurst has issued a circular at the request of the chairman of the Hong Kong Committee for the London National Exhibition of 1862, to notify to the foreign community, that, in the event of no local committee having been established for representing the port of Shanghai, the Hong Kong Committee will be glad to render every assistance to intending contributors, as the contributions from Hong Kong will consist mainly of Chinese material.

With reference to the heat of the weather, a correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes:—"The present summer is undoubtedly one of the hottest experienced in Shanghai during the past seven years; yet the highest I have registered after most careful observation is 90¼ on July 15, and 91 on July 24. This is so far satisfactory that I coincide with you in making these two days the hottest of the season, you giving max. 95¾ and 95½ respectively; but the difference is still considerable, and I would, with all deference, submit to yourself and others who observe the temperature here that to give correct data it is equally necessary to protect a thermometer thoroughly against the radiation from the rays of the sun and from anything that has become heated by the sun shining upon it, as it is from the direct rays." In reply to this statement, the editor maintains the correctness of his observations, and adds that the quicksilver in his thermometer cannot be affected by any extraneous influence.

A scheme for lighting Shanghai with gas is under consideration. A daily newspaper is about to be published, entitled *The Shanghai Daily Times*.

We do not hear a word by this mail of the advance of the Rebels on Shanghai, so we may hope that the apprehension which existed has passed away.

AMOY AND FOO-CHOW-FOO.

From neither of these ports is there any news of special interest to record. There, as elsewhere, the excessive heat of the weather is the main subject of remark.

HONG KONG.

The working of the Chinese Customs is still occupying the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and at a meeting held on the 15th August it was resolved that a memorial should be drawn up on the subject and sent to Her Majesty's Government, that a copy of the memorial should, at the same time, be sent to Peking for the information of Mr. Bruce; and that the committee should be empowered to correspond with the various commercial associations in England and America, memorialising them, and requesting their hearty co-operation. It was also resolved to invite members of the Chamber, and others, to furnish any statements they could make as to the injurious working of the new Treaty.

On this subject the *China Mail* writes as follows:—

"Our merchants complain of various grievances, which they allege cannot be justified either by the spirit or the letter of the Tien-tsin Treaty. These grievances they suffer—under protest—at the hands of the collectors of Chinese Customs, foreign and native. They consist of dues never levied before, and, as they affirm, quite unlevyable now. For example, they are now charged transit dues at the place of exportation, altogether irrespective of whence the goods have been brought; or, in other words, without regard to the fact whether the goods proposed to be exported have travelled a mile or five hundred miles. More than this, they are charged the two-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem* duty on goods purchased interior by a native, and brought to the seaport after payment of all the inland-transit charges. Now this two-and-a-half *ad valorem* duty is only recognised in the Treaty as a commutation that will free all goods from every inland-transit charge, but it is now being levied even in the face of receipts produced showing that every inland-transit charge has been paid. It is therefore round what may be called the commutation-half-duties that a part of the present battle must rage. Can anything be shewn in the Treaty to prove that such duties are applicable to goods purchased by a foreigner from a native at a Treaty port? We think not, though Messrs. Lindsay and Co. have had to pay this duty in such circumstances. But this is not the chief grievance, bad as it appears. It is in the matter of re-exports that a new, unwarranted annoyance has suddenly sprung up. A British merchant exports a cargo of Chinese produce from Ningpo and pays the export charges on it. He takes it to Shanghai, with a view to thence shipping it to England: he pays on it, most absurdly, an import duty at Shanghai, and another export duty when it leaves for England. This, which has been Messrs. Fletcher and Co.'s case, is the effect of a late order to discontinue all drawbacks, and to grant no more exemption certificates. If Article 45 of the Treaty is thus to be read, then that Article's existence is much to be regretted. Perhaps Mr. Bruce has his instructions from home to strain every clause of the Treaty in favour of the Chinese, so that the indemnity-money will come out of the merchants' pockets, in whose behalf, more or less, every Chinese war has been made. We cannot suppose these things are being done by Mr. Bruce on his own responsibility—he would not act so without a full warrant. If they are done on the other hand, without his knowledge or sanction, it is full time that the representative of England should interfere. But the disagreeable suspicion remains, that the words of the Treaty can be twisted into sanctioning all these things; for, in reference to the double payment of duty just alluded to, Consul Medhurst says, in reply to a strong remonstrance, that though the Treaty is in *principle* opposed to a double payment of duty on Chinese goods carried from one port to another, yet there is nothing specified in the Treaty on which he can base his application to the Superintendent of Customs for redress of the grievance."

The monument which has been placed in the cemetery in memory of the Royal Marines, contains the following inscription:—"In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates of the Brigade of Royal Marines (Light Infantry); and the non-commissioned officers, buglers, and gunners of the battery of Royal Marine Artillery, who fell in the execution of their duty in China during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. Erected by their comrades." On the rear slab the services of the brigade are recorded, from the taking of Canton in December, 1857, with the various expeditions in the neighbourhood, the Taku Forts in 1859, the defence of Shanghai, and the campaign in the North, which ended in the Treaty of Peking.

The *Friend of China* writes in strong language on the state of Victoria Gaol, and lays the blame of its condition on Sir Hercules Robinson. From a long article we extract the following paragraphs, without, however, giving any judgment upon them:—

"The internal economy of the Hong Kong Gaol! There is no internal economy! It is a den in which men are dealt with as beasts, as members of the brute creation! There is no attempt at reform—no endeavour at reason—and, for some reason or other, the prisoners shun the established pastor of the gaol as they would an enemy.

"As regards the rations to the Chinese, more deliberate intention to keep the poor wretches low can hardly be conceived. The rice is taken from the galley in tubs, and shovelled into tin dishes, a dish for each man, which is then piled so that the food shall get cold. Nor even of that do they get the weight for which the public pay, though what becomes of the residue we cannot tell."

A Government notification states that, at the request of the Acting Consul General for Spain in China, Ramon Moran, Esq., is recognised as Acting Consul during the temporary absence of José de Aguilar, Esq., from this colony.

It appears that our expectation of a compromise of the action brought by Mr. Moss against Mr. Alcock, our Minister in Japan has not yet been realised. Mr. Moss is at Hong Kong, and we understand the case is entered for trial at the Supreme Court in November.

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CANTON.

The heat of the weather forms one of the main topics in the news from Canton, which by this mail is of the most trifling description. A complaint is made of the troops being marched to divine service in the heat of the midday sun, and the writer adds, Canton is in the same position as Calcutta; there is not during summer a shade of difference between the actual amount of heat in the two places, and it is deemed by old Indians more oppressive if anything in China than in India, while it is a matter of fact that the direct rays of the sun are far more dangerous.

Besides the great injury to the rice crops in the districts around Canton, the silk yield for the year, owing to the rains, is also likely to be very small. Not that the worms have died in quantity; but they cannot get enough leaves to feed on, and, as a consequence, give but a poor supply of floss to their owners.

The *fete* of Napoleon was celebrated by an immense expenditure of gunpowder. There were two salutes in the morning, three at high noon, and two again at night. The day was devoted to feasting and Chinese Crackers, and night was remarkably gay with divers illuminations.

The Customs' service in Canton has lost a promising young officer of the name of Woodworth. He had been directed to proceed in the *Cumfa* on an expedition, and was stepping on to the gangway of one of the chops, when his foot slipped and he fell into the river, from which he never rose alive. The son of an English clergyman, and of excellent deportment, he had obtained such speedy promotion that he wrote home for his wife and child to join him here. The body was found the day after off Dutch Folly; the Chinese who picked it up taking away rings, watch chain, &c., before the corpse reached the Customs' chop.

COCHIN CHINA.

News of an unsatisfactory nature has been received from Cochin China. M. Lavassier de Lavergne, the chief of the staff of Admiral Bonard, commanding the forces in that country, has been recalled from Toulon, where he was to have re-embarked for his post. His recall is attributed to an intention of organising an expeditionary force of 5,000 to penetrate to Hué, the capital of Cochin China, a measure without which it is not thought possible to place relations with that country on a satisfactory footing.

JAVA.

Advices from Batavia are to the 1st Sept. Very heavy rains continued to fall in all parts of Java, causing the rivers to overflow their banks and producing much injury to the roads and bridges, while the crops were seriously damaged. This will no doubt be productive of great distress, especially in those parts of the island which suffered so severely from the inundations a few months previously.

The same unfavourable weather seems to prevail in many of the dependencies. In the island of Banka, throughout the months of June and July, heavy rains fell with very few intervals, accompanied by strong variable winds. The health of the inhabitants generally was not much affected by this unseasonable weather, but amongst the convicts, especially those who had recently arrived from Java, much sickness occurred, and not less than 17 died during the month of July. The effect of this weather upon the crops was very bad. Everywhere in the nutmeg parks the ground was covered with half-ripe fruit which had been detached from the trees by the rain and night-cold. Hundreds of trees which bore heavy crops have thus been completely stripped, and much of the fruit gathered in July is surrounded by thin mace, while the nuts are so watery and possess so litle kernel that when dried they will only belong to the lowest class. The expectations of a more than usually productive crop for 1861, which was predicted from the appearance of the trees in the beginning of the year, are thus disappointed, and unless a very speedy change of weather occurred the crop on the contrary would be very deficient. Many trees, in bearing and otherwise, had been rooted up by the rains and landslips.

The Portuguese part of the island of Timor was in insurrection against the Government.

An embassy from the Sultan of Jambie had arrived in Batavia, and been received by the Governor-General with due honours.

MALACCA STRAITS.

The *Singapore Free Press* states, "Several statements have lately appeared in our columns on the subject of an alleged misunderstanding between the Government of Siam and its feudatory, the Sultan of Tranganu. These statements were made upon what we considered good authority, but we have now reason to believe that they were erroneous."

The great quantity of sea-damaged goods sent to auction of late, has again directed attention to the causes which produce a state of things so injurious to the market for sound goods and entail such heavy losses upon the underwriters.

The American steamer *Hankow*, Captain Sands, arrived at Singapore on the 22nd of August, having left New York on the 13th of May last, calling at the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, and sailed for China on the 24th.

Her Majesty's steamer *Charybdis*, Hon. Capt. Keane, sailed for China on the 4th August.

His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Le Rhin*, Mons. Aignier, from Saigon the 17th ultimo, arrived here on the evening of the 23rd, *en route* for Aden.

His Imperial Majesty's steamer *Rhin*, M. Aiguier, sailed for France *via* Suez on the 31st August.

On the 10th July, the English vessel *Commodore*, Captain Ross, with a cargo of tea bound to Australia, struck on a reef at the entrance to the bay of Kayeli (island of Buro), but on the following morning floated off at high water.

Much of the prosperity of Penang was owing, in days gone by, to the cultivation of the nutmeg. This plant is now affected by a disease for which no remedy has been discovered, and the cultivation of it is no longer remunerative. Accordingly many owners of nutmeg plantations are therefore turning their attention to the culture of cocoa-nuts and betel-nuts, planting them wherever the nutmeg trees have perished. An effort is also being made to cultivate cinchona. The *Penang Argus* asks why tea should not flourish upon the hills, and evidently thinks it worth while that some experiment should be made for turning them to some profitable account. The same paper also points out that cotton might be cultivated with advantage in Penang.

A grand cricket match came off last month between the military and civilians; the latter had proved most successful by the latest accounts, but the game was not completed.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

CLARK—On the 3rd inst., at 62, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, the wife of Major-General Clark, K.H., of a daughter.

LEGGE—At the London Mission House, Hong Kong, on the 17th August, the wife of the Rev. James Legge, D.D., of a son.

LOVELL—On the 5th inst., at Gillingham, Kent, the wife of Major Lovell, C.B., Royal Engineers, of a son

MARKHAM—On the 4th inst., at South Norwood, the wife of John Markham, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Shanghai, of a daughter.

MORESBY—On the 15th Sept., at Bronwylfa, Exmouth, the residence of Vice-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, the wife of M. Fortescue Moresby, Esq., R.N., of a son.

ROZA—At Hong Kong, on the 20th June, the wife of A. B. da Roza, of a son.

WOOD—On the 30th Sept., at Ellershie, Chichester, the wife of Capt. Wood, R.N., of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—DE CASTRO.—On the 15th inst., at Christ Church, Tunbridge-wells, by the Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., rector of St. George's, Southwark, uncle of the bridegroom, Hugh Edward Blakeney Allen, Esq., of Tunbridge-wells, only son of Edmund Thomas Allen, Esq., M.D., late of York, deceased, with Maria Ritta, only surviving daughter of Dom Francisco Xavier de Castro, Colonel in the Portuguese service, late of Macao, China, deceased, and of Donna Maria de Castro, of Cambridge.

PEARCE—WANKLYN.—On the 10th inst., at the parish church of Eccles, by the Rev. Edward Wanklyn, B.A., second son of Matthew Pearce, Esq., Seedley-terrace, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of the late William Wanklyn, Esq., Walness Bank, Pendleton, Manchester.

WOOLLETT—ROSS.—On the 11th inst., at Dulverton, Somerset, by the Rev. H. J. Taylor, Herbert A. Woollett, Esq., of Manley House, Kennington-park, to Harriet Sophia Stuart, daughter of the late Robert Ross, Esq., and niece of the late Rev. John Sydenham, of Combe House, Dulverton.

DEATHS.

ATCHISON—On the 21st July, at Tien-tsin, North of China, Captain G. T. Horton Atchison, H.M.'s 67th Regiment, in his 29th year.

BOND—On the 22nd July, at Taku, North China, of fever, Lieut. Henry Bond, of the R.A., aged 21.

COOKE—On board the Screw Troop-ship *Simoom*, in the Woosung river, on the 4th Aug., Commander J. M. Cooke.

CULBERTSON—At Shanghai, on the 8th August, Elizabeth Fitch, daughter of the Rev. M. S. Culbertson, aged 3 years.

DONALD—On the 7th Aug., at Hong Kong, William Hodgson Donald, in the 25th year of his age, son of J. Donald, Esq., of Birch Brook, Arley.

GELLATLY—On the 12th inst., at 1, Albion-terrace, Limehouse, of apoplexy, Peter Gellatly, Esq., in the 64th year of his age.

HUTTON—On the 28th Aug., at Vizianagram, Madras, Major-General Hutton, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, having nearly completed 50 years service in that country.

LOPEZ—At Macao, on the 16th August, Lieut. Pedro P. Lopez.

PEGADO—At Hong Kong, on the 24th August, Manuel Maria Dias Pegado, aged 53.

RODGERS—DONLEY—On board H.M. hospital ship *Melville*, Hong Kong, on the 20th August, John Rodgers, Engineer, H.M. Naval Yard; and Charles Donley, Musician, H.M.S. *Vulcan*.

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Rose—At Singapore, on the 30th August, Emily Cary, infant daughter of Captain Geo. Rose, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, aged 12 months and 5 days.

Roza—At Macao, on the 21st August, Joze Roberto Araujo Roza, of apoplexy.

Stone—At Shanghai, on the 14th August, H. M. Stone, late Master of the American barque *Fruiter*, a native of Boston, Mass. U.S.A., aged 39 years.

Surrage—At the Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong, on the 19th August, John Surrage, seaman, aged 28 years.

Tavares—At Shanghai, on the 17th August, Amelia, wife of L. A. Tavares, aged 27 years.

Williams—At Shanghai, on the 11th August, —Williams, Master of the American ship *Elizabeth F. Willetts*.

Withers—At Shanghai, on the 2nd August, F. Withers, Assistant Surgeon, H.M.S. *Encounter*.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

Shanghai.—Tea.—Black: The arrivals from Hankow during the fortnight are variously estimated, but about 11,300 chests seems to be correct; of these 2,470 chests have been shipped by their owners, while 6,900 chests have been placed on the market and have realised full prices, say 28½ to 31 taels for fair Oonahms and second class Oopacks, and 34½ taels for one parcel of rather superior quality. New Fl. Pekoes have been taken to the extent of 2,200 chests at from 37 to 41 taels; the quality of some is good, and prices not unreasonable. The total settlements to date of all kinds of Black teas, and including Hankow purchases shipped from this port up to the present time, are about 35,800 chests, against 5,950 chests at corresponding period last season. Stocks: 3,000 chests Oonahms and Oopacks; 1,200 chests Hoochows; 1,500 chests Old Common sorts; 600 chests New, and 300 chests Old Flowery Pekoes. Greens: There has been but a moderate business in these kinds, and the vexed question of duties still remaining unsettled, shipments from Ningpo to this port are at present suspended, the stocks at the former place now reaching 12,000 half-chests. The settlement is quoted of 7,900 half-chests China and 971 half-chests Japan Teas since last report, making to date 24,000 half-chests China and 5,530 half-chests Japan, against 7,090 half-chests and 2,230 half-chests respectively at same period last season. Stocks; Pingsueys, 700 half-chests; Moyunes, 1,000 half-chests; Hoochows, 2,000 half-chests; 2,000 half-chests Japan kinds, and at Ningpo about 12,000 half-chests Pingsueys and Fychows. Prices are without any noticeable change.

Foo-chow-Foo.—After the departure of last mail, and up to the 14th August, settlements continued to be steadily made, but on a smaller scale, at about previous rates, excepting for ordinary to common, on which a fall was established, and teamen were evincing more disposition to give way, when a few buyers came in, making considerable settlements, which, if they do not actually show an advance on some—the better—descriptions, have at least stopped the downward tendency, and made teamen firm again. The settlements have been principally for Australia and the Continent, and some for India by Parsees. The total arrivals of Congou to date are rather under those of last season; and, as teamen are said to be losing heavily at present rates, it will probably have its effect in reducing supplies. The settlements for the fortnight have been as under:—Congou: Sales, 18,953 chests, at 5 to 26 taels. Ordinary to good common about one tael lower. Good common to flavoury as before. Flavoury rather higher. Stock, 86,694 chests. Souchong: 2,364 chests, at 18 to 26 taels for common to good. Stock, 9,892 chests. Oolong: 2,059 half-chests, at 15 to 26 taels for common to good; cargo stock, 79,511 half-chests. Fly, Pekoe: 845 chests, at 26 to 46 short, for common to fine. Stock, 1,970 chests. Scented Teas: 3,119 10-catty boxes; 1 parcel old at 17½ taels. New: 20 to 32 taels for common to fine. Stock, 2,844 10-catty boxes. The arrivals, settlements, and stocks of Congou to date, as compared with last season, stand as under:—, Congou, market arrival, 229,205 chests; settled, 142,511 chests; stock, 86,694 chests; contract arrival, 20,992 chests—total, 250,197 chests against last season, 243,406 chests.

Amoy.—Arrivals continue upon a fair scale, and stocks are accumulating. The *Mary Ross* and *John Bull* have sailed for New York during the fortnight, the settlements for which period have been—Oolong, 6,600 half-chests, at $15½ to $21; Orange Pekoe, 210 half-chests, at $16¾ to $17; Ankoi, 520 half-chests, at $9¾ to $13.

Canton.—For Congous the market has advanced nearly two taels. The stock, as will be seen below, is much reduced—between 25 to 35 chops more only are expected this season. A good business has been done in scented teas, and rates incline upwards. The few country greens which were upon this market have been bought up. In other sorts little has been done. The sales of the fortnight are thus reported:—Congous, 15 chops Oonahm at 24½ to 28 taels, 6 chops Oopack at 29½ to 34 taels, 500 half-chests Canton packed, at 25 taels; scented teas, 8,500 boxes Orange Pekoe at 22 to 31 taels, 6,500 boxes Caper at 16½ to 28 taels; Oolong, 250 half-chests, Canton packed, at 16 taels; country greens, 400 half-chests at 35 to 41 taels for Gunpowder and Imperial, 38 to 40 taels for Hyson, and 26 to 36 taels for Young Hyson; Canton Greens, 500 boxes Gunpowder at 15 taels, and 250 chests Hyson Skin at same price. The stock upon the market is stated thus:—Congou, 14 chops; Souchong, 1 chop; Oolong, 1,000 half-chests; Flowery Pekoe, 200 chests new, and 400 chests old; Plain Caper, 3,000 boxes.

Macao.—A large business has been done in Tayshan Congou, mostly under contract. The settlements on the market exceed 10,000 chests at about $16. There are about 12,000 chests still unsold.

Raw Silk.—Shanghai.—The business of the fortnight has been comparatively small, caused no doubt by the firmness of the dealers, the unprecedentedly heavy stock, and the continued unfavourable news from Europe. It is to be hoped that when the dealers find that even the low rate of exchange has failed to induce active operations, they will be more moderate in their demands, and that a safer scale of prices than have been ruling here for some months may be established. The supply from the interior continues liberal of medium and lower grades, but of really fine silk there is an evident scarcity, as proved by the small receipts of these descriptions to date. Prices in the interior are reported somewhat lower; but the dealers here remain very firm, and are only disposed to make the smallest concession on inferior descriptions. Best qualities remain as last quoted. The purchases of the fortnight, including the arrival of about 400 bales Japan, are estimated at 3,000 bales, and the unsold stock at 16,000 to 17,000 bales. Tsatlees.—No. 1 and 2, 430 taels per picul; do. 2, 430 to 440 taels; do. 3, 395 to 420 taels; do. 4, 370 to 385 taels; do. 5 and common, 352 to 355 taels; Taysaams, No. 1, 360 to 370 taels; do. 2, 320 to 340 taels; do. 3, 295 to 310 taels; do. 4, 5, and common, 235 to 275 taels; Yuenfa, 290 to 410 taels; Haining, 290 to 360 taels; Hongchow Tsatlees, 350 to 370 taels; Hong Tsatlee, 370 to 380 taels; Sewhings, 290 to 325 taels; Laeyongs, 250 to 260 taels; Throwns, 300 to 420 taels. This steamer has about 2,900 bales; and the *Assyrian*, 131 bales; *Charlotte Ann*, 427 bales; *Polmaise*, 730 bales; and *Wynaud*, 430 bales, all loading for London.

Drugs, &c.—Canton: There is a small stock of Cassia Lignea which is quoted $17.50. In other drugs no quotations are given, there being no stocks. The Macao market is thus reported upon. Cassia Lignea, $15.25 to $15.50; stock, 2,000 piculs; Cassia Buds, $39 to $40, scarce and wanted; Cassia Oil, $215 to $220; stock, 50 piculs; Aniseed, $14.50; stock, 100 piculs; Aniseed oil, $150; stock, 100 piculs: Galangal, $4¼ to $4½; stock, 600 piculs.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

Shanghai.—The depression in trade still continues, and it is with the greatest difficulty that sales to any extent can be effected. There have been no additions to the supplies of American goods for the past two months, and with the gradual decrease in stocks an improvement is looked for. There has been a slight move in sugar during the past two weeks, as it is said that the Taou-tae has made a concession of two or three mace per picul on the taxes lately imposed. In most descriptions of Straits and Native produce there is the greatest inactivity prevailing. In American cotton goods—Drills—the deliveries for the past two weeks have been 11,000 pieces; stock, 250,830. Sheetings—Deliveries, 3,720; stock, 1,415. Jeans—Deliveries, 1,000; stock, 7,800; and the delivery of English shirtings—Grey, 53,300; white, 53,50. Spotted shirtings—White, 3,750; coloured, 700. Brocades—Coloured, 400; blue shirtings, 1,100; T-cloths, 7,130; chintzes, 1,850; velvets, 1,960; handkerchiefs, 200 dozen; damasks, 700 pieces; English drills, 140; dimities, 900; woollens—Spanish stripes, 150; long ells, 120; camlets, 90; lastings, 240.

Canton.—Cotton: Since our last the arrivals have been the Fettey Shaw Allum, Fort William, and Despatch from Bombay, with about 6,751 bales, and the Margaret Jane from Calcutta. The improved advices from India and England have produced no alteration either in demand or prices. The market has been without any animation, the demand being still confined to small parcels. Sales during the fortnight consist of 6,925 bales Bombay, 35 bales Madras, and 900 bales Shanghai. Importers are not disposed to sell new at a reduced price. The quotation for new Bombay, 8t. 6m. to 10t. 2m.; for old, 7t. to 8t. 8m.; Madras, 7t. to 9t. 8m.; Bengal, 7t. to 8t. 8m.; and Shanghai, 10t. 2m. to 10t. 5m. per picul. Stock in Canton on the 26th Aug., 46,200 bales Bombay; 11,150 bales Madras; 1,200 bales Bengal; and 3,425 bales Shanghai.

Foo-chow-Foo.—The market has displayed more animation than we have had to advise for some time past, the sales effected being as follows:—3,500 pieces 6¼ catty grey shirtings, at $2. 40c. to $2. 42½c. per piece; 500 do. white do., $2. 60c.; 1,250 6¼ catty do., $2. 30c.; 2,400, 7¾ lbs. (fine) T-cloth, $2. 60c.; 10,890, 6 to 7 lbs., $1. 70c. to $1. 85c.; 8,730 pieces 40 yards American drills, $3. 50c. to $3. 60.; 1,051 piculs lead, $9. to $9. 50c. per picul Drugs.—The demand for this has been very light, sales for the fortnight being 90 chests of Malwa, at $750, and 22 chests of Bengal.

Hong Kong.—The import market has been again fully supplied by large auction sales, which have been sufficient to meet the local demand in Manchester piece goods, in which the direct *bona fide* sales have been most limited. Shirtings continue absolutely unsaleable. T-cloths have somewhat improved in inquiry, though prices obtained are without alteration. The same remarks apply to yarns. The further downward tendency in exchanges is another feature against quitting at present quotations, except when settlements can be effected in barter for produce. In woollens some small sales have been made for re-export by foreign firms. Fancy goods continue entirely neglected. Metals continue in heavy stock, with but small sales.

JAPAN—KANAGAWA.

Transactions in imports have been very few. The market is more depressed than foreigners have ever known it. Large supplies have increased stocks so much that, even with a good demand, improvement in price cannot be expected for a long time. In silk the market has shown considerable excitement, the dealers asking advanced rates for each small parcel brought forward, which the smallness of supply has enabled them to obtain. For fair Mybash 1 and 2, $500 to $510 has been paid. Reports as to the crop are so various and contradictory that no reliable estimate can be made, but it is believed that the small quantity coming to market is no indication of a short crop. Quotations—Ida 1 and 2, none; 3 and 4, $300 to $350; 2 and 3, new, $480 to $510; 2 and 3, old, $400 to $450. Re-reeled, 3 and 4, ordinary, $280 to $380. Cotia, $300 to $330. Tea, a fair business has been done, and rates have advanced $1 to $2 per picul lately. Settlements for the month are estimated at 3,000 piculs. Stock, 600 piculs.

NAGASAKI.

Imports.—There is no change to report in the import market, which continues in a very inactive state. The Heilige Willibrordus and the Crimea have arrived from Singapore, the latter with a full cargo of piece goods and Straits produce, chiefly on account of the Chinese Guild. The principal sales have been made in barter against produce. For other imports there is no inquiry.

Exports.—Tea: New crop still coming to market, but settlements have been small—estimated at 1,450 packages of new and 300 to 400 old. The native merchants are holding back for higher prices. Silk: Settlements 20 to 25 bales. Estimated stocks, No. 1, 10 bales; No. 2, 20 bales; No. 3, common and mixed, 60 bales. Quotations, No. 1, $420 to $460; No. 2, $380 to $400; No. 3, $280 to $360.

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HANKOW.

In imports there is more business doing, but principally against produce, excepting tea. We have the following quotations:—Grey shirtings, 5¼ catty. 1.5.5 to 1.6 taels; 6 do., 1.7 taels; 6½ do., 1.9.5 to 2.0.0 taels; 7 do., 2.0.0 to 2.0.5 taels. T-cloths, 24 yards, 1.4.5 taels; 26 do., 1.9 taels. White spots, no market. Dyed spots, 2.6.0 taels. Dyed brocades, 2.8.0 taels. American drills, 2.7.0 to 2.8.0. Camlets and long ells, no market. Seaweed and mushroom, no demand. Exports: Tea comes to market pretty freely, and prices are a shade lower. We have not any late quotations.

TIEN-TSIN.

In the early part of the past fortnight there was a small demand for the heavier kinds of grey shirtings, but as importers were anxious to realise prices gave way daily, and buyers waited to find the lowest point they could purchase at. About thirty of the inland raders have arrived from the interior; a fair business was consequently expected. There is difficulty in making remittances, as the French men-of-war steamers refuse to carry treasure.

MANILA.—In imports the business continues dull, and very small sales only are reported, including those made to arrive by the last two vessels from Liverpool. In exports the market continues without animation, and quotations are generally again lower. Unclayed sugar is now quoted $2. 81¼ for Taal, and $3. 06¼ for Zebu; coffee, $15. 85.; hemp, $8. 37½.—all per picul.

BANKOK.—Since our last a gradual improvement has been felt in the demand for the chief articles of export, and sellers more ready to transact business. The quotations are—Buffalo horns, Tls. 12 per picul; hides, Tls. 7½ to Tls. 8; black pepper, Tls. 10; white sugar, Tls. 8½ to Tls. 9½; brown, Tls. 3½ to Tls. 4; silk, Tls. 165.

BATAVIA.—Very unfavourable weather still continues, and large quantities of sea-damaged goods continue to be brought to auction, the regular demand and prices declining. Cambrics are very little sought after. Shirtings are also very difficult to move.

SINGAPORE.—Extreme dullness still continues in the demand for manufactured goods, and the wholesale clearances have been, if possible, on a more limited scale than before. The want of demand for export continues, and the immense clearances of sea-damaged goods at auction have entirely supplied the local wants.—In exports the principal articles have undergone little change in prices, and the amount of business done has been rather limited. Tin has receded slightly in value, and the market is nearly cleared. Black pepper is still rather scarce, and maintains its value. White is without change in value Sago flour has been purchased to moderate extent at rather under former prices, and pearl sago is being taken pretty freely at last rates. Coffee continues in good inquiry.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 0d. to 6s. 0¼d.	6s. 0¼d. to 6 1
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5	4 5¼ to 4 5⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 5⅛d.	4 5⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	3 11	3 11⅛
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 295 to 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 215 to 218 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai taels 11. 8c. to 11. 5c. per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 11 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75, and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 27 to 26¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	1,746,759	4,001,200	5,549,800	11,297,759	3,940
Comparative period last season	709,937	3,252,700	4,303,692	9,516,329	4,258
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	418,979	—
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,387,900	85
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	—	400
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	624,700	875
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	997	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	2,656	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

				Total lbs.	
From July 1, 1861, to July 31, 1861	...	...	...	1,065,100	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	978,400	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644

EXPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Per Antagonist from Nagasaki, July 25, to London.—Silk, 43 piculs; tobacco, 1,485; cotton rags, 2,190; vegetable wax, 500; camphor, 19; mother-o'-pearl shells, 255.60; rapeseed, 228.50; gallnuts, 36.73; ginger, 9 bales; bamboo baskets, 231 packages; earthenware, 8 boxes; lacquer ware, 9; bronze ware, 8.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Jubilee, from Shanghai, August 2, to London.—Tea, 797,978 lbs.; silk, 555 bales; rhubarb, 62 piculs; silk waste, 36; wool, 361.

Per Egean, from Shanghai, August 8, to London.—Tea, 290,425 lbs.; silk, 885 bales.

Per Union, from Shanghai, August 9, to New York.—Tea, 755,994lbs.; tobacco, 158 piculs; rice, 8,000.

Per John Norman, from Foo-chow-Foo, August 15, to London.—Tea, 587,500 lbs.

Per Star of the North, from Foo-chow-Foo, August 16, to London.—Tea, 1,109,500 lbs.

Per Johanne, from Foo-chow-Foo, August 12, to Melbourne.—Tea, 194,000 lbs.

Per Mary Ross, from Amoy, Aug. 6, to New York.—Tea, 431,382lbs.

Per John Bull, from Amoy, Aug. 15, to New York.—Tea, 235,872 lbs.

Per Ganges (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, Aug. 13, to London.—Silk, 1,893 bales; to the Continent, 319.

Per Spirit of the North, from Canton, Aug. 8, to London.—Tea, 780,600 lbs.

Per Caduceus, from Canton, Aug. 12, to London.—Tea, 1,239,190 lbs.

Per Primula, from Canton, Aug. 17, to London.—Tea, 592 500 lbs,

Per Coleroon, from Canton, Aug. 20, to London.—Tea, 903,000 lbs.

Per Jessey Beazley, from Canton, Aug. 23, to Liverpool.—Tea, 607,283 lbs.

Per Penguin, from Macao, Aug. 14, to New York.—Tea, 244,614 lbs.; raw silk, 74 piculs; straw braid, 44 boxes.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Bahia, August 8, to Falmouth.—Sugar, 11,150 piculs; Sapanwood, 350.

Per Gertrudes, August 16, to Liverpool.—Hemp, 4,000 piculs; sugar, 7,050; mother o' pearl shells, 70; cigars, 84 mil.

Per Burdoes, Y. Habana, August 24, to Liverpool.—Hemp, 2,408 piculs; sugar, 3,225.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Charlemagne, August 22, to Bordeaux.—Rattans, 165 piculs; tin, 203; buffalo horns, 111; Rhio gambier, 297; white pepper, 117; gambier, 2,999; black pepper, 1,053; pearl sago, 153.

Per Samuel Appleton, September 2, to New York.—Gambier, 6,153 piculs; black pepper, 584; sapanwood, 324; Borneo sago flour, 1,508; Borneo pearl sago, 294; cubebs, 72; Borneo cassia, 11; rattans, 858.

Per T. W. Sears, September 2, to New York.—Gambier, 8,937 piculs; sago flour, 503; sapanwood, 265; rattans, 994; 108 boxes camphor.

Per Antilla, Sept. 4, to Liverpool.—Gambier, 1,126 piculs; sago flour, 4,505; black pepper, 375; sugar, 9; rattans, 121.

Per ship Jules Cezard, Aug. 22, to Havre *via* Samarang.—Tin, 980 piculs; black pepper, 1,945.

Per Palmerston to London.—Gambier, 2,494 piculs; coffee, 1,963; black pepper, 1,246; sago, 1,846; tin, 669; gutta percha, 112; horns, 33; tapioca, 46; rattans, 136; mother-o'-pearl shells, 22; gum Benjamin, 50 cases; spices, 28; private effects, 2; Malacca canes, 40 packages.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: August 10, Wagoola; 15, Solent. From Liverpool: 15, Spirit of the Deep. From Sydney: 15, Queen Bee.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: August 18, Foam; 17, Westminster; 20, Falcon. From Hamburg: 24, Pudel. From Boston: 18, Elizabeth Cushing. From Sydney: 18, Kestrel. From San Francisco: 18, Bald Eagle.

At BATAVIA.—From Liverpool: Aug. —, D. F. Weber.

At SINGAPORE.—From London: Sept. 5, Xulla, Richard Thornton. From Liverpool: Aug. 28, Susan Douglas; Sept. 4, Electric. From Glasgow: Aug. 25, Abdul Medjid. From Hamburg: 25, Candace; 28, Maria Wilhelmina; 29, Octavia. From Melbourne: 25, Heather Bell.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Aug. 8, Egean. For New York; 9, Union.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Aug. 15, John Norman, Star of the North. For Melbourne: 4, Johanne.

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From Amoy.—For New York: Aug. 7, Mary Ross; 14, John Bull.
From Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: Aug. 11, Caduceus; 17, Primula; 21, Verbena. For Liverpool: 24, Jessie Beazley.
From Manila.—For Liverpool: Aug. 16, Gertrudis; 24, Burdeos, Y, Habana. For Falmouth: 8, Bahia. For Sydney: 13, Berengaria.
From Singapore.—For London: Aug. 21, Victor. For Liverpool: Sept. 4, Antilla. For Bordeaux: Aug. 22, Charlemagne. For France: Aug. 31, H.I.M.'s Rhin. For Havre: 22, Jules Cezard. For New York: 26, Beatrice; Sept. 2, Thomas W. Sears; 3, Samuel Appleton.

LOADING.

At Shanghai.—For London: Assyrian, Ballarat, Charlotte Ann, Imperial, Pegasus, Polmaise, Queen of the Ocean, Raleigh, Wynaud. For New York: Leichard, Magna Bona.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: City of Carlisle, Clara Novello, Napoleon III., Runnymede, Southern Cross. For Australia: Ceres, Earl of Hardwicke, Florence Nightingale, Nemesis.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: Finzel, Keepsake. Lord of the Isles, Sea Snake, Westminster, E et Reine, Hero, Kelso, Niphon, Shand. For Sydney and Melbourne: Pamella, Samuel Fales. For San Francisco: Lucretia, N. B. Palmer.

At Manila.—For London: T. E. Lemon. For Liverpool: Luisita, Northern Crown. For Cork: John Mathie. For Cadiz: Concepcion.

At Singapore.—For London: Electric, Palmerston. For Liverpool: Greyhound. For Channel: Neptune. For Melbourne: Heather Bell.

At Penang.—For London: Gwalior, Victor. For Boston: Rocket.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At Shanghai.—To London: Tea, £4; silk, £5. To New York: Tea, $14 to $15; silk, $25. There is no improvement to note in tonnage since the date of the last, and the number of disengaged vessels still continues large. The Taou-tae having made some slight concessions on the taxes imposed upon native produce, there are hopes now of a change for the better. The following charters have been made:—Horatio to Newchwang, at $8 per ton; Geelong to Nagasaki, 30 lay days, $1,800; Adriatic to Swatow and back, 40 lay days, $5,400. The C. E. Tilton (Am.) has been sold, and, it is reported, for $23,000. The wreck of the steamer Manila for 81 taels.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—To London: £4. At this rate several vessels are loading, and others will soon follow. For Australia also several charters have been made.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—To London: £3. 10s. A fair amount of business has been transacted during the past fortnight. To Great Britain rates are low, although the present is the height of the export season. To the United States, the political state of affairs has stopped trade, and the berth on the Canton waters is still unoccupied. For Australia small vessels to load tea are in request, otherwise there is little doing. There has been a good business done in rice charters, but the rates paid are not very remunerative. The coast trade continues prostrate, owing to the novel action of the China Customs under foreign inspectors, in causing native produce to pay full tariff rates upon both its export and import too. As this baneful institution exercises no authority over native craft the Chinese have naturally returned to the employment of their own vessels again. Small handy craft are still much wanted. The amount of disengaged shipping is small. The charters reported are—Lord of the Isles and Kelso, from Canton to London, at £3. 10s.; Sea Snake, from Macao to London, at current rates; N. B. Palmer, to San Francisco, $13,000 in full; seven vessels, to Bankok and back, at 52½c. to 60c. per picul, and on owners' account; three to Saigon and back, at 60c. to 65c.; Wilhalmine, to Tien-tsin, $2,300 in full; Henrietta Louisa, to Kanagawa, $1,000 per month.

At Manila.—Last rates are fully maintained. The *T. E. Lemon* loads for London at £3. 5s. for current, and £3. 10s. for unclayed sugar, and £4. 5s. for hemp per 20 cwt. with measurement goods at £4. 10s. per 50 feet. The *Rosarito* goes to Liverpool with current sugar, at £3. 5s., and hemp, at £4. 5s. per 20 cwt.; and the *Cervantes*, on the berth for same port, gets sugar at £3. 10s., for unclayed, and £3. 5s. for current; their flag (Spanish) causing a saving in export duty. The *Northern Crown* (American) has got hemp for Liverpool at £3 per 20 cwt.

At Batavia.—Freights have risen rapidly and as the arrivals of disengaged tonnage are far below the requirements they will likely go still higher. The following ships are loading for Holland:—Puttershoek, Reinestein, Majestic, and Jeddo. Sugar at about £5. 15s., and coffee at £5. 5s. per ton nett. The Cecrops has been chartered for Australia at £3. 10s. per ton.

At Bankok.—Rates have advanced, and vessels of suitable capacity are wanted to a fair extent for the transport of rice to China. The Catharine is to load 15,000 piculs at 57½c., and Robin Hood 20,000 piculs at 55c., both to Canton.

At Singapore.—To London, £3 to £4. A good demand still continues for shipping, nearly all the disengaged vessels having been taken up, and several charters are still offering. Amongst the latest are:—Electric, for London, at £3 tin, £3. 10s. gambier, and £4 light freight; Greyhound, for Liverpool, at £3 dead, and £3. 10s. light freight, with 900 tons rice from Penang at £3. 15s.; Rory O'More, with present cargo to Macao and back to Singapore, at $4,500 in full; Herbert, Susan Douglas, and Thames, from Bankok to China, at 55c. to 62½c. per picul.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From Amsterdam to Japan.—Aug. 20, Jacob and Anna. From England and Continent to China: 15, Valdivia, Nankin, Jeanne et Joseph; 16, Lauderdale; 17, Mary Lee; 18, Nordstern; 21, Capiolani. To Amoor River: 12, Mary. To Manila: 18, Clementine; 26, President Plate. To Bankok: 18, Nil Desperandum. From Manila to England and Continent: Aug. 12, I. Victoria, Ethereal; 17, Ashmore; 19, Chatham. From Singapore: 12, Reunion; 19. Caroline Elizabeth. From Siam: 20, Hannah Salkeld. From Batavia to Sydney: 15, Leonidas. From Manila to New York: 17, Shirley; 21, Merrimac. To Boston: 26, Ocean Pearl. To Sydney: 18, Antagonist. To Melbourne: 25, Canton. From China to New York: 20, Heroine; 24, Canvass Back. From New York for Shanghai: 21, Kathay.

The Chinese in Australia.—The anti-Chinese riots at Burrangong are all over. Great threats were held out that any attempt to apprehend rioters would lead to a most formidable collision, and telegraphic messages were forwarded to town speaking of preparations made to organise resistance; but the Government very properly disregarded all these threats, and the opposition vanished altogether on the appearance of the military force. Many of the worst characters on the goldfield had taken time by the forelock and beat a retreat. Several persons have been apprehended and committed for trial, but they are mostly but secondary actors, and in some cases the evidence only goes to show that they were pleased spectators of the outrages on the Chinese. A reward of £100 each has been offered for the three known ringleaders, but their escape has been facilitated by their friends. And, as certain classes have almost unchecked control over the course of legislation, it is inevitable that an Act will be passed prohibiting immigration into the colony. It has been urged that such an Act will be at variance with the spirit of the Treaty our countrymen have recently extorted from the Emperor of China, by which treaty not only is free ingress to that country claimed, but also free egress for the Chinese population. But to this it is replied—first, that our legislation is not contrary to the Treaty, inasmuch as the compulsory removal of the restrictions on Chinese emigration was only intended for the behoof of such of our colonies as might need the cheap labour, and does not imply that those colonies that are averse to receiving Celestial visitors should keep their doors open to them; and, secondly, if it is contrary to the Treaty, it does not matter, inasmuch as we are to legislate for ourselves, irrespective of any Imperial negotiations, as to which we are not consulted. Some of the more ardent of our democrats, especially those who sigh for separation and a republic, rather like the idea of a collision between Imperial and Colonial policy, as tending to justify and precipitate independence. The motive is not openly avowed, but it is not difficult to trace its secret action. But whether or not there may be anything in the language of the Treaty that would compel Her Majesty to disallow our anti-Chinese legislation, it cannot be denied that our treatment of them contrasts with the policy we have forced on them—and contrasts in a way that is not altogether to our credit.

Disastrous Rising of the Nile.—Stoppage of the Railway.—On the night of the 1st instant the waters broke through from a canal on the western side of the river, which is near the railway. The latter has been destroyed, telegraph posts and wires torn up and washed away, and some ten miles, at least, of country laid under water. A goods train that was sent up with an engineer and platelayers pulled up for a moment at a place where the regular passenger train had just passed before them. The embankment immediately began to give way from under them, and the carriages sank down into the water. The men took refuge upon the roofs, but after a while found that both before and behind them the earthern embankment had entirely melted away from under the rails. They had to adopt the only means for saving themselves that offered—to drag themselves through the water along the rails, their only guide in the darkness that had set in, until they reached dry land, in a state of utter exhaustion and some among them having been on the point of letting go their hold and of resigning themselves to what seemed an inevitable fate. Intelligence came from the Delta of similar damage to the railway from Kafr Zayat towards Benha, which has likewise become impassable, and in several parts is altogether destroyed. Steamers have been collected for the transit of the outward Calcutta mails and passengers. The passengers will be conveyed by rail from the landing-place to Kafr Damar, the first station beyond Alexandria, and thence by way of the canal and Nile to Boulac. It is calculated that at least two or three months will be required to repair the damages to the railway, and to admit of a resumption of the traffic. The expense which this alone will inflict upon the Government amid its other losses, all which it can so ill afford may easily be conjectured.

Departure of the Siamese Ambassadors.—Advices from Civita Vecchia, of the 9th inst., announce that the Siamese Ambassadors embarked from that port on the preceding day on board the *Asmodée*.

The P. and O. Steamer "Mooltan."—In consequence of doubts as to the capabilities of this vessel fulfilling the contract speed, she was tried on the 14th inst. loaded to a depth of 20 feet; and notwithstanding her engines are only 400 horse-power, she attained a speed of 12 knots with comparative ease.

Captain William Baldry, of the *Shantung*, has been committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of a seaman named Riley, caused by constant ill-usage, on her last passage from China to London.

The Russian Imperial corvette *Novik*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Popoff, arrived at the Motherbank at noon, yesterday, from Cronstadt, on her way to the Amoor and Pacific.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS INWARD BY THIS MAIL.

From Singapore to Marseilles, Mr. Rittersban; to Aden, Syed Md. Alcuff, Hassein, and Hardin; to Suez, Governor-General Pahud, Mrs. Vincent and daughter, Miss Luise de Crenze, and two E.M. servants; to Alexandria, Mr. and Mrs. Ottemboff and child, Mr. C. Bletterman, Mrs. H. Kinder, child, and E.F. servants, Mr. E. Forn and servant; to Southampton, Capt. Burn, Mr. Willans.

THE OUTWARD MAIL OF 26TH JULY.

The correspondence which left this by the mail of 26th July for the Straits, China, Japan, &c., was conveyed only as far as Galle, and would wait there the arrival of the following mail of 10th August.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Siamese Ambassad[illegible]rs sailed from Marseilles on the 28th ult., in the steam-fri[illegible] *Asmodée*, on their return home, via Suez. The Ambass[illegible] having expressed their wish to pay homage to His Ho[illegible] the Pope, the commander of the *Asmodée* received orde[illegible] to touch at Civita Vecchia. The following details have been published relative to the departure of the Siamese Ambassadors from Paris :—

"As the time for their departure approached the Siamese Ambassadors became very sad, and manifested their sorrow at quitting France, and when the moment for their taking leave arrived their tears fell in torrents. Previous to quitting the hotel the three ambassadors assembled their servants. They reminded them of the excellent reception they had met with, and they remarked that they ought to feel grateful for having been selected for the journey to France, where they had witnessed so many wonderful sights, and that they owed a heavy debt of gratitude to the Emperor and Empress of the French for their Majesties' magnificent reception. The ambassadors having expressed their regret at not being able to present their last homage to their Imperial Majesties, resolved to compensate for it as much as lay in their power. They then ordered their attendants to light ten wax candles they brought from Siam, and which are used in that country for religious ceremonies. Turning to the south, in which direction they were told their Majesties were at that moment, they touched the ground three times with their foreheads, saying at each time that they humbly took leave of the Imperial family, and they placed themselves under their lucky auspices to perform a good journey and to be for ever happy. After that ceremony, when they quitted the hotel, the ambassadors and their attendants several times repeated, '*Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive la France!*'"

At the reception of the Ambassadors by the Pope, the former, in a speech addressed to His Holiness through an interpreter, said that they had been sent by their Sovereign to express his veneration for the head of the religion which was preached in Siam by zealous missionaries, and to assure His Holiness that the Catholic religion would always be protected in that country. The Pope in his reply desired the Ambassadors to thank their Sovereign for the protection he had granted to the Catholics in Siam, where he was happy to learn the missions were making progress. The Ambassadors then offered the presents which had been sent to His Holiness by the King of Siam.

A letter from Saigon, in the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, says :—

"An affecting ceremony took place here on the 3rd of August. A commission named for the purpose, and accompanied by the clergy of the new cathedral of Saigon, proceeded to the tomb of the Bishop of Adran, a short distance from the town, and took possession of it in the name of France. This tomb was erected in 1799, in memory of the illustrious French missionary, by his friend, the Emperor Gia Laongs, whom he assisted to recover the throne of his ancestors. The monument is in the form of a pagoda, and stands in an enclosure walled round and planted with trees. In conformity with the Emperor's orders, this tomb henceforth becomes national property, and will be kept in repair by the State. The Bishop of Adran was one of the men who have conferred most honour on France, religion, and humanity."

The *Patrie* affirms that the latest accounts from Yedo prove that the Japanese Government had nothing whatever to do with the barbarous attack on the English Legation, and that it was caused entirely by private animosity. The Japanese Government, adds the *Patrie*, was engaged in looking after the criminals, and had captured three.

The same journal announces that the Chinese Government having refused to allow a Prussian representative to reside in Peking, the French Minister will be intrusted with the charge of Prussian interests in China.

Galignani reports that in the steam-frigate *Labrador* which lately arrived at Toulon with troops from China, was a native of that country with four or five thousand young fish, of the sorts most highly prized in China, which were taken in the ponds of the Celestial Emperor, and have been brought over for the Government, to see if they can be acclimatised in France. The fish are contained in three large jars, and, singular to relate, not one deathoccurred among them in the long voyage of 6,000 leagues.

The Russian navy (says the *Pays*) has sustained a severe loss on the coast of Japan, that of the *Svellana*, line-of-battle ship, 100 guns and 800 men. All the crew are said to have perished.

A letter from Toulon states that the steamer *Canada* is under orders to convey ten officers and 1,200 men to Algiers. Thence she will proceed to Alexandria with a battalion of Turcos, who have volunteered to serve in Cochin China. They are to be despatched from Alexandria to Suez by railway.

It is stated that M. de Montigney is about to be sent on a mission to Siam.

RUSSIA.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that the Russian Government has addressed an energetic note to the Sublime Porte on the subject of its projected attack on the Prince of Montenegro, and that the Emperor of Russia had resolved to send a squadron to cruise off the mouth of the harbour of Cattaro. A letter published in the Russian journal, the *Amoor*, states, that on the 13th of June a caravan of Russian merchants had arrived at Tiagne-Tzine. It had left a town called Toune-Tjoou, about twenty versts from Pekin, embarking in three boats under the Russian flag. The Muscovite traders appear to have found that some English speculators had anticipated them. The Russian report describes the town of Tiagne-Tzine as populous, and the inhabitants actively engaged in traffic with English merchants. The latter had opened about a dozen establishments, well supplied with European goods, but at very high prices. The Chinese shops are principally stocked with English cotton stuffs, manufactured to suit the Chinese market. The Russians were waiting for the arrival of Chinese goods, of which the town contained but a small quantity, and had consequently done a very limited amount of business.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

The Colonial Minister has submitted the draft of the "Bill for regulating the Custom-house duties in Netherlands India" to the different Chambers of Commerce, to elicit their opinion previous to its presentation to the States General. Of the contents of this document—which is naturally very lengthy—I am enabled to give you the following condensed particulars :—

The tariff for the import duties shows on the whole a considerable successive reduction on the present rates, and they are to further undergo an annual mitigation till they reach the lowest point at present contemplated. The new arrangement is to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1863. I give you herewith some of the principal articles of the tariff, with the proposed duties, premising that the figures in parenthesis exhibit the present existing duties, and the others the new duties for 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866 and following years respectively. D. o. means with certificate of Dutch origin :—

Earthenware	...	D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	per cent. ad valorem.
„	...	for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Beer in casks,	...	D. o. (12),	6,	6,	6,	6	fl. per hogshead.
„	...	for. (24),	11,	10,	9,	9	„
„ bottle	...	D o. (6)	6,	6,	6,	6	fl. per 100 bottles.
„	...	for. (12),	11,	10,	9,	9	„
Books	...	(6 per cent.),	free.				
Gunpowder	...	(prohibited),	6,	6,	6,	6	per cent. ad valorem.
Machinery	...	D. o. (free),	free.				
„	...	for. (6 per cent.),	5,	3,	2,	free	per cent. ad valorem.
Yarn of all sorts	...	D. o. (12½),	10,	8,	7,	6	„
„	...	for. (25),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Geneva	...	... (12),	11,	11,	11,	11	fl. per dam.
Brandy and Rum	...	... (90),	20,	20,	20,	20	„ cask.
Liqueurs	...	... (50),	30,	30,	30,	30	„ 100 bottles.
Glass of all sorts	...	D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	per cent. ad valorem.
„	...	for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Hats	...	D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	„
„	...	for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Iron, raw	...	D. o. (6),	free.				„
„	...	for. (12),	5,	3,	2,	free	„
Iron goods	...	D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	„
„	...	for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Ice	...	... (free),	free.				
Instruments, mathem. physic., optical, and surgical	...	D. o. (12) / for. (24)	free.				„
Instruments, musical,		D. o. (free),	3,	4,	5,	6	„
„		for.(6percent.),	6,	7,	8,	9	„
Clothes, made up	...	D. o. (10),	9,	8,	7,	6	„
„	...	for. (20),	18,	16,	14,	12	„
„ silk or linen		D. o. (6),	6,	6,	6,	6	„
„		for. (12),	11,	10,	9,	9	„
Copper, manufactured,		D. o. (12),	10,	8,	6	4	„
„		for. (24),	19,	14,	9		„
„ raw	...	D. o. (12) / for. (24)	free.				„
Leather, raw and manu.		D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	„
„		for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Lead	...	D. o. (12) / for. (24)	free.				„
Manufactures of cotton, wool, hemp, and flax	...	D. o. (12½) / for. (25)	10, 8, 7, 6 / 20, 16, 14, 12				„
Furniture,	...	D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	„
„	...	for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„
Paper of all descriptions,		D. o. (12),	10,	8,	7,	6	„
„	...	for. (24),	20,	16,	14,	12	„

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Rice, ...	(free),	free.	per cent. ad valorem.
Carriages, ...	D. o. (12),	10, 8, 7, 6	„
„	for. (24),	20, 16, 14, 12	„
Steel, ...	D. o. (6),	free.	
„	for. (12),	free.	
Do. Manufactures, ...	D. o. (12),	10, 8, 7, 6	„
„	for. (24),	20, 16, 14, 12	„
Tar, ...	(12),	4, 4, 4, 4	„
Cordage, ...	D. o. (12),	10, 8, 6 } 4	„
„	for. (24),	19, 14, 9 }	
Dyestuffs, ...	D. o. (6),	6, 6, 6, 6	„
„	for. (12),	11, 10, 9, 9	„
Firearms, ...	(prohibited),	6, 6, 6, 6	
Spelter, ...	D. o. (12),	10, 8, 6 } 4	„
„	for. (24),	19, 14, 9 }	
Salt	(prohibited),	16, 16, 16, 16	„
All unenumerated goods	D. o. (6),	6, 6, 6, 6	„
„ ...	for. (12),		

The only article that shows a retrograde or increasing duty is that of musical instruments, which are now duty free if of Dutch manufacture, and pay 6 per cent. if of foreign make, whilst for some reason or other a duty of 3 per cent. is to be immediately laid on the former, increasing gradually to 6 per cent. In the same manner, the present duty of 6 per cent. on those of foreign make is not only to be retained, but annually increased till it reaches nine, or one-half more than what it now is.

For the rest, your readers will perceive that on some articles the duty is to be abolished altogether (books, machinery, physical and surgical instruments, and copper, lead, and iron); in other cases articles hitherto prohibited are permitted to be imported, as gunpowder, firearms, and salt, whilst in most others the duty is to be successively reduced year by year till it reaches one half of the present rates. And, lastly, in some instances the protective or differential duty between goods of Dutch origin and those of other countries is dropped, and the duty equalised for all nations (machinery, copper manufactured goods, cordage, and spelter). The greatest reduction appears to be on brandy, rum, and liqueurs.

With regard to the export duties, the proposed tariff is very short, for the general principle is that all exports are duty-free, only the following articles forming an exception to the rule:—

	Exported to Holland.	Exported to Other Countries.
Cochineal	... 2	... 2 per cent. ad valorem.
Hides	... 3	... 3 „
Indigo	... 10	... 20 c. per Netherlands lbs.
Coffee	... 6	... 9 per cent. ad valorem.
Pepper	... 6	... 9 „
Sugar	... 3	... 6 „
Tobacco	... 6	... 6 „
Tea	... 3	... 3 „
Tin	... 36.50c.	... 7fl. per 100 Netherlands lbs.
Birds' nests	... 6	... 6 per cent. ad valorem.
All other unenumerated goods	... free	... free.

The King's visit to the Emperor of the French at Compiegne, naturally causes a vast deal of conversation, mixed with surmises of political combinations, it is on the whole generally believed to be nothing more than a visit of courtesy. His Majesty takes no statesmen or diplomatists with him, but will only be accompanied by two of his aides-de-camp, viz., Baron Snouckaert van Schauburg and Baron van der Capelle.

In the Second Chamber of the States General, the Minister of Finance has presented the Budget of the State for the year 1862. The expenditure is estimated at 86 millions of florins, the receipts at 61 millions, without reckoning the surplus revenue from the East Indian colonies and possessions, which will be five millions less than the sum anticipated, owing to the falling off in the production of coffee, sugar, tin, and other articles, but notwithstanding this deficiency, the total surplus of the budget will be more than 3,700,000 florins, supposing that the ten millions voted for the extension of railroads are provided for elsewhere. Should this, however, not be the case, there will then be a deficiency of 6,300,000 florins, but which will be abundantly covered by the available surplus of former years, amounting to seventeen millions, so that in the worst case there will still be a general surplus of ten millions and a half at the disposal of the nation. Notwithstanding the difference exhibited between the figures of the estimated revenue and expenditure, the minister described the position and resources of the country as encouraging, and on the whole, favourable, laying stress on the fact of the increasing amount of the taxes received.

After the Government had wavered a long time as to the recognition of Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, the question was supposed to be finally settled in the affirmative, as mentioned in a former letter. It now appears, however, that the ministers have not the courage to defend their conduct with regard to that act. It made a great sensation, and was commented on by the Opposition, that in the King's speech, on the late opening of the States General, not a word was said about Italy. A Member of the First Chamber on the debate on the Address to the Throne had the boldness to express his astonishment at this omission, and that the recognition of Italy had not been formally announced by the *Official Gazette*, proposing as an amendment to the third paragraph of the address to add the following words: "We sincerely hope that the recognition of the kingdom of Italy will tend to improve our relations with foreign States generally." The Minister for Foreign Affairs explained that on the receipt of the communication from Turin in April last, that Victor Emmanuel had with the consent of his parliament taken the name and title of King of Italy, the Netherlands Government, after due deliberation, had resolved to recognise him by that title. The amendment, he continued, specially mentioned the "Kingdom of Italy," whilst the measure of the government only applied to the alteration of the title, and therefore it was considered superfluous to promulgate it officially. The non-introduction of the subject into the Royal Speech the Minister confessed to be purposely done, in order to avoid giving rise to the discussion of a subject which would be received with enthusiasm by some but with feelings of discontent by others. It was thought the Ministers might be charged with throwing a lighted torch into the legislature engendering religious dissensions, and this fear alone prevented them from introducing the topic in the Speech, as they most earnestly desired not to disturb the unanimity and mutual good feeling happily existing between the Government and the Legislature. He therefore opposed the amendment, and requested the hon. Member to withdraw it as highly objectionable, which was acceded to, and the original reading of the paragraph passed without further discussion. From this we gather that Holland has not recognised the existence of the *Kingdom of Italy*, but only the title of Victor Emmanuel as "*King of Italy*," just as he claims the unmeaning title of "King of Jerusalem."

At a combined meeting of the Directors and Royal Commissioners of the Netherlands Trading Company, held in this city last week, it was unanimously agreed to present the names of the three undermentioned gentlemen for the King's selection, in virtue of Art. XXXIII. of the company's bye-laws, as managing dircetor of the said company, in the room of Mr. D. Goudswaard, who has received the Royal permission to retire from that honourable post at the end of this year. The three gentlemen are Mr. G. Obreen, Mr. D. de Clercq, and Mr. H. J. Knottenbelt. In connection with the above, I may here add that the King's selection for the appointment has fallen on the first named gentleman, Mr. G. Obreen, who is a merchant at Rotterdam, and member of the Municipal Council, as well as president of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in that city. Mr. Obreen will enter on the duties of his new office on the 1st of January next.

An address numerously signed by the principal shipowners of this city has been sent in to the Colonial Minister, complaining of the undue preference given to vessels belonging to Rotterdam in being chartered for the conveyance of troops and officers to Netherlands India. It sets forth that since the beginning of this year the Government chartered for the above purpose three vessels belonging to Amsterdam, six to Rotterdam, and one to Dordrecht; whilst during the same period passage for forty-two officers was engaged in five Rotterdam vessels, and only one owned here, which last vessel, moreover, took out only two officers. It has been stated that the selection made is not arbitrary, but that in general the Rotterdam vessels are found to be better adapted for the conveyance of troops; but as no particulars are known of the requirements for accommodation, space, light, and ventilation, the signers of the address respectfully urge the Colonial Minister to give orders to the company to publish for general information the conditions demanded and extent of accommodation required; and, further, to take the needful steps that in the selection of vessels tendered for the conveyance of troops and officers to Netherlands India vessels belonging to Amsterdam and Rotterdam may be chartered alternately.

Another new first-class war steamer, called the *Zoutmann*,

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was successfully launched last week, at the Royal dockyard in this city, and is to be immediately fitted out for active service.

Despatches were received by the Naval Department from the Cape of Good Hope announcing the safe arrival in Simon's Bay of H.N.M. steamer *Amsterdam*, Captain-Lieutenant J. P. G. Muller, from this country to Batavia. She proceeded on her voyage on the 11th of August. All well on board.

The steamers *Sindoro* and *Bromo* sailed for India on the 1st inst., as previously arranged; the former from Vliessingen and the latter from Helvoetsluys. Mails were made up at the Post-office for both vessels.

Mr. J. C. van Lannoy, resident of Bantam, has, at his own request, received permission to retire from the service, with the right of claiming a pension for his long and meritorious services to the State.

Captain-Lieutenant F. R. Toewater, R.N., has been attached to the Staff of Rear-Admiral May, the new Commander-in-chief of the naval forces in Netherlands India, in the quality of head of the newly created "Department of the Naval Personnel."

Mr W. K. L. van Hogendorp is confirmed as Assistant-Resident of Krawang.

Accounts have been received here from Alexandria announcing the safe arrival in that port on the 13th ult. of the new Governor-General of Netherlands India, Baron Sloet van de Beele. His Excellency was received on landing by Mr. Ruyssenaers, the Netherlands Consul-General, and after a brief stay in that city proceeded to Suez, where he embarked by the mail steamer to Ceylon and Singapore, at which latter port he will find a Dutch ship-of-war waiting to convey him to Batavia. At Alexandria the Pasha of Egypt had placed a vice-regal equipage at the disposal of His Excellency, an act of delicate courtesy towards the distinguished traveller.

Last week a large number of gentlemen connected with Netherlands India presented Mynheer van Hoevell, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that gentleman's wedding day, with a substantial mark of their sympathy and esteem. A deputation from the East Indian notabilities left this city also on the same day for the Hague to congratulate on the auspicious day, and to assure him of the warm feelings of gratitude and confidence entertained towards him by all those who formerly resided in Netherlands India.

The following gentlemen connected with the East have been knighted by the King with the Order of the Netherlands Lion:—J. C. de Lannoy, late Resident of Bantam; C. de Groot, Engineer of the First Class, and Head of the Mining Department in Netherlands India; W. Rappard, Procurator-General of the Supreme Court of Justice in Netherlands India; and J. J. [illegible]derman, President of the Orphan Asylum at Batavia.

Captain [illegible] O. A. Uhlenbeck is promoted to the rank of Captain, R.N. [illegible] the First Class Lieutenant H. A. Modderman to be Capta[illegible]tenant.

The King has been pleased to grant to Messrs. J. H. W. Lamberts and C. A. Lamberts, of Almelo, in their quality of appointed Directors, the Royal permission to establish in Java a company with limited liability, to be called "the Java Steam Weaving Company."

Baron K. F. van Lynden has received the royal license to accept and wear the decoration of Commander of the Order of St. Michael, conferred on him by His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

The Netherlands Trading Company advertise for tenders under the usual conditions to ship cargoes of produce from Java to this country. They also require a vessel of 500 tons to convey a cargo of piece goods from a port in Holland to Sumatra, and bring back a return cargo of East India produce. The ship to be reported ready to commence loading on the 29th inst.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee is in great request, and decidedly higher. Large orders have been executed since the Company's sale, not only for the home markets but for exportation. Nos. 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 23 may be quoted 1 cent higher than sale prices, and the other numbers even more. At Rotterdam the market is equally lively and prices quite as high, whilst the holders expected shortly a further rise. No less than 148,517 bags of the last sale, and 13,080 bags (also Company's) out of previous sales, were sold and taken out of bond last week.

Sugar.—The Company's sale of 22,546 kranjangs of Java at Rotterdam has established a rise of from 1 to 2 florins on previous rates, and the brokers have in consequence altered the prices of the different numbers of the standard samples as follows:—

No. 5.....25½fl.	No. 11.....33½fl.	No. 17.....38½fl.
„ 6.....27 fl.	„ 12..... 34½fl.	„ 18.....39½fl.
„ 7.....28½fl.	„ 13.....35½fl.	„ 19.....39½fl.
„ 8.....30 fl.	„ 14.....36½fl.	„ 20.....40½fl.
„ 9.....31½fl.	„ 15.....37½fl.	
„ 10.....32½fl.	„ 16.....38½fl.	

The article remains in very good demand, and a further rise is anticipated. Since the sale some large contracts have been made for refined on delivery in December and January, amongst which I may notice one of 700 tons at Rotterdam, and one of 700,000 kilogr. in this city; and further, 500,000 kilogr. ASR, No. 1 at 38fl., No. 2 at 37fl., and No. 3 at 36fl.

Rice continues to command large transactions at very firm if not higher rates. At Rotterdam 27,000 bags Necransie, ex *Sourabaya*, *Meleyar*, and *Henriette Gerardina Susanna*, were sold at 7fl.; since which some more cargoes were placed both there and in this city at 7¼ and 7⅜fl. There is also in both markets a good demand for the better descriptions, principally for export, as the supply of Carolina rice is stopped by the blockade of the American ports. 1,400 bags Java table were sold here at 11¼fl., 1,100 bags at 11½fl., and 1,000 more of the same quality subsequently at 12¼fl.

Banca Tin is again coming into favour. Some thousand blocks have been taken at 70½fl., and no more is to be obtained under 71fl.

Tea calm, as little business has been done in anticipation of the Company's sale of Java at Rotterdam on the 9th inst.

Tobacco.—Owing to the short supplies of this article from America, and the general expectation of a prolonged struggle in the United States, the markets both here and at Rotterdam continue to rise, not only for those descriptions, but also for Java. The Company had advertised a sale at Rotterdam on the 24th inst. of—

2,411 bales of Java tobacco in warehouse at Rotterdam;
1,403 „ „ „ „ at Amsterdam.

In the sale of preserved Ginger at Rotterdam the greater part was sold at 60 cents, and a few lots of Mandarin at 106c. Camphor neglected. India-rubber lower. Ratans very firm, and 2,100 bundles taken at higher prices.

The Netherlands Trading Company have advertised the following articles for sale at Rotterdam on the 24th inst.:—

42,970	bundles ratans in warehouse at	Rotterdam
44,333	„ do. „	Amsterdam
7,689	„ do. „	Schiedam
2,809	„ do. „	Dordrecht
421	chests gum damar „	Rotterdam
1,327	„ cassia „	Amsterdam
11	bales Japan camphor „	do.

The result of the sales of Java indigo and cochineal at Rotterdam and here, which consisted of 1,114 chests of indigo and 396 serons of cochineal, was to establish a rise in the value of both articles, as follows:—

Java indigo.	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam.
Ordinary	100 to 110 cents higher	95 to 110 cents higher
Good ord.	80 to 100 „ „	70 to 120 „ „
Middling	80 to 110 „ „	80 to 115 „ „
Fine	90 to 120 „ „	90 to 120 „ „

Java cochineal, No. 1,	10 to 20 cents lower	than the May sales.
„ „ 2, par to 5	„	
„ „ 4, par to 10	„ higher	
„ „ 8, par to 20	„ „	
„ „ 9, par to 10	„ „	

The whole quantity was sold, and at both sales the bidding was very animated.

Ships Arrived.—September 26, at Hamburg from Singapore, *Titania*, Captain Jaeger.

Ships Sailed.—September 27, from Hamburg to Singapore, *Emilie*, Captain Duck.

HAMBURG.

(from an occasional correspondent.)

October 11.

With reference to my letter of August 27, in No. 66 of the *London and China Telegraph*, I am now enabled to give you the following particulars of the Imports from China and the East in 1860, as extracted from the Official Tables recently published by the Board of Trade (Department for commercial Statistics) of this city:—

Imports direct from Netherlands India.

Article.	Quantity.	Weight..	Value in Banco Marks.
Raw sugar ..	7,129 baskets	33,934 cwt.	640,780
Rice	48,579 bags	72,925 „	611,630
Hides	11,388 number	1,406 „	59,890
Arrac	358 casks	21,558 gals.	42,370
Ratans	56,021 bundles	2,360 cwt.	31,160
Gum damar ..	592 chests	739 „	23,880
Coffee	239 bags	300 „	13,500
Tea	134 chests	86 „	7,870
Cubebs	110 bags	59 „	7,690
India-rubber ..	62 bags	55 „	7,140
Canes	52,750 number	—	5,120
Arrowroot ..	107 chests	75 „	1,800
Sago	168 bags	148 „	1,690
Pepper	72 bags	55 „	1,650
Spices	51 packages	28 „	1,450
Soy	68 chests	40 „	1,430
Other articles ..	—	—	17,120
			1,475,170

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IMPORTS DIRECT FROM CHINA.

Article.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value in Banco Marks.
Cassia lignea ..	13,616 chests, 5,600 gonjes	8.066 cwt.	486,130
Tea	8,454 chests, 8 packages	3,763 ,,	445,980
Raw sugar ..	22,000 bags	22,705 ,,	382,180
Oil of star-annis..	210 chests	124 ,,	72,120
Oil of cassia ..	112 chests	63 ,,	60,550
Preserved ginger.	2,311 chests	614 ,,	43,160
Rice	10,360 bags	7,411 ,,	42,660
Silk manufactures	44 chests, 1 bale ..	—	29,000
Cassia flores ..	104 chests	106 ,,	13,230
Porcelain ..	154 chests	—	12,540
Canes	119,313 number	—	9,690
Gallanga root ..	400 bales	456 ,,	9,420
Vermilion ..	70 chests	39 ,,	9,030
Paper	90 chests	—	7,800
Star anniseed ..	827 chests	973 ,,	54,860
Galls	125 chests	144 ,,	6 500
Objects of art ..	47 packages	—	6,020
Fine woodwork..	17 packages	—	3 430
Eatable delicacies	139 chests	—	2,890
Soy	80 packages	58 ,,	2,630
Cigars	49 mille	—	1 860
Books & pictures.	9 chests	—	1,070
Sundries ..	—	—	18,860
			1,721,710

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM SINGAPORE.

Article.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value in Banco Marks.
Sago	2,333 chests	3,061 cwt.	40,280
Pepper	1,610 bags	1,497 ,,	39,740
Terra japonica ..	1,544 packages	3,358 ,,	39,070
Ratans	20,257 bundles	1,075 ,,	13,150
Buffalo horns ..	5,447 number	125 ,,	3,950
Canes	30,000 number	—	3,220
Other articles ..	—	—	1,400
			140,810

IMPORTS OF EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE, DIRECT AND INDIRECT, AT HAMBURG, IN 1860.

Article.	Weight.	Value in Banco Marks.	Average Value in Banco.
Coffee	695,673 cwt.	28,340 440	6½ sch. Banco per lb.
Tea	23,275 ,,	2,925,630	20½ ,, ,,
Sugar (raw)	389,264 ,,	6,986,890	17 marks 15 sch. per 100 lb.
Rice	251,501 ,,	2,052,110	8 ,, 3 ,, ,,
Sago	14,560 ,,	200,040	2 3-16 ,, ,,
Pepper	18,787 ,,	502,400	4½ ,, ,,
Cassia lignea	11,427 ,,	685,450	9½ ,, ,,
Cassia flores	278 ,,	36,610	21½ ,, ,,
Cinnamon	995 ,,	71 840	11 9-16 ,, ,,
Cloves	5,848 ,,	146,100	4 ,, ,,
Mace	252 ,,	23,140	14 11-16 ,, ,,
Nutmegs	463 ,,	48,530	16½ ,, ,,
Preserved ginger	762 ,,	50,800	10 11-16 ,, ,,
Arrac	47,810 gals	103,190	2 marks 3 ,, per gal.
Indigo	9,142 cwt.	4,287,130	4 ,, 11 ,, per lb.
Cochineal	2,324 ,,	486,790	2 ,, 2 ,, ,,
Galls	1,962 ,,	117,200	59 ,, 12 ,, 100 lb.
Terra japonica	8,299 ,,	99,680	12 ,, — ,, ,,
Terra catechu	3,665 ,,	64,220	17 ,, 8 ,, ,,
Vermilion	581 ,,	90,030	24 13-16 sch. per lb.
Musk	26½ lb.	11,380	430 ,, — ,, ,,
Gallanga root	1.038 cwt.	24,470	23 ,, 2 ,, 100 lb.
Star anniseed	1,281 ,,	70,880	8½ ,, per lb.
Cubebs	221 ,,	32,150	23 5-16 ,, ,,
Camphor (raw)	759 ,,	75,440	15 15-16 ,, ,,
Do. (refined)	77 ,,	9,600	19 15-16 ,, ,,
Gutta percha	264 ,,	26,760	16½ ,, ,,
India-rubber	7,512 ,,	1,133,610	24½ ,, ,,
Gum damar	1,234 ,,	39.670	5½ ,, ,,
Oil of star annis	23,288 lbs.	137,930	5 marks 15 ,, ,,
Oil of cassia	9,429 ,,	92,530	9 ,, 13 ,, ,,
Tin	3,659 cwt.	337,520	14½ ,, ,,
Rattans (553,909 bundles) ...	35.178 ,,	442,560	12 ,, 9 ,, 100 lb.
Canes	1,057,200 No.	118,450	— —

Spirit of the Press.

THE ATTEMPTED MASSACRE IN JAPAN.

DAILY NEWS.

The attack on Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo, as presented in the detailed accounts we publisheed on the 28th ult., was so extensive in its plan, so adequate in its means, and so murderous in its method, that we may well wonder that it did not end, according to the intention of its promoters, in the utter extermination of the Mission. This attack is the latest of a series of outrages which have marked the course of our experience of Japan under the Treaty. Our plenipotentiary has never once deluded himself as to his own security, or that of his consuls, attachés, and secretary. He may be said to have lived under the threat of this assault ever since he went up to Yedo. At intervals the Government have notified him of plots against his life, projects which they never appear to have made it their duty to prevent, but have rather chosen to press upon him a guard, which would encumber his movements, without ensuring his safety, or they have advised him to keep at home, remaining virtually a prisoner. Murder after murder has been committed upon foreigners, but in no case has redress been obtained. So that, in February, 1860, Mr. Alcock could write:—"My own conviction is, that if every member of the Mission, with myself at the head, were murdered in the streets to-morrow, or in our own houses, no redress would be afforded, or measures taken to bring the offenders to punishment." These reflections were called forth by the murder of the linguist attached to our Mission. At first, as merchants, officers, sailors, and servants belonging to the nations admitted under Treaty were murdered, the known dislike and reluctance with which the Government of Japan regarded the residence of Foreign Ministers at Yedo, and the obstructions they threw in the way of trade, suggested the suspicion that their assassination might form part of a plan for driving the strangers away in sheer despair. And Mr. Alcock appears to have so far recognised the possibility of a delusion of this kind as to warn the Japanese Government that if the first pioneers of trade and diplomacy were all cut off, others would unfailingly appear to take their places. But it was also remarked that the murders of foreigners took place always at the time when a larger or smaller naval force of the nation to which the persons murdered belonged was present. Thus a Russian officer and two sailors were assassinated, with a whole squadron under the Russian flag on the spot; and the linguist of the Mission when two British ships were in the bay. Mr. Alcock notes this fact in one of his despatches, as giving colour to a rumour that these murders were the result of political design on the part of the Prince of Mito, an intriguing member of the Royal family, with pretensions of his own to the succession, and anxious to provoke collision with foreign Powers, in the hope that he may profit by the confusion to upset the Government. This suspicion was heightened, when in April of last year the very Regent of the Empire was surrounded with his retinue by armed men close to his own residence on the great highway of the official quarter. The assailants on this occasion were proved to be the Prince of Mito's men. That event was followed by great ostentation of concern on the part of the Japanese Government for the safety of Mr. Alcock, but still taking the form of advice. Our Minister, however, has always thrown the responsibility of providing for the safety upon the Government, and only recently he formally withdrew from the capital—an act by which he reduced the Ministers to the necessity of entreating his return, and promising him the fullest protection. This last atrocious outrage once more brings up the name of the Prince of Mito. Nobody doubts that he projected it and supplied the funds, probably in connection with some of the members of the oligarchy which really governs Japan. The band which attacked the Legation is known to have spent the day at a house kept by one of this person's own retainers, and to have proceeded thence to their murderous work. We, however, have nothing to do with the internal feuds of the nobles of Japan. The apparent Government is weak and timid, and the Tycoon and Regent but puppets, power being actually exercised by that section or connection of the aristocracy which may happen to be in the ascendant for the time. These frequent crimes might happen without the privity of the Government, but they could not go unpunished if the criminals had not all-powerful protectors. The attack on the Legation has brought matters to a crisis, and we must now let no empty words or shadows of authority stand between us and a signal reparation.

ECONOMIST.

The case of Japan is peculiarly regrettable. It does not appear that in this instance we have been at all culpable—unless it was in being there at all. There is no reason to believe that our representatives have been either insolent, encroaching, or negligent of the prejudices and feelings of the natives; and there is reason to know that the usual disorderly and reckless behaviour of sailors while on shore has been carefully watched and rigorously checked by the British authorities. The error on our part, if there be any, was earlier in date, more venial in character, and cannot, we fear, now be amended. The Japanese were a peculiar people, with a singular but most elaborate civilisation, industrious, comfortable, and contented, supplying themselves with all they needed by the exercise of an almost unmatched ingenuity; assailing no nation, injuring none, asking only to have no intercourse with any. For generations, for centuries, the strongest characteristic of the people and the most marked desire of the Government was to prevent all communication with foreigners, and especially all residence of foreigners upon their shores. The feeling was a fanatical one—the result mainly of historical antecedents; but it pervaded and determined the whole policy of the country. First, the Russians, then the American, and finally the British, annoyed at this rigid exclusion; deeming perhaps that such isolation from the influences of our higher culture could not be good for the Japanese themselves; deeming certainly that it shut us out from markets which might reward our enterprise with wealth, and our luxury with new productions; fancying, perhaps, that no nation had a right thus to shut itself up in self-satisfied exclusiveness,—resolved to break through the cordon of inhospitality by which these islanders hoped to guard themselves against foreign gold, foreign manners, foreign influences, foreign demoralisation perhaps. Accordingly Lord Elgin, being in those seas, having time on his hands and a force at his disposal, sailed for Japan, entered their harbours, anchored near their capital, was received with a false and assumed cordiality—the offspring of the mingled timidity and cunning which belongs to the Asiatic character; and succeeded in obtaining a treaty of commerce, in which there was nothing unwarrantable, oppressive, or unjust,—against which, in fact, nothing could be alleged—except that we know the Japanese authorities, if left to themselves, would rather have sunk us in the ocean than have signed it. As usual with Orientals, they consented because they did not venture to refuse, resolved to make the treaty a dead letter if they could, and to discourage subsequently by every means they dared the intercourse and residence of Europeans. As usual with Englishmen, we have no tolerance for those underhand and double-faced proceedings, and insist upon the treaty being fulfilled, and upon our countrymen being well treated and respected. Of course we have a full legal right to do so. Of course, practically, when attacked or wronged, we can do nothing else. But it is a painful feature in the matter, and must always remain so, that we are conscious in our hearts that we are unwelcome visitors, and that we are there in defiance of the strongest prejudices of those who have—or had originally—the same right to say what shall be the policy of Japan, as we have to say what shall be the policy of Britain.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

RESUSCITATION OF THE RED SEA CABLE.

The telegraphic cable, which has been for nearly three years lying at the bottom of the Red Sea, at the cost of more than half a million sterling, is now, it appears, to be rescued from its watery grave, and be converted into a thing of life. It is proposed by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, in a letter to *The Times*, which will be found in another column, to form a new company, which shall at their own risk restore the cable to a working condition, provided they be allowed the privileges bestowed on the present company in the event of their efforts succeeding. The reports lately made by Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, the electric engineers, who were, as stated in our issue of the 17th July last, engaged by Government to furnish a report of the probable cost of repairing this cable, are quite favourable to the proposed plan. Their opinion has also been endorsed by Mr. Brunton, who for some time acted in the capacity of engineer to the company, and was present at the first laying of the cable, and also at the subsequent repairs. Previous, however, to the expression of these opinions Messrs. Gisborne and Forde, the Government engineers, had reported that the cable was only injured in a few sections, and, we believe, estimated the outlay for effecting the repairs at under £50,000.

We trust that the friends of Sir Macdonald Stephenson will prove staunch supporters of the speculation; and as we cannot for a moment expect that Government will offer any objection to being relieved of their present unsatisfactory outlay of the guaranteed interest on £800,000, we may assume that if the usual sureties are furnished by the proposed company, its formation may be looked for very speedily. It is imperative that the coming cool season in the Red Sea should not be lost; since, if the effort be postponed, it is probable that the cable will have become so buried in the ground that it will not bear the force requisite to lift it, and it must also be remembered that if the expedition is delayed too long it will be necessary to wait till after the monsoon. There can be no doubt thatthis plan is the only one by which we can expect to see this most important telegraphic communication re-established. It is utterly worthless and idle to propose any scheme for the present company, which has lost the confidence of the public, not by any fault of its own, but by its untoward mischances and the vacillating conduct of Government.

Notwithstanding the great interest we have ever felt in this undertaking, which has been proved by the early intelligence we have always obtained of the various stages of its progress, we shall heartily welcome the establishment of a duplicate line by the Euphrates valley, as advocated in our issue of the 17th of July. It can scarcely be expected that a length of line so great as that from Suez to Kurrachee can be at all times in working order; and since such stoppages may, as they generally do, occur at the very time when unobstructed communication is the most required, it will be surely worth while to have another route opened for telegraphic intercourse with the East. When we think of the stake we have in India, and of our increasing interests in China and Japan, it is evident that no possible effort on our part can be too great to secure a speedy communication with those countries.

OUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

Nothing can be more serious than the news which has lately reached us from Japan. It would be difficult to imagine any position more critical than that in which our English merchants and officials are placed by the attempted massacre at Yedo. For that act, which might have resulted in consequences the most disastrous, the Government must be held responsible, and we must show temperately, yet firmly, that the lives of British subjects cannot be lightly endangered, and that the good faith of treaties must be preserved inviolate. This is not a case in which a Consul can afford to await instructions from home. He must act with promptitude and vigour, and the ships we now have in the Japanese waters will enable Mr. Alcock to maintain the honour of his country. The show of strength does not necessarily involve the exercise of it; indeed, it very often happens that a warlike attitude is sufficient to prevent the evils of actual conflict.

A war with Japan would be a war of the most melancholy description. Much misery would be inflicted by it, and no honour would be gained. It would be easy to make the Japanese dread us, but while proving our prowess we should be adding tenfold to the strength of the Conservative party. The people generally are at present well disposed to hold intercourse with foreigners. They have sense enough to appreciate the advantages of commerce, and have no wish to be shut out, as heretofore, from communication with the Western World. But how would this feeling be changed if they suffered from the attacks of the English soldiery and saw their homes devastated and their companions slain? The justice of such severity they would not comprehend, the misery it entailed they would perfectly understand. If our Consul-General can prove in the most decisive manner that we are not to be trifled with, and can do this without having recourse to arms, he will revive much of the confidence which his recent conduct has shaken. Although the opinion we once entertained of Mr. Alcock has been materially changed by his un-English and unjust conduct in the case of Mr. Moss, and by his flight from Yedo on the murder of Mr. Heusken, we have never for a moment questioned his ability. If he fails in the present momentous crisis, his failure will not arise from feebleness of intellect or vacillation of purpose, but from a dogged obstinacy of disposition which sometimes hinders him from acting with wisdom and impartiality. Indeed, if we may credit rumours which have reached us from the Far East, it is this very obstinacy which has given rise to the recent attack, since we are told that Mr. Alcock, during his late journey, persisted in forcing his way into places from which he had been warned to keep aloof, and thereby irritated the feelings of the people.

We wish we could believe with the *Patrie* and with some English journalists, that the Government of Japan is entirely guiltless in this matter. We cannot, indeed, prove its complicity, but we know enough of the Japanese to give us the strongest grounds for suspicion. The Guards, indeed, acted like good men and true, and did all in their power to defend the foreigners, but the question still arises whether such defence would have been needful had the outrage not been encouraged or winked at by the Government of the country? It would, indeed, be a plausible excuse, if it were possible to prove that the Emperor is powerless to check or to chastise the actions of the Princes. There have been many indications that the Government of Japan, like that of some European countries, possesses the show of strength, rather than its substance, but there have been none to prove that a criminal act of such magnitude could be attempted in that country without the knowledge of its rulers. Indeed, all we know of Japan, and of the intricate system of *espionage* in vogue there, tends to the opposite conclusion.

In private life a man sometimes is unfortunate enough to have acquaintances who are continually thrusting themselves into his society, and behaving as though they were his dear friends. He knows not what to do. To quarrel with them would be unpleasant and perhaps impolitic, yet he would be heartily glad to send them to Coventry, if it were possible to do so without offence. It is possible the Government of Japan may be in the same predicament. Again and again we have had polite intimations that our presence is not desirable, and the very assurances our officials have received of friendship and protection have implied that they would be acting a wiser part if they did not rely too strongly upon them. As a great nation, however, we can afford to be magnanimous, and it would be a thousand pities if we were to fight the Japanese, by way of proving the value of commercial intercourse with them.

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THE REDUCTION OF OUR FORCE AT TIEN-TSIN.

If we could rely on the good faith of the Chinese—if we could believe that with them the signing of a treaty was equivalent to keeping it—we should rejoice in the intelligence that the greater portion of our troops are about to be withdrawn from Tien-tsin. It is not in accordance with our practice as Englishmen, or with our political creed, to take advantage of the weakness of a people with whom we have been at war after friendly relations have been opened up between us. The troops have done their work, and done it well—our diplomatists, too, have done theirs. We have gained a free channel for our commerce into the heart of the Celestial Empire, and we have no just pretext for quartering troops on a soil which belongs to a friendly people. On the other hand, it is impossible to forget that the Government of China is friendly "on compulsion," that it has no faith in principles which we deem of world-wide application, and that, if it can recover some of its prestige—so much injured by the Taipings—it would not shrink from doing so at our expense. We should like to know whether Mr. Bruce is willing to be thus left without protection ; and, though we are far from agreeing with the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the Treaty of Peking is "as "much a nullity as was that of Tien-tsin," we see grave cause for apprehension in the diminution of our force at Tien-tsin during the present uncertainty of affairs.

THE MALTA-ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH.

England is at this moment in telegraphic communication with Suez. In another portion of our columns will be found an account of the successful issue of this magnificent undertaking. So many long submarine lines have been successfully laid, and have afterwards failed, that our announcement will probably excite less interest than it would otherwise cause. The present cable, however, is laid under the same conditions as exist with respect to the cables that connect England with the Continent, and which have for more than ten years maintained their efficiency unimpaired. The Malta-Alexandria cable is laid in a depth for the most part not exceeding 100 fathoms. The course has, moreover, been selected with especial care ; the nature of the sea bottom has been everywhere ascertained before depositing the cable upon it, and the position of the cable has been fixed by taking cross bearings with the African coast, so that when required to be lifted up for repairs, it will be found without difficulty. The electrical portion of the cable, moreover, we mean the copper wire and gutta-percha covering, are proved by the electrical tests to be in the best proportions yet adopted. These results have not been attained without a great pecuniary sacrifice. The direct distance between Malta and Alexandria is only 860 miles ; the course actually taken is about 1,250 miles, but along the route selected we shall be enabled with certainty to effect future repairs. The core of the cable was designed to work through 1,200 miles ; it will now only be required to work through 620 miles, the distance between Alexandria and Ben Ghazi, but its excellence in this respect enables very low battery power to be used, and thus any faults that may exist in it are less likely to be developed, and the core will last all the longer. This line has cost about £400,000. Between Malta and Tripoli the cable lies for about seventy miles in from 100 to 400 fathoms, and this section at present tests much the best, the pressure and cool temperature of the deeper water being highly favourable for electrical purposes. We believe, therefore, that this line will prove as successful as any of those between England and the Continent, and, indeed, that it will be much less exposed to breakages by anchors. If it succeeds, a revolution will be effected in the art of laying long submarine cables, and coast lines will come into favour. They cannot, indeed, be everywhere adopted, but India, China, and Australia can be connected by coast and shallow sea lines with this country. About £1,500,000 has been lost in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Red Sea lines, but a million and a half of money will not have been thrown away, if at length we have proved the practicability of submarine telegraphy, and established a means of communication more wonderful than any ever dreamt of by poet or romance writer. No great discovery has ever yet been brought to perfection, except with some loss of private fortune or public expenditure, but we firmly believe that the dark days of submarine telegraphy are over, and the efforts of its promoters will, henceforth, be crowned with complete success. We will only add that in the present instance the line will only be fully available when telegraphic communication through Italy is more efficiently administered. At present this is exceedingly defective.

THE CHINESE IN A BRITISH COLONY.

We are giving the Chinese in Australia a strange specimen of English fair play. Plodding, patient, and industrious, they have come to that colony to gain an honest livelihood, and by all accounts are as inoffensive in their habits as they are successful in their undertakings. At Melbourne the evidence of their prosperity is shown in the many public buildings which they have erected at their own cost. Altogether these peaceable people seem to have acted as uprightly in the colony as any of their Christian neighbours, yet the attempt has actually been made to exclude them by mob law. The democratic party—in every country the most opposed to true liberty of action and thought—has demanded their legal exclusion from Australia, but the rioters have not waited to test in a lawful manner the success of this insolent demand, but have attacked the Chinamen with brute violence, and set the Government of the country at defiance. For the credit of England and of Englishmen all the world over, we trust that the Chinese diggers will have justice awarded to them. Free trade is the motto which we carry with us to the Antipodes and to the Far East, and our course of conduct in China was been guided by this enlightened policy; but if we sanction or allow an attempt on our own territory, which we should without question resist if John Chinaman were the aggressor on his own soil, we shall be acting in shameless opposition to our own principles. If the Governor has not sufficient power to act with vigour in this matter it is time that the Home Government should interpose. At any cost we must show the Chinese that our practice is not at variance with our principles.

We subjoin the opinions expressed by two of our contemporaries on this subject. The *Saturday Review* writes :—

Among the various nationalities that were drawn together from all parts of the world to the Australian gold-fields, there arrived a considerable number of Chinese from Hong Kong. These people were very successful in their mining, and the reports they carried home stimulated numbers of their countrymen to follow their example. They have not shown themselves other than peaceable visitors. No crimes of theft or violence are charged against them; and they appear to follow the laborious pursuit upon which they are engaged with more than ordinary energy and skill. It is alleged against them indeed that they are dirty, and that they are immoral; and every one will feel how such failings must shock the fastidious cleanliness and virgin purity of an Australian digger. But they are also guilty of another very serious offence ; and that is, that they share with the European diggers the profits of the gold-field. Its area is limited, and therefore its average yield to each person is clearly curtailed by every addition to the number of labourers; and the European feels that his scantier profits are due to the presence of the Chinese. Which of the two offences has made the Chinese to be unsavoury in the nostrils of the European diggers is of course a moot point in the colony. The democratic papers loudly maintain that the diggers are actuated solely by a jealousy for the seventh commandment, and a high appreciation of soap and water. The papers on the other side maliciously insinuate that the exquisite sensitiveness of their modesty has been marvellously quickened by the sight of the promising "claims" which the Chinese are industriously digging. Whichever feeling preponderates, it has of late found a very practical expression. So unanimous are the miners, either in their horror of immorality or their hatred of successful rivals, that in the middle of July last, the whole of the diggers working at one of the chief gold-fields assembled together and marched upon the Chinese. The wretched strangers, even according to the reluctant testimony of the advocates of the diggers, "were treated in the most brutal manner," stripped of every shred of property, and driven in a mass, in a state of abject destitution, to a distant cattle station. Against this oppression there is no appeal for them. The utter impotence of the law in the face of any mob, which is the mark of all democratic constitutions, has been brought painfully to light. No attempt even to reinstate the Chinese in the possession of their property, or to protect them from further outrage, has been made by the Government. Probably any such vindication of the law is an impossibility. A modest attempt on the part of the authorities to arrest three of the most prominent rioters turned the whole mob furiously upon the Government. The three rioters were released, the authorities decamped, and the mob remain masters of the field. This is bad enough, but it is far from being the worst. The class from whom the Burrangong rioters are drawn are the rulers of New South Wales, and their lawless excesses are viewed with very mild disapprobation by the section of public opinion which gives law to the colony. Already it is proposed to give legal effect to the object of these outrages, and to complete by a statute what the niggers have begun with their revolvers. The democratic party have raised a cry for the legal exclusion of Chinamen from New South Wales. To that cry it is probable that the Prime Minister will not be wholly deaf. It is not, therefore, impossible that an English colony may, in the nineteenth century, retort upon the Chinese that policy of exclusion which has made them a byword among nations, and has usually been supposed to be the peculiar product of ignorance and barbarism. If this policy concerned them alone, it need excite among us no stronger feeling than curiosity. If it were being carried out at San Francisco or New York, it would merely suggest reflections upon the economical results of entrusting political mastery to an uneducated class. Assuredly, protection to native industry was never carried to such a length in the darkest feudal days. But it concerns us much more nearly than as a matter of simple speculation. England has a credit to support, which, unhappily, it is in the power of Australia to impeach. It is, even in a material point of view, a serious

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loss to the nation if she is regarded as an inveterate hypocrite. Yet what other construction can be put upon our conduct, if we denounce exclusiveness at Hong Kong and practise it at Sydney—if our armies claim free immigration as the common right of all men in China, while our own Governor in Australia is repudiating it in the case of the Chinese? China happens to be the one country with which we are under engagements, implied if not express, with respect to the mutual immigration of the subjects of the two Crowns. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Queen will never be advised to consent to any measure of the Colonial Parliament which may incur the suspicion of sharp practice in this respect. The Emperor of China is not in a condition, even if he were inclined, to resent or criticise any measures we may take with respect to his emigrant subjects. But unfaithfulness to the principles which we have professed in dealing with him will not be the less disgraceful because he certainly is not able, and probably does not care, to punish it. No regard for the independence of the colonies can justify us in tolerating the dishonour of two contradictory foreign policies pursued simultaneously on behalf of the same Empire and in the name of the same Queen. Whatever the value of Australian allegiance may be to England, it certainly will not repay a slur on her good name.

The *Australian and New Zealand Gazette* says:—

The labours of the Chinese diggers on the gold fields in Victoria appear, from the quantity exported by them during the current year, to have been attended with less success than previously. To the present date 15,011oz. is the amount of their exports, against 37,000 oz. during the same period of 1860. The exports of gold by the Chinese were 86,000 oz. in 1860, against 85,500 in the previous year. It appears from the following that the Celestials by no means deserve the treatment which they have received in New South Wales, which, if matters had been reversed at Canton, would have probably occasioned a war. Sir John Bowring had less provocation. No doubt they are regarded with jealousy, but so are newly-arrived Englishmen, thanks to the despotism of trades unions; yet the most reliable accounts speak of them as hard working, patient, emigrants, despite their not very cleanly habits; but of their aptitude for trade and business there can be no doubt, for they live and flourish where the more boisterous and wasteful Anglo-Saxon would starve. We are told that the Chinese have lately made a handsome contribution to the number of the public buildings of Melbourne. In Little Bourke-street and the alleys leading from it, that peculiar people have made a city for themselves and their British-born spouses, whose numbers (according to the *Argus*) are gradually increasing; and few tradesmen seem to flourish but those who hang over their doors the mysterious characters which only Chinamen understand. In a central position in that street, Kong Meng and Co. have lately erected a court house, where disputes among Chinamen will be disposed of after their own manner and according to their own laws; it is of brick, with a front of white stone, the columns of the one story Ionic and of the other Composite. The floors are of black and white marble. There are no fire places, the Chinese having some superstition on that point; and to obviate another prejudice, the windows are not placed one above another. The building was designed at a cost of £1,733."

THE NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s steamer *Reiver*, now preparing for despatch to China at Messrs. Lairds' yard, will, we understand, be followed by another one, to be built by the Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton, on the Clyde.

Messrs. Lyall, Still and Co.'s steamer *Express*, the launch of which was noticed in a late issue, will, we understand, be shortly ready for her trial-trip, and will proceed on her voyage to Hong Kong early in December.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s steamer *Celestial* will also make her trial-trip on the Thames and be despatched to China in all next month.

Messrs. Dowlzee, Norozee and Co.'s steamer, building at the yard of Messrs. Mare, of Blackwall, is quite ready, and will be launched on the first favourable state of the tide. The two steamers building at the same yard for the Bombay and China line are also in a forward state.

Messrs. Tod and MacGregor, of Greenwich, are also building a steamer, by order of Mr. Harkort, of Shanghai.

The *Airetoon Apcar* will be despatched for Calcutta in the present month, and be employed in the Calcutta and China trade.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 8th has the following from China:—

"Advices from Peking of the 24th of August announce the death of the Bogdokan (Emperor). On the morning of that day two decrees inserted in the *Peking Journal* made known his last wishes. By the first he appointed his eldest son heir to the Celestial Empire; and by the second he adjoined to him a council of eight, composed of Zsaiyouan (I-tain-wan), Douan-Houa (Tchen-tain-wan), Louohoun, Taintou, Mou-in, Kouan-youan, Douhan, and Tsia-you-in. Prince Kung does not figure in this list. At two in the afternoon it was announced that the Bogdokan had just drawn his last breath. All business was suspended for three weeks on account of the event. The tranquillity of the capital had not been disturbed.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

The following is the letter of Sir Macdonald Stephenson alluded to in our leading article:—

(To the Editor of *The Times*.)

Sir,—I request permission to occupy a small portion of your valuable space upon a subject of great national interest—the telegraphic communication between Great Britain and India, China, and the Australasian colonies.

I shall not waste the time of your readers by discussing the past proceedings connected with the telegraph by the Red Sea, further than to state that, Her Majesty's Government having given the guarantee, and, after doubts of its validity having been raised by the law officers of the Crown, having obtained an Act of Parliament to confirm and carry out the original intention of the contracting parties, the public confidence has been so much shaken as to have materially prejudiced the original undertaking, irrespective of the injury inflicted upon it by the failure of so many sections of the cable, which might otherwise have been repaired and restored without exceeding the capital originally provided.

One result is the indisposition of Her Majesty's Government to proceed further with the undertaking as a Government question.

Now, it is impossible that this country can stand still while France, Russia, and other countries are extending their telegraphs with all the speed they can command. It is not the characteristic of Englishmen to abandon what they have once deliberately, and upon conviction, undertaken. Difficulties afford no excuse for apathy and indifference. The communication is indispensable, and practicable with due and rightly-directed exertions; and I now write with a view to apprise those of your readers who are interested in the subject that a proposal has been submitted to Her Majesty's Government by responsible persons, who are prepared to undertake the restoration of the cable without either guarantee or pecuniary assistance from the Government, and that, assuming that the matter is promptly decided, the restoration of telegraphic communication upon the eastern division of the line will probably be completed before March next.

It is assumed that so soon as Parliament meets authority will be applied for to consolidate the capital of the existing company. The most experienced electrical engineers have been consulted, and reports from Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Latimer Clark, and from Mr. Brunton, the late superintendent of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, have been received in confirmation of the grounds upon which a successful issue to the operations is expected.

The results, if successful, are of so great importance that the policy of using every exertion to accomplish the object will scarcely be questioned, and the plans proposed of repairing the eastern division first will allow of the experiment being tried with the least cost, while the completion of the through communication will afterwards be effected by the use of land lines on a great portion of the Egyptian and Abyssinian coast. The possession of alternative lines by Asiatic Turkey and the Red Sea will alone render the country independent of all contingencies.

I have to apologise for trespassing upon your valuable space; but, believing that the subject is one of sufficient public interest to excuse it, I have only to add my conviction that if prompt measures are taken the public will within a very few months receive daily telegrams from all parts of India.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Macdonald Stephenson.

SUTTEE IN CHINA.

We extract the following article from a recent number of *All the Year Round*:—

"The Indian suttee, or voluntary sacrifice of a living wife by burning on one pyre with the corpse of her husband, is abolished throughout the British dominions, and is supposed to be rare in the outlying provinces. The act of self-immolation was often most determined. Of one widow it is said that she not only set at nought all admonitions to relent from her purpose, but that she put a finger into the fire and held it there for some time as a proof of fortitude; also, that she took up some of the fire with one hand, to place it in the other, where she held it while she sprinkled incense on it to fumigate the attendant Brahmins. We have all heard of the custom of suttee, while the existence of a similar practice in China is almost unknown in England, unknown even to many Englishmen in China who have resided there for years. Of such a scene of public self-immolation by a Chinese widow, I, writing now at Foo-chow-Foo in the month of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, was a few days ago an eye-witness.

"The Chinese suttee, when it occurs, is the self-sacrifice of widows, who are also orphans and childless; who consider themselves useless, and, as it were, lost in the world; and who seek death, not only as a means to show their affection for the deceased husband, but of escape from the evils of a very wretched and isolated position. It is commonly a suicide of the desperate, put forth as a public and glorious act of devotion. Highly praised by Chinese moralists, both ancient and modern, many instances of this kind of solemn self-destruction are recorded in history and romance, though of late years there has been scant resort to it in practice.

"The first notification I had of what was about to take place was the parading of a handsome wedding chair about that suburb of the provincial capital in which our foreign settlement is situated. The chair was accompanied by all the pomps and gaieties of a wedding—music, gay streamers, and so forth. There was, however, one thing most unusual in this procession. The occupant of the chair was exposed to public gaze, instead of being, as in weddings is invariably the case, closely screened. On making inquiry among our Chinese servants as to what this extraordinary departure from established customs might portend, I was informed that the lady was no bride, but a disconsolate widow, recently bereaved, who was determined upon following her husband to the unknown world, where she might serve and wait upon him as became his dutiful and loving wife. Having accordingly made known her intention to her friends, and having fixed the day for her departure, she was now taking leave of all she knew, and parading the streets as a pattern to her sex. The object of her death

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being to rejoin her husband, the ceremony was a sort of wedding; she was arrayed and adorned as a bride, and seated in a wedding chair.

"I ascertained the time and place appointed for the closing ceremony, and on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th of January, proceeded, accompanied by two friends, to a spot some four miles distant from Nantae, the seat of the foreign settlement and southern suburb of Foo-chow-Foo.

"Everybody we passed appeared as well acquainted with the object of our journey as we ourselves were. As we approached the scene of action we found ourselves in a stream of people, chiefly women and girls, the greater part of whom were small footed, and were hobbling along leaning one against another for support, or assisting their tottering footsteps by means of the shoulders of dutiful sons or brothers.

"We arrived only just in time to see the chair of the victim carried on the ground, and herself ascend the scaffold which had been prepared for her. The chair was the bridal chair in which she had been carried about the streets; and the scaffold consisted of two stages, one raised a few feet from the ground, and the other about a foot higher. The whole was covered with a dark cloth canopy, supported by a framework of bamboos, within which was set a gallows of one very thick cross piece of bamboo, fastened at either end to a strong upright pole. From this bamboo, under the canopy, and exactly in the middle of the scaffold, hung the fatal rope, covered with a red silk napkin; beneath it was set a chair, to enable the devotee to reach the noose. On the lower platform, was a table of choice meats and vegetables, at which she was to take her last meal in the land of the living. The table was surrounded by the woman's friends, dressed in holiday costumes, and wearing the red cap of Chinese officials. In former times it was the custom for two district magistrates to be in attendance on all these occasions; but since the higher authorities were hoaxed, some years ago, by a lady whose courage failed her at the last moment, they have refused to be present at such exhibitions, and now despatch an inferior officer to superintend the arrangements.

"The scaffold was raised in the midst of a large expanse of fields, at the time lying fallow, and was surrounded by a crowd numbering some thousands. Benches from which a better view could be had were so much in demand, that we were obliged to pay a dollar (four and ninepence) before we could obtain one for myself and another for my companion; I use the singular number, because we had lost the third member of our party in the crowd.

"The chief actress in this extraordinary scene appeared at first to be far less excited than any one in the vast concourse assembled. She was dressed in red bridal robes, richly embroidered with coloured silk, and her head was adorned with a handsome gilt coronet. Her decidedly plain ace betrayed not the slightest emotion, and she sat down at the table with as much apparent good will as if it had been her bridal, rather than her funeral, feast. While she was eating we made some inquiries among the crowd, and ascertained, in addition to the fact of her being childless, that she was twenty-five years of age, and that her only surviving relations were a brother in poor circumstances, and his infant child, her nephew. We were further informed that she had resided in a village which was pointed out to us at a little distance from the spot.

"After the lapse of about half an hour, the poor woman having apparently satisfied her appetite, rose from her seat, and, still standing on the lower platform, addressed the surrounding crowd in a set speech, thanking them for their attendance, and explaining why she acted as she did. When she had finished speaking, she took from a bowl on the table, several handfuls of uncooked rice, which she scattered among the crowd, and eager was the scramble to get a few grains as her virtuous blessing. This done, she fondled her baby nephew, and bade an affectionate farewell to her brother, who stood by her on the scaffold; then, stepping upon the upper stage of the platform, she bowed gracefully to the surrounding multitude, and addressed to them a few last words. It struck me at this moment that she might be under the influence of opium, for her laughing countenance and rapid gestures were too highly excited to be natural, except under the influence of some such stimulants. It is right to add that the gaiety was clearly not assumed.

"She was helped to mount the high chair placed under the rope, but the rope proving to be still beyond her reach, her brother stepped forward and held her up in his arms, while she with her own hands passed the fatal noose over her head and adjusted the cruel slip-knot to the back of her neck. The red silk napkin was then placed over her face, and a handkerchief fastened to her right hand. At a signal given by herself, her brother stepped back and left her suspended in mid-air. She then, shaking her joined hands before her breast, "chin-chinned" the crowd: her own weight causing her to turn round and round, so that persons on all sides received her parting salutations. The spectators had, up to the fatal moment, been laughing anc chattering, as if assembled at a village fair, but now here was perfect stillness, as every ear was strained and every eye intent. In two or three minutes the action of the hands, at first decided and regular, grew weaker and weaker, and finally ceased altogether; then followed a convulsive shudder of the tiny feet and all was over.

"It is worthy of note that, although the greater part of those present were, as I have said, females, yet the only sense of pity or dread that I saw shown in any way, was on the part of one of three Canton women who stood near us, and whose dress and manner showed but too plainly the position they held in Foo-Chow. At the moment the victim was left to herself on the rope, this girl, unable to endure the sight, crouched on the ground, and buried her face in her handkerchief; while others, holding respected stations in society, were tearless and unmoved.

"As to the real nature of this dreadful transaction, I cannot help looking upon it rather as an act of determined suicide than as an instance of extraordinary and superstitious devotion. The woman was evidently in a low station of life, and on the death of her husband was left absolutely destitute and unprotected. Her small feet would prevent her from gaining a living by field labour, or any work of a like nature, while her unprepossessing face left her no chance of being purchased into the harem of any man of wealth. In England, a country abounding with the rich and generous, and furnished with a poor law, such a desolate condition would be bad enough; but in China, where the wounded deer is invariably either driven from the herd, or gored to death, it is far more miserable. The choice lay between abject life as a drudge, and triumphant death as a saint—and the woman preferred the latter."

A NARRATIVE OF THE OUTRAGE IN JAPAN.

The following letter relative to the recent outrage in Japan is written by Mr. Wirgman, the special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, and addressed to the editor of that journal:—

"Yokuhama, July 11.

"I thought to have been enabled to send you by this mail some interesting sketches from the interior of Japan, having come to this place overland from Nagasaki, but serious events have occurred at Jeddo, and I therefore hasten to send you a slight account of what took place.

"We had only been in Jeddo two days, fatigued with our month's trip, when, having retired to rest about half-past ten P.M., we were awoke by loud and repeated knockings at the front door. Thinking there was a fire, or some slight disturbance, we at first took no notice of the noise, but in a short time the knocking became so loud as to resemble discharges of musketry, and the shuffling of feet and rushing about aroused us thoroughly. Presently two pistol shots were heard, and Messrs. Oliphant and Morrison appeared deluged with blood. The assassins were in the house, and, with the exception of Mr. Morrison, no one of us had firearms ready. After a brief pause there was a renewal of the uproar, accompanied by smashing of glass and breaking of wood. The assassins were in the next apartment, we being in Mr. Alcock's room. By this time our guns were loaded. The yacunins now fell upon the marauders, and a great fight took place in the extensive gardens and avenue leading to the river, the watchmen striking their two bits of wood in rapid time. The yacunins rushed into our apartment with lanterns and drawn swords, saying 'Nipon yacunin!' to let us know them. Japanese soldiers with muskets and fixed bayonets also entered and went into the garden, where they piled arms. Lanterns appeared in all directions, and bonfires were made. The garden and park looked like a scene in a play. The fine, soldierlike Japanese guard being seen in dim outline grouped in different directions, before us a sheet of water reflecting fires, lanterns, and men, was a scene never to be forgotten, and even at the moment filled me with admiration. There was another alarm, and at the sound of the watchman's rattle the squatting groups jumped up, and we stood to our arms. A yacunin and several soldiers rushed in out of breath and spotted with blood; another assassin had been caught; five of them were dead, and seven severely wounded. We listened anxiously to every sound. We could not walk two steps without four or five yacunins following us to protect us. Search was made round the house for hidden assassins. Mr. Alcock was just going to sit in his easy-chair when a pool of blood in the seat was pointed out to him; Mr. Oliphant lay on the floor, with a mosquito-net over him, faint, and weak from loss of blood; Mr. Morrison's wound was only slight - a cut in the forehead; he stood with his sword in one hand and a revolver in the other. So passed the night. Two of the gentlemen lived in a little house further up the hill; we were very anxious about them, but gratified by seeing them join us safe and sound; they had not been disturbed. In the morning we went round to see the grounds; they were filled with troops, and the wildest-looking watchmen or policemen I ever saw, in all kinds of groups, on the grass; whilst here and there lay a ghastly mangled human form, one or two with their heads cut almost in two. The yacunins fought like tigers for us, and deserve all praise. Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecour went round to see the wounded yacunins. One had died; the others were cut about, but seemed quite cheerful, and gracefully bowed to Mr. Alcock and M. de Bellecour in return for his thanks to them. They showed us their wounds and their notched swords, a sign that it was no child's play. One of them had a chain-mail fillet cut in two on his head. The shaven-headed doctors were scientifically attending them, binding and bathing their wounds. How proudly the unwounded walked—in regular swash buckler style, hand on the hilt of the sword, head erect, and eyes sparkling! All the officers wear knickerbockers on these occasions. Early in the morning a courier was despatched for the *Ringdove*, which vessel came up, bringing us a guard of marines and Frenchmen. The ministers (Japanese) came at five in the morning, but did not get an audience till twelve o'clock at noon. Seven or eight of our yacunins were wounded. Three of the loonins committed suicide at Sinagawa next day, and another has been caught since, but nothing certain is known as to who sent them. Prince Mito is reported to be the man, and the reason for their attacking only the British Legation is said to be, not from any dislike to foreigners, but to involve the present Japanese Government in a war with England; for Mito was always trying to upset the present rulers, even before foreigners came."

General Peel on the late War in China.—At the annual meeting of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society, held on the 15th inst., General Peel, in referring to the late war in China, and to the Commander of the British Forces, observed that there never was any war which reflected greater credit on every one connected with its management. The organisation, the equipment, the arrangements made for the comfort of the troops were really excellent. The appointment of Sir Hope Grant to the command of that army showed that his Royal Highness the Commander-in Chief had attentively watched the operations of that gallant officer in India and that success—and in such cases success is perhaps the least test of merit—which attended those movements. In China Sir Hope Grant gave the most complete proof that he possessed that talent which he had previously shown in India.

We regret that we have to announce the death of Lieutenant James H. Whitshed, in command of Her Majesty's gunvessel *Leven*, which vessel had been employed in the Surveying Service, who died on the 21st of June last at Simonoseki, Japan, after an illness of two days only.

Captain W. Burwood Baldry, master of the ship *Shantung*, has been charged with the wilful murder of a seaman on the homeward voyage. The inquiry is not yet concluded.

In strange contradiction to the news which reached us by the last China Mail, the *Preussische Zeitung* of Sept. 29 states that—"The latest reports received from the Prussian Minister at Tien-tsin relative to the negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Prussia and China permit the hope of a speedy and favourable result."

Sir John Bowring, it is said, is engaged on an autobiography.

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THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

A long article on the defects of the Armstrong gun has appeared in the *Mechanics' Magazine*. We subjoin the following paragraphs, premising that some of the deficiencies alluded to as having been manifest in China were pointed out at the time by our correspondent at Tien tsin (see *London and China Telegraph*, November 13th, 1860). :—"On information received, we suppose from the departments, the Under-Secretary of War, Mr. Baring, stated in the House of Commons that our information relative to the failure of the Armstrong gun in China and elsewhere was not founded on facts, and that the despatches to which we alluded had not been received by the War Department. What will Mr. Baring's successor say now in palliation of his statements? Not only have recent events fully demonstrated the rectitude of our statements, but they have placed the defects of the Armstrong gun in still more prominent colours. After much urging, and at the request of the Admiralty, the War Department at last consented that the larger size Armstrong gun should be put to something like a severe trial. For this purpose a certain number of 40-pounders and 100-pounders were placed on board the *Trusty* and *Excellent*, and other guns were forwarded to Shoeburyness and Woolwich marshes for trials of rapid firing. Our readers must understand the significance of the phrase—rapid firing. Heavy artillery, if fired with deliberation, so that the gun never becomes heated, and every care of skilled artificers be taken, is the one condition under which the Armstrong gun has been tried. But the effect of rapid firing—that is, as rapid as the necessities of actual warfare demand—is very different. In the latter case heat is rapidly transmitted to the mass of the gun, the delicate screw arrangements and breech-pieces (or the 'gimcrackery,' as Sir William Armstrong termed them at one of the meetings of the Institution of Civil Engineers) no longer fit the one into the other, and the consequence is that an enormous escape of gas takes place invariably before the twentieth round, and the gun is rendered *hors de combat* before the thirtieth shot. During the experiments on board the *Trusty* with Captain Cole's circular shield, no less than nine vent-pieces were destroyed from one gun, and the gun, as a matter of course, was rendered unserviceable until repaired by skilful artificers. Under the direction of the Select Committee the heavy Armstrong gun has recently been tested by rapid firing, and similar disastrous results were obtained. As many as four vent-pieces were destroyed from one gun during 50 rounds; and the time consumed in firing these 50 rounds, with the assistance of skilled artificers, was something like eight hours. Facts like these require little or no comment. We beg to draw attention once more to another point of the Armstrong system. We have on several occasions alluded to the principle in the construction of the shot and shell. We have shown that by a delightfully ingenious arrangement every projectile was nothing more or less than a voltaic pile. Mark the result! On the arsenal wharf at Woolwich are stored some 40,000 shells. These are the products of the Elswick and Woolwich establishments, and they have never yet left the Woolwich stores. Let any gentleman possessing the slightest chymical or mechanical knowledge examine these shells, and he will find the lead exfoliating from the iron, demonstrating that this description of projectile can neither be kept in store, nor transported without essential injury, nor used over troops without serious danger of casualties arising as they did in China." In a leader on this subject, the *Times* says:—"For the last year or two we have been accustomed to think that we have the most formidable artillery in the world. If this gun, in short, is substantially a failure, not only have we sacrificed a vast amount of money, but an important element of our national strength will suddenly disappear. These considerations, however, only make it the more incumbent upon us to investigate the facts without hesitation or delay. We cannot mend the matter by evading the question or postponing the inquiry. On the contrary, if we shut our eyes to doubt we shall be worse off than ever. By resolutely grappling with the case we shall gain one of two advantages. If the gun should be found really effective and valuable in spite of all said against it, we shall recover our confidence; if it should be found untrustworthy, we can at once look about for a substitute."

SMUGGLING ON BOARD THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "DELTA."

A very large seizure of tobacco was made on the 13th inst., on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Delta*, lying in the graving-dock, Southampton. The *Delta* arrived on Thursday from Alexandria, and the whole of her cargo, &c., having been disembarked, the vessel was freed from Custom-house surveillance, and taken into the graving-dock on Saturday, to have her bottom cleaned. It appears, however, that information was subsequently given in some quarter which induced one of the Custom-house officers, named West, to go on board the *Delta* on the 13th instant, and his visit resulted in the discovery of no less than 206 lb. weight (1¾ cwt. 10lb.) of manufactured tobacco and a box of cigars. The contraband goods were stowed away in a hollow iron beam in the engine-room, access to which is obtained by a manhole door, and the officer, West, who borrowed the necessary implement from the *Atalanta* steamer, went direct to the spot, and on unscrewing the iron plates the booty was found. The tobacco was all done up in pound parcels. The ship is, of course, at present under seizure, and all the engineers have been suspended by the company. Five of the engineers and three others of the crew who had access to the engine-room (including the engineers' storekeeper and the leading stoker), were taken into custody, placed on the 14th at the bar of the borough police-court, and remanded to await further instructions from the Board of Customs. The whole of the men engaged in that portion of the ship where the tobacco was secreted are liable, unless the offender or offenders are discovered, to a penalty of £100 each. Three of the firemen lately employed in the *Delta*, but who have been *non est* for the last day or two, sent in a written letter on the 14th stating that the tobacco belonged to them, and that a desire to free their employers from any blame and their comrades from unjust punishment induced them to volunteer the confession; but, as they failed to substantiate the truth of their assertion by their personal presence, to incur the penalties of the law, the "confession" is looked upon as a *ruse*, concocted with a view to evade the law.

FISH AND FISHERIES IN CHINA.

A gentleman sent to China on an agricultural mission by the French Government, M. Eugene Simon, has made a valuable report on the fish and fisheries of that country, and has also despatched specimens of several kinds which he thinks capable of being bred in Europe. He speaks of these in the highest terms, and says that it would not be difficult to select forty or fifty species worthy of observation. Amongst others is the Lo-in, or king of fish, classed as Crenilabrus by Dr. Bridgman, measuring sometimes six or seven feet in length, weighing from 50lbs. to 200lbs., or even more. and said to be equal to the famous salmon of the Rhine. Then come the Lien-in-wang and the Kan-in, almost as good, and even larger in size than the other; the Li-in, finer than any carp in Europe, and weighing sometimes 30lbs.; and the Ki-in, or Tsi-in, which does not weigh more than 10 or 12lbs. or so, and is the finest and most delicate of all in flavour, partaking at once of the characteristics of the trout and sole. M. Simon also speaks of the immense care which the Chinese in former times paid to the embankment of their rivers, the directing of their course through mountains and along plains, and in the formation of immense lakes, in which millions of fish find refuge from all but omnivorous man.

THE FAR EAST AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We copy the following from a contemporary:—"Hong Kong, as a British colony, has been invited to send products to the Colonial Department, and a commission consisting of the leading merchants has been appointed. The Hong Kong collection will, however, be thrown into the shade by the contents of the Chinese court, which will astonish the outer barbarians. At the Exhibition of 1851 China was poorly represented, at that of 1862 the resources and industry of the great empire will be illustrated by a magnificent collection of natural and manufactured articles. General Stavely has promised to contribute some of the choicest 'loot' from the Imperial palace at Peking; and other collectors of Chinese curiosities have offered to send in valuable specimens of porcelain, silken carpets, and ivory carvings. The Japanese Court will be another centre of attraction in Captain Fowke's building. It will contain the presents received by Her Majesty from the Tycoon, and a grand assortment of Japanese products and manufactures, got together by Mr. Alcock, the British Consul. From the Sandwich Islands the Commissioners expect to receive a good collection, which will illustrate the newly-developed civilisation of the natives."

MR. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT.

The *Critic* states that Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, our secretary of legation in Japan, is on his return home from that country, invalided, through the injuries received in the murderous attack made on him by the band of assassins at Yedo, on the night of the 5th of July last. Mr. Oliphant had been only one short week in Japan when, on the occasion referred to, he received two serious wounds, one on the right shoulder and the other on the left wrist. The latter, it is feared, will deprive him of the use of his left hand.

ART AT PEKING.

Among the booty taken by French soldiers at Peking was a valuable and curious work of art—viz., a figure of a camel in solid silver, nearly 20 inches high, bearing on its back a clock, and its hump being decorated with rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. The statuette, on which the word "London" is engraved, is in the possession of a non-commissioned officer of the 101st Regiment, who, the *Toulonnais* states, has refused 70,000f. for it.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN G. T. H. ATCHISON.

Captain George T. Horton Atchison, whose death is announced as having taken place at Tien-tsin, China, of small-pox, had seen eleven years service, and had served in the Chinese campaign of 1860, including the action of Sinho, the taking of Tong-hoo, and the storm and capture of the inner Taku fort. His commissions bore date—ensign, October 25, 1850; lieutenant, June 6, 1854; captain, September 17, 1858. The deceased was in his 28th year, and was deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general of the 67th foot.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johann Knus as Consul at Penang for His Majesty the King of Prussia.

Mr. Barnett Meyers, of Tooley-street, is preparing a collection, which promises to be unique in its way, of canes from China, Japan, and the Eastern Archipelago, for the Great Exhibition.

Naval and Military.

The *Chesapeake*, Rear-Admiral Jones, arrived at Portsmouth from Hong Kong on the 3rd inst., and will be paid off in the usual course.

The new General Hospital at Woolwich is, by Her Majesty's command, to be called the "Herbert Hospital," in honour of the late Secretary of State for War.

The sailing frigate *Cambrian*, 40, Commodore James J. M'Cleverty, from the East Indies and China station, arrived at Plymouth on the 11th inst., and was inspected in the Sound on the following day by Rear-Admiral Robert S. Smart, of the Channel Fleet, and a gunnery lieutenant of the *Cambridge*. The crew of the *Cambrian* were exercised at quarters and at target practice. On the 14th the frigate went into Hamoaze, where she will be dismantled and her crew paid off. The *Cambrian* was commissioned at Plymouth in 1857. Off the Azores, on the 1st inst., her maintopmast-yard was carried away in a heavy gale.

The following changes of stations, &c., have recently taken place in the Royal Engineer corps.—Colonels: Renwick, to the Cape of Good Hope, and Hadden, to Ceylon. Lieutenant-Colonels: Whittingham, ordered from Canada to Jamaica; Robertson, to Canada; Browne, C.B., from leave, returned to head-quarters, as field officer for military discipline; and Graham, from Chatham to Shorncliff. Captains: Pasley, removed to Gravesend, to relieve Captain Mare, now on sick leave; Pelley, from Gibraltar to Sandhurst; Fyers, from Chatham to Malta; Drake, from Malta to Devonport; Hawthorn, from Chatham to Gibraltar; Kerr, to Bermuda, to command the 26th Company; and

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Malcolm, ordered home from China. Lieutenants: Jones, ordered to Malta; Engledue, from Gravesend to the Cape of Good Hope; Salmond, from Chatham to Gibraltar; Campbell, from Chatham to Malta; Tarbet, from Chatham to Shorncliff; Mackenzie, from London district to Dover; Vetch, from Shorncliff, and Peters, from Portsmouth, to headquarters; Sanford, from leave, to Guernsey; Courtney, ordered home from China; and Smith, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant C. R. King, 50th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir C. Macarthy, Governor of Ceylon, in succession to Lieutenant Prinsep, of the Bengal army. Lieutenant D. Seymour, 1st battalion 12th Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir George F. Bowen, Governor of Queensland. Lieutenant M. C. Saunders, 1st battalion 12th Regiment, has succeeded Assistant-Commissary-General Maule as aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Young, Governor of Tasmania.

The construction of the *Royal Oak*, the first of the iron-plated wooden 51-gun screw frigates, several of which are building at the various Royal dockyards, is making rapid progress at Chatham. In the course of a few days the vessel will be entirely framed and ready for planking. Although nominally only a 51-gun frigate she is considerably longer than many of our modern line-of-battle 91-gun screw steamers.

The following sailing vessels belonging to the reserve at Chatham have been ordered by the Admiralty to be sold:—The Cleopatra, 26 guns, 918 tons; the Vestal, 26, 913 tons; the Tyne, 26, 600 tons; the Volage, 26, 516 tons; the Daphne, 18, 725 tons; the Fantome, 16, 483 tons; the Childers, 16, 385 tons; the Comus, 14, 462 tons; the Electra, 14, 462 tons; the Despatch, 12, 483 tons; the Kangaroo, 12, 483 tons; the Frolic, 12, 509 tons; the Arab, 12, 481 tons; the Daring, 12, 426 tons; the Elk, 12, 484 tons; and the Mariner, 12, 481 tons. By direction of the Admiralty a careful survey and estimate of the value of each of the above vessels has been made.

Stores and ammunition are in course of shipment by Government, by the following vessels:—The Pride of the Ocean, 1,169 tons, and the Fairlie, 755 tons, for Bombay; the Star Queen, 769 tons, for Hong Kong; the Damietta, 265 tons, for St. Helena; the Witch of the Seas, 343 tons, for the Cape of Good Hope; and the Mutlah, 313 tons, for Algoa Bay.

The line-of-battle screw steamer *Bombay*, 81, 400-horse power, returned to her moorings at Folly Point, Chatham, after making a two days' trial trip for the purpose of testing her engines and machinery. The *Bombay* was built a few years ago for the Government at Bombay, and before her alteration to a screw steamer was one of the finest line-of-battle sailing ships of her rating afloat. On being converted into a screw steamer at Chatham she was lengthened about 50 feet, and fitted with a pair of 400-horse power engines. During the run the number of revolutions made per minute by the screw, with all the boilers at work, was 64, and at half-power 42; the draught of water forward was 20 feet 2 inches, and aft 16 feet 6 inches; the average rate of speed during the trial being 10·19 knots.

The *Wellesley*, 72, flagship at Chatham, having been ordered by the Admiralty to be used as a training ship for boys and lads entered for the navy, is to have her present sea-going rigging removed, and to be jury-rigged. About 150 lads have been already transferred to her from the various ships lying at Chatham and Sheerness, and as fast as boys enter at either of those ports they will be sent on board for training. The system of entering what are termed novices for the navy is to be discontinued, experience having demonstrated that boys below a certain age invariably make the best seamen.

The screw steam-corvette *Orestes*, 21, at Plymouth, is ready to leave for the Cape of Good Hope on the arrival of the gunboat *Handy*, which she escorts to Sierra Leone.

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, son of the General, has arrived at Aldershot and entered on his duties as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the division, in the room of Major Nugent, who has been appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Nova Scotia. Sir Henry Havelock, who entered the army in 1846, is in his 33rd year.

Notice is given that the distribution of the amount awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China seas on the 25th of February, 1858, by the *Algerine* and two boats of the *Calcutta*, and of the proceeds received and of the tonnage bounty awarded for the barque *Constancia*, captured on the 15th of August, 1830, by the *Alecto*, will commence on Monday, the 7th of October, 1861, in the Prize Branch of the Department of the "Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house."

Orders have been at length received at Portsmouth to break up and remove the ruins of the *Meteor*, floating battery, from No. 2 dock at that port.

The *Warrior*, 40, screw, Captain the Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., will not make her trial at the measured mile in Stokes Bay at so early a date as was originally determined on—Thursday. The exact time has not yet been fixed.

The *Chanticleer*, 17, screw, completed her official trials under the supervision of the officers of the Reserve and Engineering departments at Portsmouth on Thursday. On her trial she drew 11 feet water aft, and 13 feet 6 inches forward. The engines attained 90 revolutions, the load on the valve being 20 lb., the pressure on the gauge, 22 lb., and the vacuum, 25·5. The mean speed of the vessel in knots was 11·28.

A further order has been issued by Major-General Eyre, commanding the troops at Chatham, on the subject of the officers of the garrison appearing in public in private clothes. Major-General Eyre has given the most stringent orders to the various officers commanding that, under no circumstances—excepting in the cases of going on a journey—are officers to appear in public dressed in private clothes without the especial leave of their commanding officer.

THE TROOPS AT TIEN-TSIN.—We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) stated some little time back that the force at Tien-tsiu would be reduced to two European regiment The Indian forces move immediately. They obtain Indian pay and allowances, and of course the Europeans must be placed on an equality. It is said, however that when the Indian detachments leave, the Europeans will be deprived of a large portion of their present emoluments, a proceeding not very fair or dignified on the part of the authorities. We cannot regard the withdrawal of the troops with feelings other than those of uneasiness. Our private accounts from China are of a very unsatisfactory character. Mr. Bruce is in fear of his life at the capital, and, despite all assertion to the contrary, the treaty of Peking is as much a nullity as was that of Tien-tsin. We now hear of the death of the Emperor, and whispers that the Chinese are disposed to disavow the whole of the arrangements so hurriedly made with Lord Elgin in 1860. It seems a very difficult condition of affairs to deal with; and sending away our troops, the only kind of ambassadors apparently respected by this inscrutable people, does not wear the aspect of wisdom.

Monetary and Commercial.

COMPLETION OF THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

Intelligence has been received of the completion of this important undertaking, full particulars of which will be found in another column. The whole length of this line is 1,300 miles, having intermediate stations at Tripoli and Benghazi. Arrangements are now nearly completed for working this line, and it is expected it will be open to the public by the end of October, when communication with India and China will be expedited thirteen days.

A new City and Provincial Bank has been proposed on the "limited liability" principle, and it is rumoured that Mr. Robinson, a director, and Mr. Costerton, late manager at Hong Kong of the Chartered Bank of India, London, and China, have joined the direction.

The large supply of Mexican dollars by the last packet have been sold at 4s. 11¼d. per ounce, showing a rise of ¼d. compared with the price obtained for the previous supply. In the interval, however, higher rates have been current. The bar silver has been sold at 60¾.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of August, and the eight months ending with August, show less decline in our exports than the wretched state of the American trade would lead us to expect. The exports for the month of August, and for the eight months ending 31st August, are valued as follows:—

August.			Eight months ending 31st August.		
1859	1860	1861	1859	1860	1861
£	£	£	£	£	£
12,117,275	13,535,205	12,337,441	86,405,885	88,077,892	82,575,126

whence it appears that we are exporting just now rather more than at the same period of 1859, though less than last year,—and that even for the whole eight months our exports have only fallen off by four millions sterling as compared with 1859,—or not five per cent. This is really but very trifling, considering the enormous loss on our American trade, which is reduced by the tariff and political calamities to less than half its usual proportions.

What the loss on our American trade is will be seen by the following table, which gives the comparison of the articles exported to the United States during the eight corresponding months:—

VALUE of EXPORTS to the UNITED STATES in the Eight Months ending August 31.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Beer and ale	£66,470	£68,506	£24,778
Coals	127,399	134,016	179,162
Cottons	2,454,211	2,472,441	1,051,235
Earthenware and porcelain	401 000	443,899	183,245
Haberdashery and millinery	1,132,633	1,004,360	520,993
Hardwares and cutlery	771,367	664,637	402,789
Linens	1,317,760	1,147,942	451,761
Metals—Iron—Pig	186,099	137,035	78 706
Bar, bolt, and rod	594,149	466,217	142,176
Railway of all kinds	659,489	579,090	164,919
Cast	14,863	15,801	9,040
Wrought, of all kinds	326,828	314.680	118,074
Steel, unwrought	335,068	384,489	201,734
Copper—Sheets and nails	96.448	38,901	8,188
Lead	49,867	58,955	1,451
Tin plates	847,251	734,295	255,865
Oil seed	118,530	68,597	1,620
Salt	51,029	64,806	54,166
Silk stuffs	190,001	94.574	78,516
Other silk articles	119,955	85,793	22,545
Soda	405,752	349,549	131,269
Spirits (British)	42,569	47,132	12,070
Woollens:—Cloths of all kinds	540,558	487,809	244,715
Mixed stuffs	1,630,594	1,405,375	584,362
Worsted stuffs	992,484	764,206	351,663
Totals	£13,472,374	£12,033,105	£5,275,042

It is remarkable that, while the exports have fallen off steadily throughout the year, the imports still continue to exceed in value those of previous years. Even for the month of July (the last for which the imports are valued), the imports

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exceed those of the same month in preceding years. While America is taking so much less than usual of our goods, we have been taking much more than usual of her grain, and this was even the case as late as the month of July. The enumerated imports, forming about 80 per cent. of the whole imports, are valued thus :—

Month of July.			Seven Months ending 31st July.		
1859	1860	1861	1859	1860	1861
£	£	£	£	£	£
15,551,616	15,200,442	17,748,952	76,367,158	90,569,648	100,015,301

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount from 5½ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 26th ult., to 6. The movement admits of a very simple explanation. France is being pressed upon by the same kind of influence from which we ourselves suffered so much during the past season—namely, a very deficient harvest, and a consequent drain of gold. It is a peculiarity of the present occasion, however, that not a little of the gold which has left the French Bank has come over to this country. Very probably it may become necessary for us hereafter to import a good deal of grain to make up for what we are now parting with to satisfy the more pressing requirements of France, but, for the time the influx of gold from this source has contributed to the plethora of money witnessed here. From the same cause the exchanges with France and other continental parts remain firm, notwithstanding the natural tendency of capital to flow to the market where it commands, relatively, a price so much higher. It is somewhat remarkable under these circumstances to observe the unchecked flow of gold into the Bank of England.

On the extreme pressure of money in Paris the *Economist* says :—

"In the opinion of many persons of authority, it indicates that the commercial crisis which has been long foreseen in this country, owing to the scarcity of the harvest, the terrible falling off in trade caused by the civil war in America, the exaggerated building speculations in Paris, and other causes of minor importance—it is considered to indicate, I say, that the crisis has commenced, and that the belief of those best able to form a judgment on the matter is that it will be extremely serious. Already, indeed, are a considerable portion of the silkweavers of Lyons out of work, and the municipality has to grant funds for establishing *ateliers* to prlieve them—a disguised way of giving them charity; whilst the high reice of cotton must needs produce a certain degree of stagnation at Rouen, Lyons, Mulhouse, and other manufacturing towns."

It has been announced that the dividend and bonus of the Oriental Bank Corporation for the half-year ended the 30th of June last will be 7 per cent., payable, free of Income-tax, on the 1st proximo. The meeting of shareholders takes place on the 29th inst.

The directors of the Oriental Bank have appointed Mr. Patrick Campbell, late their manager in China, to succeed Mr. Riach, deceased, as sub-manager in London.

It appears that the shipments of cotton from Liverpool to the United States amounted during the p st month to 3,703 bales, of which the whole were American, except 321 bales East Indian. The principal portion was conveyed in steamers.

The mercantile advices from New York are exceedingly gloomy, because, although money is easy and the rate of exchange continues supported, the general business depression remains unrelieved. A number of commercial houses are gradually winding up, and every now and then a failure of importance is announced, though it is really surprising to find that they are not much more frequent. Among recent casualties of this description was that of Messrs. Moore and Co., dry goods merchants, a respectable house, with extensive engagements, but it was hoped that at least a favourable dividend would be secured.

On the 1st inst. the commercial treaty with England became a reality, and, as an introduction to it, during the fortnight preceding it the bullion stock of the Bank of France has been drained by one seventh, and the rate of discount had to be raised in consequence, most of the funds have resented the measure by a proportionate fall; lastly, come the returns of imports and exports in the *Moniteur* for the first eight months of the current year, showing a considerable increase in importation and a falling off in many of the exports. There is, as will be seen, matter for raising a cry of distress, and, no doubt, advantage will be taken of so many concurring circumstances to make out a case against the new commercial policy of the empire. It will be made the scapegoat, although it has had only so far to do with the matter that it mitigated the effect of some of the unfavourable circumstances.

The Oriental and General Marine Insurance Company has announced their removal to new offices in Finch-lane, where they will commence business shortly.

The report of the directors of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, already issued, describes the steady progress of the company's operations towards that extended and efficient action which they believe now to be near at hand. The board reiterate their confidence that a profitable and satisfactory result will speedily be obtained. The entire cost of the steamers despatched to India has been paid, and the company has no outstanding debts whatever.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Pera* from Southampton, on the 4th inst., was, in gold to Alexandria, £9,500; to Madras, £600; in silver to Calcutta, £10,260; to Hong Kong, £6,941; to Foo-chow-Foo, £496; to Shanghai, £36,455. Total, gold, £10,100; silver, £54,152.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	84 to 86	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20 to 20½	20½ 20⅝
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	31¼ to 32¼	32¼ 32
100	London and Westminster	20	69 to 70	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	49 to 51	49¼
50	Union of London	12	26½ to 27½	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ⅜	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	4
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	67 to 69	...
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	17 to 18	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	1⅝ to 2¼ pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ dis.	
25	Oriental & Gen Marine Insurance	2.10	½ to ⅝ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The improvement which we noticed in this market at the date of our last has been firmly maintained during the past fortnight. There has been a steady demand both for home consumption and export, but without excitement, and prices for most kinds of Congou show a slight advance. The quantity offered at public sale has been considerable, but the sales have passed off with more spirit than usual, at full market rates, and the market closes with a healthy appearance, owing to the large deliveries and moderate supplies. The principal feature of the month has been the arrival of the *Fiery Cross*, which made an unprecedentedly quick passage for the time of year. Her teas were placed on the market on the 24th ult., and the great bulk of them have now been realised at very full prices, owing to the other vessels still keeping out. Some few parcels sold as high as from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., the bulk ranging from 1s. 9d to 2s 3d. per lb. The quality, on the whole, we consider barely up to the average of former seasons. Low to fair common Congous have met with a steady demand for export for those with leaf, whilst the broken leaf kinds, with quality, have sold for home consumption, and prices are ½d. per lb. dearer. Good common are scarce, and, owing to demand for Halifax, have risen to 11½d. to 1s. per lb. Fair to good flavory kinds show an improvement of ½d. per lb., but without great inquiry. Common to fair Ho-Hows are slightly better. For good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows and second class Honams and Wopaks there has been a steady demand, and owing to their scarcity they may be quoted fully ½d. per lb. dearer. Fine Monings and Wopaks have been saleable to a moderate extent at former prices. Good Kaisows, of old season, are less saleable, owing to the arrival of those per *Fiery Cross*, and prices have rather given way for the few offering. Tayshans are in moderate demand at former prices; fine have sold from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Souchongs and Oolongs, in the absence of new season's arrivals, leave little room for remark, prices remaining much as before. Flowery Pekoes continue to be realised from time to time, chiefly at public auction, at rather improved prices. Notwithstanding the low prices, the deliveries show no increase. Common to fair scented teas remain heavy of sale at former prices; good and fine continue in request at higher rates; the new season's from Foo-chow have realized extreme prices. Uncoloured Japan teas have been taken to a fair extent at rather higher rates. Green teas show a very considerable advance upon all the common and medium descriptions. Those per *Glencoe* sold very readily, owing to the market being quite bare on her arrival. The *Ziba's* teas, which have been offered this week, have not been so eagerly taken, except for the grades under 2s. 7d. per lb.; fine teas continuing relatively cheap, but more difficult of sale. The rise in prices on all common and medium kinds during the month is 3d. to 4d. per lb., whilst fine have only advanced about 1d. per lb. There have been four public sales during the past month, comprising 60,000 packages, of which 27,000 pkgs. were sold, including 17,800 pkgs. offered without reserve. The stock on the 1st of October of all descriptions of Black was—in London, 47,755,211 lbs., and of Green 2,873,370 lbs. The total delivery was—of Black 55,761,189 lbs., and of Green 7,898,055 lbs. The stock at Liverpool was 3,178,503 lbs. of Black and 9,202 lbs. Green. The total delivery of Black was 5,982,035 lbs., and of Green 481,621 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st of October have been, of Black 57,476,099 lbs., and of Green 4,660,718 lbs.; at Liverpool, of Black 7,049,484 lbs., and of Green 459,836 lbs. The amount of tea afloat at the present time, by the Circular of Messrs. Mitchell, Aspinall, and Skipper, is 23,984,674 lbs., against 21,053,929 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—During almost the whole of the remainder of the month of September there was a dragging business, drooping prices, and deliveries smaller even than the preceding month, but for the last ten days buyers, both home

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and foreign, have apparently been compelled to come into the market, and fair business has resulted; deliveries to date show a marked improvement. In China silk the demand has fallen principally upon the lower qualities both of Tsatlee and Taysaam, the higher relative prices asked for classical silks, pu ting them beyond the reach of the bulk of consumers The few bales of Japan silk that have arrived have been immediately sold. Chinese thrown continue neglected. Bengal silk has participated in the generally improved demand, but prices are as unsatisfactory as ever. The next periodical public sales are fixed to commence on the 23rd instant. According to a circular of Messrs. Arles Dufour and Co., of Lyons, the silk market, after a protracted dulness, exhibits a slight improvement. Manufacturers, since the beginning of the month, have succeeded in diminishing their stock of goods, and have also received some orders for general European consumption. Prices, consequently, are now very firm for all descriptions of silk, and in those qualities which had undergone the heaviest fall there has been even a slight advance. Still, it is said, as long as there is no improvement in the American trade, a more decidedly favourable change can hardly be expected.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	21 6 to	23 6		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	21 0		
„ No. 5	16 6	17 0		
Taysaam	12 6	16 0	16 6 to	17 6
Ditto, long reel	14 0	15 0	16 0	
Canton	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 6
Chinese thrown	15 0	18 0	19 0	20 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	27 0
Yuenfa	10 0	20 0	21 0	22 0

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Oct. 8, 1861.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 8, 1860.
Bengal	1,875	2,042	3,647	3,106	5,105	8,294
China	8,176	4,233	8,221	4,509	45,137	42,624
Japan	1,578	636	856	508	7,179	3,600
Canton	706	538	1,385	1,683	1,188	1,511
Chinese thrown	1,120	1,683	2,470	2,677	1,175	3,329

Sugar.—The previous value has been fully sustained, owing to the quiet tone that has prevailed in the market, and holders exercising great firmness. The sales have been 556 bags Penang, at 32s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. for foxy brown to low middling yellow; 540 baskets Java, Nos. 14 to 14½, to arrive from Holland, at 44s.

Coffee.—An active demand has been experienced for Colonial sorts, and the abundant supply has been taken off freely at still higher prices; 28 casks, 194 bags and barrels Plantation Ceylon sold steadily; 176 bags native, of superior quality, sold at 69s. to 70s. About 200 bales Alexandrian sold, by private treaty, at 84s. to 90s.

Rice.—A quiet market prevails at present, and there is no change to notice in prices. About 20,000 bags have been sold privately. Fair new Necranzie Arracan at 10s. 9d. Good middling white Bengal at 13s. 3d.

Pepper.—Black rather dearer; and 1,573 bags Sumatra at auction chiefly sold at and after the sales at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. White is also dearer ¼d. to ½d. per lb., and 1,347 bags Singapore, and 95 bags Penang at auction, chiefly sold at 6d. to 7¼d. per lb. for ordinary to very good.

Sago has been in active demand, and large business done, at rather higher prices. Of 275 cases at auction, two-thirds sold at 18s. 6d. to 19s. per cwt. for middling medium. Flour.—Steady, with moderate business.

Spices.—Cinnamon: Prices remain as before quoted. Cassia lignea: 130 cases at auction sold at 90s. to 91s. for first pile. Cassia buds: No business of importance doing. Cloves: Moderate trade privately at 4¼d. to 1s. 3d. Mace: 6 cases Penang and 1 of Singapore were all retired at auction. Nutmegs: 3 cases Penang and 2 of Singapore sold at previous quotations.

Hemp.—Manila has advanced 10s. per ton, and 502 bales sold at auction for £22 to £23 for fair to good roping.

Cotton.—A firmness and activity still continues, and a further advance of ¼d. per lb. has taken place. Good fair to good new. Broach, at 6⅞d. to 7⅞d., fully fair to good. Dhollera, at 6¾d. to 7d.

Japan Wax.—Small sales of block have taken place at previous terms. Saucer is now quoted 65s. to 72s. 6d.; block, 52s. to 60s.

Tobacco.—Java is in good request at 9½d. to 10½d. for really fine. Common and musty sorts can seldom be sold even at low prices.

Tin.—This market has been very quiet, and our quotations (£118 to £120 for Banca, £117 to £118 for Straits per ton) only obtainable in purely retail operations.

Gambier.—Steady. Only 240 bales at auction, sold at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per bale for good. Moderate business privately upon former terms. Cutch has again relapsed into a sluggish state, and 1,907 bags at auction were all retired, only very low biddings being elicited.

Miscellaneous.—India-rubber: 183 packages at auction all retired. Camphor: Small sales are reported at 225s. 110 cases at auction all retired at 230s. Sapanwood: Steady, and no sales. Soy: Firm. 115 hogsheads all retired. Mother-o'pearl Shells: Nothing doing. Star Anniseed: Very flat. 138 cases retired at 65s. per cwt. Sticlac: Considerably dearer. 159 cases sold at 110s. to 120s. for fine to good Siam, and 70s. to 95s. siftings. Gum Benjamin: Firm. Auctions have combined 131 chests Sumatra with 5 chests Siam. About half of the former sold at £10. 2s. 6d. to £12. 10s. per cwt. for 2nd, being quite 10s. per cwt. dearer; £4. 10s. to £5. 2s. 6d. ordinary 3rd, and £1. 15s. to £3. 12s. 6d. 4th. The Siam retired. Damar: Firm and no business doing. Gamboge: Dull. Rattans: Steady, and no auctions. Saltpetre: Rates rather lower, and less demand. Gutta Percha: Fine genuine continues in enquiry; private sales of about 18 tons are reported at ¼ per lb. for good. Rape Seed: Supply small and in request. Elephant's Teeth: Sales are in progress. Vermilion: Firm and considerable enquiry at the present low prices. Galangal root: Nothing doing. Cubebs: No sales reported. Dragon's Blood: Good quality scarce; a few cases sold at auction at £6 per cwt. Galls: Steady; 249 cases Japan sold at 34s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. for ordinary, to good. Rum: No sales of East India are reported.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Iron.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. 0d. nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 15s.

Steel.—Swedish keg, £16.

Copper.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

Tin.—120s. for block; 121s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. per box.

Lead.—English pig, £19. 10s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £22. 5s.; sheet, £20. 5s. to £20. 10s.; spelter, £18. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The tendency of metals generally is slightly upwards. Iron, English, is rather better in Staffordshire, but no activity; Swedes in demand at better prices; Swedes steel the same. Copper is firm. Tin is rather easier in foreign. Lead has improved slightly in price. Spelter is still inactive, with large transactions daily; the stock also continuously reducing. Tin plates very dull.

The export of metals from London and Liverpool to China in the month of September was as follows:—Pig iron, 25 tons; bars and nail rods, 398; hoops and sheets, 10; foreign steel, 10; yellow metal, 5; pig lead, 518; spelter, 49; zinc, 10; tin plates, 600 boxes; quicksilver, 50 bottles; making a total for the first nine months of 1861, of iron rails, 77 tons; pig iron, 556; bars and nail rods, 4,844; hoops and sheets, 440; steel, English, 34; foreign, 86; copper: cakes, ingots, and tiles, 1; sheets, rods, and nails, 93; yellow metal, 226; pig lead, 4,229; sheets and pipe, 44; spelter, 404; zinc, 21; tin plates, 8,554 boxes; quicksilver, 470 bottles.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£506,141
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	36,976
Hong Kong	—	277,250
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

There has been a somewhat increased demand for goods suitable for India during the last week, at an advance of nearly 3d. per piece on last week's prices. This arises chiefly from the state of the cotton-market, the sales at Liverpool yesterday having reached 15,000 bales, at hardening prices, and the sales to-day being 12,000 bales. During both days a good deal was done on speculation, and the same appears to have been the case at Manchester, especially in shirtings and in yarns for the Eastern markets. There is nothing in the accounts received from those quarters to encourage a large sale here, unless it be of a speculative character. The improvement in the cloth-market extends to shirtings, Madapollams, longcloths, and T-cloths. In printing-cloths we do not hear of any change. The yarn-market has been quite as active as it was last Friday. A large sale has been made for India, China, Germany, and the Mediterranean. Blackburn yarns are rather dearer. The home trade houses have also been buying pretty freely. Prices are ¼d. to ⅛d. higher than they were this day week, and the market closes strong, with a decided tendency upwards.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

City, Thursday Afternoon.

Arrivals not included in Table.—Oct. 8, off Falmouth, from Batavia, Therese; 9, in the Downs, from Foo-chow-Foo, Ellen Rodger; from China and Demerara, Montmorency; 9, off the Wight, from Batavia, Shanghai; at Liverpool, from Bassein, Duke of Wellington; 11, at London, from Shanghae, Bankok, and Singapore, Ricardo Schmidt; at Liverpool, from Singapore, Kamehameha IV.; 15, at London, from Kanagawa, James Lemon; 14, at Liverpool, from Foo-chow Foo, Robin Hood; at Falmouth from Rangoon, Springbok; 12, at Cuxhaven from Moulmain, Liverpool; 13, from Batavia, Princessan Lovise; 16, off Falmouth from Foo-chow-Foo, Flying Spur; 15, at Liverpool from Akyab, Lodore; 16, at Falmouth from Akyab, Speedy, with part of cargo thrown overboard.

Departures.—October 7, from Shields for China, Ocean Eagle; 5, from Glasgow for Singapore and Hong Kong, Undine (screw steamer). 8, from Salcombe for Hong Kong, Glendower; from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Lady Elma Bruce. 10, from Liverpool for Shanghai, Melbourne; for Hong Kong, Golconda. 12, from London for Shanghai, Weymouth; for Singapore and Penang, Crouch Brothers. 14, from London for Labuan and Manila, Una. 10, from Elsinore for Cronstadt and Amoor river, Dominion. August 31, from Iquique for Hong Kong, Westward Ho (Peruvian ship). October 15, from London for Penang, Irene; for Amoy and Kanagawa, Glendower; for Cardiff and Shanghai, Concurrent. 14, from Deal for Hong Kong, Windward. 15, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, Mexicana; from Shields for Singapore, Munster.

Casualties.—The Johanna Maria was spoken with, having on board the crew of the Hero, of Liverpool, which foundered 20 miles from the Equator, by the Imogen, Ferguson, arrived in the river Thames.—The Hero, of Liverpool, Young, from Cardiff to Manila, sailed from Milford, 18 July.—Margate, 11th Oct. The Amazone, Hamb. barque, Riese, from Shields, for Shanghai, with coals, got on the Long Sand this morning, but was assisted off in the afternoon; leaky and with damage, and brought up in the roads; she proceeded to London, 13th Oct., in tow of a tug. The Harwood, Forsyth, which arrived at Falmouth, 12th Oct., from Akyab, had thrown part of her cargo overboard, and had main piece of rudder and mainmast sprung, and lost sails, &c.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Sept23	New York	Shanghai	Mary and Louisa	Jones.
— 30	London	Do.	Ziba	Tomlinson.
Oct. 8	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Falcon	
Sept12	New York	Ningpo	Lord Clarendon	
Aug 28	Callao	China	Pomone	Gaidet.
Sept28	Liverpool	Manila	G. B. Carr	
— 23	Off Salcombe	Java	T. D. Marshall	Hodge.
— 24	Texel	Batavia	Johanna	
— 28	Do.	Do.	A. R. Falck	v.Duyvenboden.
Oct. 1	Brouwershaven	Do.	Nederwaard	Admiraal.
— 4	Off the Needles	Do.	Shanghai	Uitemark.
Sept26	Hamburg	Singapore	Titania	Jager.
— 30	Off Dungeness	Do.	Burgom. van Keenen	Van Kuffelaer.
Oct. 5	Queenstown	Bassein	Countess of Fife	Collie.
Sept25	London	Akyab	Charlotte Jane	
— 29	Off Falmouth	Do.	Frank Flint	Robinson.
Oct. 5	Falmouth	Do.	Belle of the West	Howes.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Blue Jacket	Clark.
— 8	Do.	Do.	Atlantic	Farras.
— 5	Brouwershaven	Do.	Reinhard	Timmermann.
— 8	Queenstown	Do.	Alarm	
Sept25	Falmouth	Maulmain	Liverpool	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Sept24	Deal	Shanghai	Emily C. Starr	
— 26	London	Sunderld.&Shanghai	Glencoe	
— 26	Deal	Shanghai	Samuel	
— 26	Liverpool	Do.	Mabe	Merrilies.
— 30	Holyhead	Do.	Island Queen (s.)	
Oct. 3	London	Newcast.&Shanghai	J. U. Brookman	Crockett.
— 4	London	Shanghai	Humphrey Ne son	Chellew.
— 7	Liverpool	Do.	Janet Mitchell	Branscombe.
— 2	Cardiff	Hong Kong	Towbridge (?)	Kollings
— 3	London	Newcastle&H. Kong	R. Busteed	Mitchell.
— 6	Sunderland	Hong Kong	Windward	Hamlin.
— 8	London	H. Kong & Canton	Athelstan	Woodward.
— 2	Plymouth	China	Rica do Schmidt	Casanova.
Aug 26	Rio Janeiro	Batavia	Johanna	Sweuser.
— 26	Do.	Do.	Maasalius	Post.
Sept28	Helvoet	Do.	Helena and Anna	Lupeke.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Maria Magdalena	Willenbrink.
— 25	Portland Roads	Do.	Allegonda Jacoba	Deurholdt.
— 25	Liverpool	Do.	Julia	
Oct. 7	London	Do. & Sourabaya	Batavia	Van Dolder.
Sept25	Do.	Sunderld&Singapore	Sagamore	Treadwell.
— 25	Liverpool	Singapore	Clio	
— 26	Do.	Do.	Pantoleon	
— 28	London	Do.	West	Hawkins.
Oct. 3	Channel	Do.	Emilie	Duck.
— 3	Cardiff	Do.	Atlas	Eyser.
— 6	Sunderland	Do.	Como	Cobb.
Sept27	Do.	Penang	Lapwing	Greenman.
— 27	London	Cronstadt&AmourR.	Sappho	
Oct. 3	Off the Start	Padang	Joan	Le Sene.

LOADING.

At London.—For Shanghai: Weymouth, Canton, Caroline Coventry, Ziba. For Amoy and Kanagawa: Glendower. For Hong Kong and Canton: Star Queen, Fiery Cross, Beautiful Star, Helens Bank. For Bankok and Siam: Ralahome. For Labuan and Manila: Una. For Singapore: Salvador (packet). For Singapore and Penang: Crouch Brothers. For Penang: Irene.

At Liverpool.—For Manila: Sales, Reyna del Oceano, San Luis. For Shanghai: J. H. Ransom, Min Monita, Janet Mitchell, Melbourne. For Hong Kong: Golconda, Mexicana. For Hong Kong and Canton: Sappho, Lady Elma, Bruce. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Stad Middelburg, Æolus. For Singapore: Imina Brons, Canneta, Crisis.

At Glasgow.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Diana. For Singapore: Jacatra.

SPOKEN.

Potosi, Shanghai to London, Aug. 18, 19 S., 2 W.
Nyverheid, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 21, 14 S., 9 W.
Gazehound, London to Singapore, 14 N., 25 W.
Willem Daniel, Amsterdam to Batavia, July 30, 26 S., 25 W.
Avondhu, London to Singapore, Aug. 3, long. 24 W.
Parsee, Penang to London, July 12, 25 S., 50 E.
Burgermeister, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 8, 36 S., 18 E.
Doggersbank, Batavia to Holland, off Cape of Good Hope.
Jeddo, Rotterdam to Batavia, June 9, 3 N., 24 W.
Victor Emmanuel, ship, Foo-chow-Foo to London, Aug. 4, 20 N., 115 E.
Lord Macaulay, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 18, 10 N., 27 W.
John Scott, London to China, Aug. 7, 38 S., 71 E.
Monsoon, New York to Hong Kong, Aug. 15, 30 N., 40 W.
Louisa Kroonprinses van Zweden, Rot. to Bat., Sept. 17, 39 N., 33 W.
Sourabaya Packet, Sourabaya to Amsterdam, July 29, 35 S., 24 E.
St. Jan (Dutch barque), Schiedam to Padang, July 29, 36 S., 39 E.
Lauderdale, London to Hong Kong, 48 days out, 39 S. 14 E.

EXPECTED.

From China.—At London: Northern Cross, Petchelee, Egmont, Golden Eagle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Carribean, Glenclune, Ellen Rodger, Flying Spur, Geelong, Beemah, Hafis, Veronica, C. S. Lemon, Banian, Shakespeare, Chrysolite, Sharpshooter, Northfleet, Victor Emmanuel, Unrivalled, Invincible, Maiden Queen, Challenger, Sir W. F. Williams, West Australian, Prince Alfred, Primula, Jubilee, Spirit of the North. At Liverpool: Robin Hood. At Outports: Eloise, Fadres Minde, Mischief.

From Singapore.—At London: Robert Small, Procymatia, Britannia, Granville, Weymouth, Caroline Elizabeth, Lettice Catherine, Pioneer, Mencius. At Liverpool: Panic, Primula, Kamehaha IV., Christopher Newton, Mayola, Tigris, Canadian, Excelsior, City of Glasgow. At Outports: Commerce, Elizabeth, Australia, Burnside.

From Manila.—At London: Kate, Regina Maris, Zealandia, Ethereal. At Liverpool: Julia, Pepita, Soberana, Ashmore, Joaquina Victoria, Wild Gazelle. At Falmouth: Nueva Engracia, Yarra. At Cork: Roebuck, Victor Emmanuel, Marchioness of Londonderry, Chatham.

From Penang.—At London: Parsee, Sirocco, William and Jane, Norwood, Pilgrim, Robert and Alexander, Mary Ann.

From Batavia.—At Liverpool: Kerr. At England: Therese, William Simpson.

From Bankok.—At Falmouth: Hannah Salkeld. At Liverpool: G. W. Browne.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

During the past fortnight there has been a somewhat limited business in charters, and the inquiries for shipping are confined to the supply of immediate wants. Though coal shipments are being made for China and Manila, there is little or no inquiry to the other ports in the East at very low rates. There is, however, rather more demand for vessels on the berth, and room cannot now be engaged for manufactured goods at unprecedentedly low rates.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Constance Kimmerer, from Rotterdam to Batavia, was in collision with another vessel off Folkstone, about midnight, Sept. 28, and sustained considerable damage. She proceeded to the river to repair.

Cape Town, Aug. 21.—The Drie Gebroeders (Dutch barque), Kramer, from Batavia to Amsterdam, put into Simon's Bay, Aug. 10, leaky, making twenty-two inches water per hour. Her cargo, coffee and sugar, is much damaged, will probably be sold, and the vessel go on the patent slip for repairs.

Cape Town, Aug. 20.—The Commerce, Frazer, from Singapore for Queenstown, which put into Table Bay yesterday in want of sails, is also very leaky.

Mauritius, Sept. 6.—The Mutlah, Lemon, from Canton to London, put in here Aug. 30 to stop a leak, and is now discharging. She reports having passed a vessel on her beam ends, about five miles south of Scarborough shoal (China sea), and drifting on to it. Her fore and mainmasts were gone, and the wreck lying alongside; her mizen-mast was standing, also the jibboom. She was about 1,600 tons, painted black, the upper part of her top rail white, fore and aft. She appeared to be abandoned. The weather was too heavy to board her.

The Van Galen (Dutch ship), Brandligh, from Batavia to Holland, put into Mauritius August 6, leaky, making at sea eight to ten inches water per hour, having experienced very bad weather. She had discharged her cargo prior to the 6th September.

The Norwood (ship), Bristow, from Penang to London, arrived at Mauritius August 17, with head of mainmast carried away August 3, in lat. 6 S., long. 91 E. She repaired the damage while lying in the roadstead, and sailed again Sept. 2.

The Glendower, Jarvis, from Hamburg for Hong Kong, was towed into Salcombe harbour Oct. 4, to have her bottom cleaned.

The Blue Jacket, Clark, which arrived at Falmouth Oct. 7 from Akyab, had mainmast sprung, and one man killed. She had also lost bulwarks and sails, having encountered a cyclone Sept. 9.

At St. Helena.—Aug. 16, Kamehameha IV., Crawford, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool. Alida Maria, Devries, from Java, and sailed 17 for Amsterdam. Beatrix v.d. Wyck, from Java, and sailed 17 for Rotterdam. 18, Adriana Petronella, Annoxk, from Batavia, and sailed 19 for Rotterdam. Alcyone, Haacke, from Batavia, and sailed 19 for Amsterdam. 19, Princessan Louise, Hillstrom, from Batavia, and sailed 21 for Hamburg. 21, Potosi, Johnson, from Ningpo, and sailed for New York. 22, Panic, Robinson, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed 23 for London. M.M.S. Chesapeake, from China, and sailed 24 for England. Christina Helena, Tjebbes, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam. Kalimaas, Jonker, from Sourabaya, and sailed for Amsterdam. 24, Petchelle, Smith, from Whampoa, and sailed 26 for London. 25, Cheribon, Coers, from Batavia, and sailed 26 for Amsterdam. 26, James Lemon, Macaulay, from Jeddo, and sailed 27 for London. 27, brig Hoffmann, De Witt, from Batavia, and sailed 28 for Rotterdam. Vision, Crowell, from Jeddo, and sailed for London. Tryntje Ferma, Ingerman, from Padang, and sailed 28 for Amsterdam. Clio, Wynmalen, from Batavia, and sailed for Amsterdam. 28, Elizabeth, Knoll, from Singapore, and sailed 29 for Cowes. Vrede, Bruggen, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam. 29, Christopher Newton, Menzies, from Singapore, and sailed for Liverpool. Jason, Van Bueren, from Padang, and sailed 30 for Rotterdam. 30, Prins Mauritz, Bach, from Batavia. Almelo Tjebbes, from Batavia.

Table Bay.—August 19, Commerce, Frazier, from Singapore for Queenstown, in want of sails. 20, Granger, Hensen, from Queenstown, for Hong Kong.

Algoa Bay.—July 24, Prov. Dreuthe, Hoekstva, from Table Bay, and sailed August 5, for Batavia.

Simon's Bay.—July 31, H.M.S. Cambrian, from China, and left 1 August for England. August 9, Drie Gebroeders, Kramer, from Batavia

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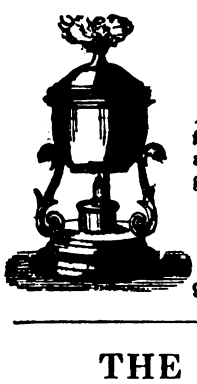

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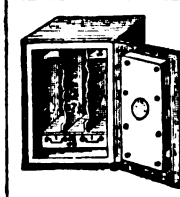

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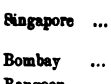

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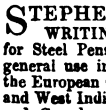

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AUSTRALIA and MAURITIUS—overland, 20th.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

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Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Aug. 25
Nagasaki			„ 29
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 24
Tien-tsin			„ 25
Hankow			„ 26
Shanghai	July 10	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 28	„ 3
Amoy			„ 6
Swatow			„ 7
Hong Kong	„ 16	„ 21	„ 11
Canton			„ 9
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	„ 26	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 4
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Aug. 15
Sarawak			Sept. 5
JAVA—			
Batavia		„	„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Aug. 10	Sept. 13	„ 21
Penang	„ „	„ 11	„ 23

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Mrs. Graham, two children, and servant, Lieut Menzies, R.N., Dr. Matheson, 67th Regt., Messrs. G. Thompson, T W. Dearborn, Loney, Muller, Rodgers. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. L. Oliphant, Secretary of Legation at Yedo, and servant. For Gibraltar: Sir Don Antonio Rodrigues Pardo, and wife. For Singapore: Mr. L. N. Bell. From Singapore to Southampton: Capt. Babot. From Penang: Mr. Scott. To Malta: Mr. Denison, Mrs. Vaulpel, and 2 children, Mrs. Pryce and servant. From Singapore to Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. Wilsone.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Oct., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. H. Cope, Mr. R. Elias. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Mackay. From Gibraltar to Hong Kong: Rev. Messrs. Costa and Vasconcellos. From Marseilles, 28th October, to Singapore: Mr. Pahcot, Mr. Laborde, Mr. Pott.

Per P. and O. str., 27th Oct., from Southampton to Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. Lenny, Mr. Beadel. From Marseilles, 4th Nov., to Singapore, via Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stok and infant, 2 children, and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tiedemann and native female servant, Mr. Schaaf, lady, son, and 2 daughters, Miss Lacocture. To Shanghai: Mr. Vischer, Messrs. Hartman and Bezier. To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mr. J. Kymealer. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. S. Mohr.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Singapore: Dr. Treacher, Captain J. T. A. McNair, Mr. J. Dawson. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. L. Moore, Messrs. A. Hogg, Limbey, P. F. Bird. To Shanghai: Mr. Ernest Saton. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blankenhagen, T. Blankenhagen and native female servant. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Pustau, Mr. Reesema. From Marseilles, 12th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. J. F. Arnold, Mr. C. T. Deines, Mr. Mederbergen. To Hong Kong: Mr. Armand.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. E. Spence. To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mrs. Williams. From Marseilles, 20th Nov., to Shanghai, V.B.: Mr. Hearn. To Hong Kong, V.B.: Mr. Fritz Alegg. To Singapore: Mr. T. R. van den Broeck.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gore Booth. To Hong Kong: Mrs. W. H. Fittock. To Singapore: Mr. Marshall. From Marseilles, 28th Nov., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Kernel.

Per P. & O. str., 4th Dec., from Southampon to Singapore: Mr. A. C. Babington, and Miss Babington. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Hilhard, infant, and servant. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Caine, two infants, and E. I. servant, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Fred. Adams, Miss Cruickshank. From Marseilles, 12th Dec.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Diego Snares, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland.

Per str. 20th Dec., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gibbon; to Hong Kong: Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Payne; to Singapore: Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. Paterson. From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Shanghai: Madame Cordier, infant, and two servants; Mr. E. Fiers. To Singapore: Mr. D. Rodger. From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. C. Lehmann.

Summary of News from the Far East.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Although telegraphic news of this event reached us some time since, and has already been announced in our paper, full particulars of the occurrence, or rather the fullest we can expect to receive, have only reached us by this mail.

Hien Fung died on the 22nd August, a victim to dissipation, in the 30th year of his age. On his accession to the throne in 1850, it was hoped that he would have ruled the Celestial Empire with wisdom and discretion, as he was naturally a man of considerable ability. But the charms of the harem utterly enslaved him, and he was content to leave to his brother, Prince Kung, the toils and responsibilities of government. It is difficult at present to anticipate the effects of this occurrence upon the Government of China, or upon our own relations with the Celestial Empire. Some reports state that Prince Kung will succeed to the throne, while others affirm that an elder brother will be nominated as Hien Fung's successor; but it is still more probable, as the telegraphs have already announced, that his son will be the future Emperor of China. In this case, a regency must be appointed, and if Prince Kung obtains the office, it is not at all likely that our friendly relations with the Government will be disturbed.

JAPAN.

The state of affairs in Japan still continues in the most unsatisfactory state. It rests with our Government to state the course which is to be adopted. Mr. Alcock, it is said, has desired permission to retire from the difficult position in which he is placed, and we do not think he could have made a request more reasonable or more necessary. A man may be very clever, without being wise, and though in another less troubled sphere, Mr. Alcock's conduct might have won the approval of his countrymen, he has proved himself incapable of grappling with the difficulties in which his own conduct has involved him. Dates from Kanagawa are to the 25th Aug., and from Nagasaki to the 29th. Her Majesty's Legation will remove to Yokhuama until orders have been received from home as to the course to be adopted with regard to the recent outrage. The Consulate will also remove from Kanagawa. We are glad to learn that Mr. Oliphant has reached England by this mail, and that the restoration of his health, although a main object of his return, is not the sole one, as he has been sent on a diplomatic mission. Important results may be expected from this visit and it is probable that ere long the policy of our Government in relation to Japan will be disclosed to the public. There is a report of an attempted attack on the American Legation, but it appears to be without foundation. Mr. Harris remains at Yedo. Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope had gone to Hakodadi, in her Majesty's ship *Encounter*, and his flag-ship *Imperieuse* was reported to have been aground, but got off ultimately without danger. The *Nagasaki Shipping List* states—"On the 1st instant she got aground on Cape Sagimi. On the 5th the *Ringdove* took the Governor and the Admiral on board. The *Imperieuse* having been lighted by throwing overboard her guns, shot and coals, was, with the assistance of the French steam transport *Dordorgne* and some gun-boats got off again, and all her guns recovered. It was reported that she had suffered some damage and would have to go to Hong Kong to be docked, but this, we

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believe, is an error; we have been informed by a very good authority that she has not suffered the slightest damage." Mr. G. S. Morrison, Consul at Nagasaki, is about to return to England on account of his health.

CHINA.

THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

The reports from Hankow, which are up to the 26th August, continue extremely favourable. The Chinese are regaining their confidence since the Rebels have retreated from the neighbourhood. At the date mentioned, six steamers and one American sailing vessel were in the harbour.

"Every vessel," says a correspondent of the *China Mail*, "takes an average of 1,500 chests of tea, besides large quantities of flax, oil, vegetable wax, &c." Rafts of timber are being sent down the river to Shanghai on the plan adopted in America. "There is one subject," says the same correspondent, "which ought to be brought before our naval authorities, and that is the necessity that exists for a survey of the river Han, which to steamers like the *Fire Dart*, *Willamette*, &c., is navigable for 300 to 400 miles from its mouth on the Yang-tse. There are several large towns on its banks, and one of the largest and most important in the province is only 150 miles from Hankow. Of course the first trips would be in most senses experimental, but they would repay the trial I think. While on the subject of surveys, I may say, I hear frequent complaints on the imperfect and incorrect surveys of the river Yang-tse between Nanking and the Lang-shan crossing, and in many places, the complainers say that the positions of banks are roughly placed, or that they have altered considerably since. A gun-boat might be advantageously employed on this service."

Information from Nganking reports the capture of that city by the Imperialists, after a stubborn resistance of many months on the part of the Rebels and inhabitants. As far as can be gathered from the intelligence forwarded, it would appear that the city was impregnable to the attack of the besieging force, so they resolved to starve the Rebel horde within the walls into submission. This had its usual effect where the besieged are determined to resist, and the horrors of famine raged within the devoted city, until it merged into cannibalism of the most frightful description. After every catty of ordinary food was consumed, and the most loathsome animals devoured, they resorted to eating human flesh, which was vended at eighty cash per catty, or about fourpence per pound. It is reported, also, that three regiments or separate bands of the Rebels gave themselves up to the Imperialists as prisoners of war, under the impression that their lives would be spared, but they were slaughtered to a man, and their bodies thrown into the river. These were seen in hundreds floating down the stream by those on board the steamers *Governor General* and *Carthage*, and several sailing vessels from the upper ports on the Yang-tse-kiang.

SHANGHAI.

At Shanghai business is quiet, although a large number of vessels has arrived. The steam communication with the Yang-tse ports has been kept up vigorously, and as the floods on the river are subsiding, there is every likelihood of a large trade being done as the season advances.

At Tien-tsin orders had been issued for a public mourning of the Emperor's death. Official documents were being issued under the blue seal, blue being the colour used for imperial mourning.

An official notification states that Mr. John Markham, having returned from furlough, would resume his functions as H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul on the 1st September.

An action was tried between Mr. Hallpike and Mr. C. S. Compton, the proprietor of the *North China Herald*, for alleged breach of agreement as assistant editor. The sum claimed was 3,000 taels, and the verdict given was—"That defendant pay to the plaintiff six months' salary at the rate named in the memorandum for second year's remuneration, and six months' rent at the rate named in defendant's proposal of the 24th July, 1861, viz., total taels, 1,500; and that defendant pay the costs of the suit." Several actions have been also tried in the Consular Court, for and against Mr. P. T. Richards, late of Shanghai, and now established at Tien-tsin.

At the monthly meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Catalogue of Matrices, for types of the Chinese written characters, was presented to the Society through the favour of the Netherlands Vice-Consul, and the thanks of the society were voted in return. This work has been completed quite recently, under the supervision of Dr. J. Hoffmann, Professor and Instructor of the Japanese and Chinese languages for the Netherlands Indian Government, by command of His Excellency J. J. Rochussen, Minister for the Colonies, with the sanction of His Majesty the King. To this catalogue there is appended a communication by Dr. Hoffmann, in which the matrices and types are described, and their superior advantages detailed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sarel's interesting narrative of the proposed overland expedition through the interior of China and Thibet to India, appears in the *North China Herald* of the 31st of August. Colonel Sarel describes what he saw with considerable felicity, and his account of this enterprising though unfortunate expedition possesses more than a passing interest. The first number of the new paper, the *Shanghai Times* was to be published on the 15th of September. It is to be a weekly as well as a daily journal, and proposes to devote itself mainly to the commercial interests of China.

A new case of piracy is recorded in the silk districts, by which it appears that a valuable cargo of silk, crape, cloth, specie, and other merchandise has been plundered from a native vessel, and the crew, consisting of twenty Chinese, in all probability murdered.

Miao-pei-lin, who was one of the Rebel chiefs, has now changed his course and been won over by the An-hui Governor under promises of great reward and distinction. Some refugees who have managed to effect their exit from Chia-ting, report that the Rebels in possession of the place are by no means numerous, the population consisting principally of kidnapped people, and that hence there is a good opportunity open for recapturing it. In consequence, probably, of this intelligence, it is stated that 1,200 troops are to be despatched to Chia-ting for the purpose of retaking the place.

Mr. Compton's house has been entered by a burglar, who found his way into that gentleman's bedroom, who was fortunately aroused by the noise. The thief turned quickly and endeavoured to escape under the half-screen doors by which he had entered; to do so he had to go on his hands and knees; this enabled Mr. Compton to get firm hold of him by the "tail," by which he dragged him back near to the fire-place, when he armed himself with a shovel, the first weapon that came within his reach. With this he struck him on the head several times, keeping him down all the time with great exertion, the thief making great efforts to rise or pull his antagonist upon him. In four or five minutes the house-boy, for whom he had called loudly during the conflict, came up, and police were sent for. Already some articles had been conveyed away, and it was evident the thief had an accomplice; other things were found secreted upon his person.

NEWCHWANG.

We mentioned in our number of the 28th ult., that an English gentleman attached to the British Consulate had been wounded by some ruffians. It now appears that this was Mr. Davenport, who, we are happy to say, is recovering, though slowly, from his wounds. The steps taken to punish his assailants appear to have had a good effect, the demeanour of the people being markedly more deferential than it was. It is stated in the *North China Herald*, that no foreign merchant will be able to stand his ground at the port of Yang-tse, who does not stay during the winter. During the whole of the frozen-up period. carts with produce from the east, north, and north-west, came into the place in hundreds, sometimes thousands, *daily*. They come from much greater distances than the river navigation reaches to in summer. Several circumstances combined to make that mode of conveyance remunerative for producers. At that season there is not farm employment for the farm carts and the draught cattle. The country being bare of crops, carts can drive everywhere across it, while the rivers, bays, &c., are frozen hard. It will take at least two, and more likely three winters to test fairly the commercial capabilities of the place. This year the people will learn what the traders are looking for; next year small quantities of produce will be brought on trial, and in the third, the foreign merchant will be enabled to form some notion of the quantities in which they can be produced, and their cost at Yang-tse.

There is a probability of a direct trade between that new port and England. Vessels drawing fifteen to seventeen feet of water can come into port without difficultyduring seven months in the year. A certain quantity of goods has always been required there, and more will be wanted for the future, while several products are likely to prove remunerative exports to England.

In climate Newchwang and the port of Yang-tse are superior to Tient-sin or Peking. From the 15th to the 16th of July the

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thermometer stood at 80 deg. at daylight, and up to 92 deg. at the hottest time of the afternoon. But that has been the hottest weather during the summer. Before that it was comparatively cool, and from the 21st to the 24th it was 78 deg. at the coolest, and 89 deg. at the hottest times of the twenty-four hoors. On the evening of the 24th a succession of squalls blew with violence, and on the 25th, 26th and 27th, it was 65 deg. to 69 deg. at daylight. Since that up to the close of the month it had been gradually getting warmer. There is none of the close steamy heat there which prevails at Canton and Shanghai, while mosquitos are comparatively unknown. The winter is expected to be severer than at Tient-sin; but the native houses are so well built to meet the cold, and as there is very good coal to be had, and cheap firewood, the foreign residents have no fear of passing the winter comfortably at this new port.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

For several weeks there has been considerable excitement, in consequence of rumours which have reached Foo-chow, in regard to the progress of the rebels in the northern province of Chek-kiang. It is said the viceroy contemplates leaving with all the troops he can raise; some say he wishes to raise 15,000, or at least 10,000 men. The Tartar general and the governor are reported to be desirous that the viceroy should proceed to the field of strife in the north in person, which he seems to try to avoid doing.

HONG KONG.

Two very good houses are being built on Victoria Peak for the Honourable John Dent and Mr. Hudson, on the hills a little beyond Mr. Remedio's bungalow, and as the road from Victoria to Aberdeen is now patrolled at each half mile by an armed policeman, the locality may be considered safe for pedestrians.

The condemned hulk *Minden*, belonging to the service, and lately sold, is to be broken up at Whampoa.

All the policemen charged with extortion and conspiracy at the late Criminal Sessions, Hong Kong, have managed to get clear. Two were found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each; but the sentence was to be re-considered.

A typhoon has been experienced in the China seas, and several vessels are reported in our shipping columns to have been damaged. It is feared also that we may yet hear of further disasters. This typhoon will, no doubt, be followed by another, as usual.

At Kow-loong, on the 6th instant, the Commissariat sheds took fire, and their contents, consisting chiefly of large quantities of compressed hay and patent fodder, were utterly destroyed; the loss is estimated at about £40,000. The weather continues to be mild for this season of the year.

At Swatow a gun-boat has her crew busily engaged in surveying the different passages and creeks, by order of the Admiral. The typhoon of the 31st August was felt at Swatow in a strong gale with violent gusts from 4 P.M. till past midnight. The wind blew from W.N.W., W.S.W., and South; no damage was done.

The arrival of the new American steamer *Hankow* is thus noticed in the *Daily Press*:—

"The new steamer *Hankow*, under the command of Mr. George U. Sands, arrived in Hong Kong on 30th August. This vessel was singularly unfortunate before leaving the American Coast, for she fell in with a most violent gale of wind, which compelled her to put into the Delaware River for repairs. She has however reached this port without further accident, and now lays in the harbour, one of the most perfect efforts in river shipbuilding we ever saw. The ship as well as machinery has been constructed under the personal superintendence of Capt. Sands. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length 220 feet over all (thirty-four feet longer than the *White Cloud*; beam, 31 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet. Messrs. Collyer & Co. were the builders. The machinery was constructed in Morgan's Iron Works, and the cylinder is 48 inches diameter, whilst the length of stroke is 8 feet 10 inches. Her accommodations are remarkably good, and we have not the slightest doubt that the *Hankow* will become as great a favourite on the Canton River, where we hear she is destined to run, as the *White Cloud* has hitherto been. The *Hankow* experienced strong head winds, with a heavy sea from New York to Cape St. Vincent (the first place touched at) and carried them to the Cape of Good Hope, where she arrived just as a long prevalence of heavy gales had ceased their violence and the *Hankow* had fine weather to Mauritius, but from there to the Sea Shells very violent gales. During the remainder of the passage had light winds and calm weather."

CANTON.

The *Friend of China* of the 7th of August has the following account of a native custom:—"The native festival called *Sui-ee*, or burning clothes time, which commenced on the first day of the current Chinese moon, ended on Tuesday last with full moon. The origin and incidents of this festival, as given in the calendar published in this paper on the 3rd inst., do not give the full popular notions and practice in this quarter, which are said to be as follows. On the fifteenth day of the moon the god of earth is supposed to mount his throne in hell, and pass judgment on those evil spirits that have come under his control during the preceding year; and it is for this that from the first day of the moon the Buddhist and Taouist priests are employed to recite prayers—perform masses—for the souls of the departed. At this all souls' festival, too, the temples receive ancestral tablets, and especial devotion is made for the spirits of all those whose friends are prepared to pay for the same. Money is subscribed among the different villages, to pay for services for the souls of those who have died without friends, for abandoned children, and for orphans. For these there are great preparations of paper clothes, paper money, spirits, and food—the two former being burnt, the rest distributed among the poor—(devoured by the priests?) The illuminated boat voyages up and down the river, by the creeks into the western suburbs of Canton, and on into the city, are specially for those who have been drowned. The music of flute and gong, though discordant to some western ears, is not so to all; and to our thinking the plaintive pipe in the dead of the night carries the best of remembrances that in the midst of life we are in death."

There have been no decided steps taken towards the evacuation by our troops, and rumours have been current in Canton that consequent on sickness at Tien-tsin the troops in garrison here will remain undisturbed till mid-winter; but, according to the *Friend of China*, there is no truth in the report.

A neat chapel has been built by the Wesleyan Mission at Sun-sha in the southern suburbs, which will be ready for inauguration in a few days.

Consequent on the appointment of the Rev. W. R. Beech to the Consular Chaplaincy at Tien-tsin, the Rev. Mr. Wylde has left Canton to succeed him as Military Chaplain at Hong Kong. Mr. Gray, is again pressed into the military service in Mr. Wylde's place.

Upwards of a dozen hongs have been built in the southern suburbs during the last two or three months, a perfect feat when the price of bricks and tiles is taken into consideration. The ground will get covered in time no doubt.

One of the wives of the celebrated Howqua, who attempted suicide by means of opium, has, by the aid of an English physician, recovered.

The following report of the land sale at Shameen is from the *Friend of China*:—"As we anticipated, there was a smart competition for the bulk of the lots, the fifty-four disposed of realising a total sum of $248,225, or but $11,775 short of the aggregate of the upsets—the twenty-one lots unsold forming a residue of $68,500 over the sum believed to have been paid for making the ground. $248,225 at the exchange of 4s. 5d. gives, say, £46,500 sterling—a nice little remittance for the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the outgoing mail as part of the Tien-tsin indemnity. For a fuller comprehension of the sale we give the names of the parties to whom the lots were knocked down, the abstract being as follows:—

Purchasers.	Upset Prices.	Advances.
Sassoon and Co.	$6,500	$ 50
G. Sewjee	4,000	75
Turner and Co.	3,000	1,500
Ditto	3,500	0
Birley and Co.	3,000	25
Deacon and Co.	4,200	800
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	4,300	1,250
Reiss and Co.	4,000	550
Ditto	3,000	3,050
Fletcher and Co.	4,000	1,150
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	4,000	2,150
Ditto	3,000	50
Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Dent & Co.	4,000	6,025
Ditto	4,000	2,500
Ditto	4,000	3,250
Ditto	3,000	0
Ditto	3,000	0
Ditto	3,000	0
Sassoon and Co.	4,000	3,500
Ditto	3,000	500
D. Poonjebhoy	4,000	5,100
Ditto	3,000	350
Sassoon and Co.	4,000	5,050
Ditto	3,000	550
Moses	4,000	4,150
Ditto	3,000	0
P. F. Cama and Co.	4,000	4,050
E. Framjee	4,000	3,650
R. Habibhoy	4,000	3,400
P. F. Cama and Co.	4,000	3,000
Ditto	3,000	125
Gifford	3,000	1,400
And others	3,000	550
Jairuz Fazul	3,000	50
A. Ebrahim	3,000	25
Smith, Kennedy, & Co.	3,000	25
Gilman and Co:	3,000	1,200
J. D. Gibb	3,000	200
Ditto	3,000	0
Ditto	3,000	150
W. Pustau and Co.	3,000	1,000
Ditto	3,500	0
Siemssen and Co.	3,000	1,000
N. Kesrowjee	3,000	200
Sassoon and Co.	3,000	1,000
Do.	3,500	0
Do.	3,000	1,325
Do.	3,500	0
Lyall, Still, and Co.	3,000	225
Ebrahim	3,000	0
Sajim	3,000	75
E. Framjee	3,000	100
R. Habibhoy	3,000	1,350
Oxford and Co.	3,500	0

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Great complaints are made of the increasing practice of granting farms of the revenue. The native customs and inland revenue of Kwangtung is now farmed to 40 different people, each particular trade having a special farmer of whatever duty may accrue from it, the average *ad valorem* impost being three per cent. on the selling price.

The following comments are from the *Daily Press*:—"Messrs. Sassoon opened the ball, and imparted much confidence to the sale from the opinion which gained ground that they were operating for investment. They bought the first lot cheap, and biddings were rather languid until Mr. Cleberley began to buy for the two leading firms. He wanted all block No. 4, but only succeeded in buying six tenths of it. The five front lots of that block fetched $37,375, the upset price being $20,000. The Parsees and Indian firms then took up the biddings and purchased the remaining six front lots of the block for $47,300, the upset price being $24,000. This end is the pick of the site, and is almost entirely in the hands of the Parsee and Indian firms. The Southern aspects are all secured, in some instances only the upset prices being given.

"The Western portion of the site is rather in a ticklish position, and liable to be carried away by the force of the tide. In fact it did give way once. There is a tremendous strain on the retaining wall during the freshes.

"The result certainly bears a formidable appearance, and is encouraging to those who hinge their hopes upon the re suscitation of Canton. Our opinions are well known upon the subject, but as they have partaken somewhat of partisanship, we acknowledge that we have only studied one side of the question. The train of reasoning in our mind runs thus:—If the Canton Custom-house continues, it will drive the trade away from the place; if the establishment be broken up, smuggling to and from Hong Kong will proceed *ad libitum*. Hankow will take a great portion of the trade from Canton, both import and export. Howqua hates the British as he does a pestilence. The Americans always nestle under his wing. He has a deal of land on and near the old factory site, which is far more contiguous to the centre of trade than Shameen, which will thus have a formidable rival. In fact, unless something unexpected should occur, the owners of the Shameen site can never expect a monopoly, for ground in large quantities, far more centrally situated, can be had on the sites of the old hongs and factories.

"The successful result of land speculations at Hong Kong and Shanghai have doubtless encouraged parties to embark in this Shameen site. When we say that we judge by experience in arriving at the conclusion that little faith can be placed in the good out-turn of this Shameen site, simply because the community generally embarked in it, we refer to the following circumstances. When the first Hong Kong land sale was held in 1842, the whole British community embarked in it, and came to grief. Many of them, after spending immense sums on their lots, sought to abandon them, and the Government would not allow them to do so.

"Again, a couple of years thereafter, the British Government could not move for a long time a single lot of the ground they had leased from the Chinese on the Canton factory site. We mean the ground afterwards known as the British factories. We, ourself, was the first purchaser, and the Americans were the second. This was not until the land had been upon the market for several years. The result was brilliant.

"Again at Shanghai the mercantile community were averse to *speculating* in ground in the foreign settlement. And, indeed, but for the occurrence of fortuitous circumstances which none could have foreseen, nothing could have saved the speculators. And it is ever thus, in our opinion; land bubbles always fail unless by a fluke. We will almost defy any one to name a lucky land speculation where anything beyond a trifle was given for the ground. Look at the 'real estate' bubbles at San Francisco! It was only those who got the ground for a trifle who made money. All after speculations in the market came to grief. It therefore comes to this,—nothing but political events can make the Shameen land speculations lucrative. Nothing need be feared from the Cantonese—they have been thoroughly humbled. The Rebels then present the only chance—so that should Canton be menaced seriously by Rebels, the Shameen site will become a place of refuge for persons and for valuable property. Beyond this we really see no hope of the speculation turning out favourably."

Mr. Thomas Dick, formerly Interpreter at the Supreme Court, Hong Kong, comes to Canton as a Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

On the 4th of September an armed body of robbers, about ten o'clock, went to the goldsmith's shop of Sie-shing and Yekshing, in the Suee-Shee-Kie, or street leading from the Eng-sin-moon to the Kwei-tukh-moon, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and having effected an entrance, plundered the shops of their contents—to the value of 3,000 taels of gold it is said. It is only the old city that is patrolled by foreign police at night. The robbers, it is found, had secreted themselves in the city till the appointed hour, and afterwards escaped over the wall, and so by the water away.

The *Friend of China*, in referring to the different Charitable Institutions of Canton, says with reference to the Blind Asylum:—"The Blind Asylum was built from a special fund under the control of the two district magistrates, and the inmates, who numbered in April last 220 receive from the same quarfer a miserable dole of some three mace and a few candereens a piece once in three months. Having built the place, the magistrates appear to think they have done all that it is necessary for them to do;—the poor blind being left to find food by begging, telling fortunes, &c., their average earnings being some thirty cash a day only. Occasionally, sick and unable to go a begging, some of them die of sheer starvation!"

MACAO.

The *Boletim do Governo* contains the report of an examination of students at the seminary of Saint José. At this examination His Excellency the Governor of the Settlement was present, and on the last day distributed the prizes, the principal of which were as follows:—

English Language.—First prize: To José de Jesus. Second prize: Edelmundo de Couto. Third prize: Filomeno Vidal. Second-class: Daniel Gutierres. Third-class: Constancio Lopes.

Latin.—First prize, Daniel Gutierres; second, Hymocrates H. da Silva; third, José Felix de Jesus.

There were prizes also for attainments in Portuguese grammar, and in first rudiments. According to a list of the scholars in the seminary, there are 27 students of the English Language, 7 of Latin, 41 of Portuguese Grammar, 46 of First Rudiments, and 9 of Chinese. The examiners in the English Language were Messrs. Manoel, A de Souza, and Felix Hilario de Azavedo; in Latin, Portuguese First Rudiments, Arithmetic, Orthography, and the Christian Doctrine, the Rev. Jorge Antonio Lopes da Silva (Vicar of Sam Lourenço); and in Chinese, the Rev. Sr. Antonio Vieira.

COCHIN CHINA.

A recent visitor to Saigon states that there is a want of vitality about the settlement. No land, it is said, is attainable, and the European merchants remained cooped up in wretched houses, tenants at will of the authorities; moreover, there is no warehouse room, except at the China Town. On the other hand, roads have been made and some are being opened up, which will greatly benefit town and country. Barracks and hospitals are springing up and the Public Works Department is fully occupied (and is likely so to be for a long time to come) on coal sheds, commissariat stores, quarters for officials, drainage, canals, churches, &c., &c. The plan of the town has been drawn up, and if carried out will render Saigon one of the prettiest towns in the East, especially if cleanliness can be enforced. The number of inhabitants both in Saigon and the China Town has materially increased, and the increase is stated to be greater in the latter than in the former place, whilst the country shows a marked improvement as to population.

The reports from Mytho vary; some represent the country as but little cultivated; others represent the crop as likely to be greatly in excess of former seasons. The truth probably lies between the two, and, on the whole, abundance is likely to prevail. No notable progress has been made towards the conquest of the country since the capture of Mytho. It is reported that on the arrival of reinforcements, the admiral will send e xpeditions against Bein Hoa and Vinh-long, and add them to the French possessions.

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SIAM.

BANGKOK.

His Excellency the Phraklang, or Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bangkok, has communicated to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that place, that the Siamese Government has received information of disturbances having broken out in Cambodia, over which territory the kings of Siam hold suzerainty, and that the Senabodi, or Royal Council, had resolved to despatch, for the protection of Siamese interests, a steamer and some gunboats to Kampoot. The Phraklang, accordingly, requested the Consul to issue a notification informing British subjects resident in Cambodia of the object of the expedition, and referring them for redress to the commander-in-chief of the expedition, in case of any difficulty arising between them and the Siamese force. The Consul has, accordingly, issued a notification to the above effect.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

The news from Sarawak, which is to the 4th of September, reports that Sir James Brooke had returned from Brunai, where he had met with a most cordial reception. The Sultan and his ministers have made over to Sarawak the government of the various districts between Banjong Kadurong (including Bintulu) and those formerly placed under the authority of Sir James Brooke. This will secure the peace of the coast, and materially advance the trade of Sarawak, as well as of these outlying districts. The interests of the Sultan and his ministers will also be promoted by this measure, as they will be secured a certain and liberal revenue, instead of being obliged, as heretofore, to enfore a fluctuating tribute, by violent measures, from a disorderly and often hostile population.

The trade of Sarawak is brisk, and the affairs of that province look more prosperous and promising than they have ever been before.

Sir James Brooke is, we presume, on his way to England, as he was to leave by the first mail in October.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

We learn that Capt. Sack, a gentleman well-known in Singapore has been murdered in a boat in which he was proceeding accompanied with a French nobleman, from Soo-Chow to Shanghai. The murderers, two Italians, wished to obtain possession of a box of dollars the unfortunate gentlemen had with them, and to ensure their evil desire proving successful they committed their purpose. Both the men have been arrested, and now await their trial in Shanghai.

His Prussian Majesty's frigate *Thetis*, Captain Tackmann, arrived at Singapore on the 15th current, from Batavia *via* Mintok. Next morning the frigate fired the usual salutes, which were returned on shore from Fort Fullerton.

The accounts from Banjermassing are not very favourable News had been received by telegraph, via Sourabaya, to the 4th current.

Nothing of importance had occurred at the head-place Banjermassing, or in the divisions Martapura and Tana Laut, and in the districts Allei and Amandil.

Between Tabalung and Muara Ayu a strong enemy, from whence coming was not known, had interrupted the communication by land and water, and hindered the passage of reinforcements.

Private advices received at Sourabaya state that Major Schaak had suffered a check before Paggy, and had many wounded, including two officers.

PENANG.

We regret to hear that small-pox is very prevalent at Marbau Kudong, Ayer Itam, and Permatang Maklom, and that there is considerable mortality among the children attacked by it. Until about three years ago the assistant apothecary of the province was in the habit of periodically visiting the villages in order to vaccinate, for which service about Rs. 20 monthly was allowed by Government. The allowance is still made, although it is said that the assistant apothecary does not now go to the villages, but requires the children to be brought to the hospital.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

Barnet—On the 23rd inst., at 155, Westbourne-terrace, the wife of Wm. Barnet, Esq., of a daughter.

Borradaille—At "The Castle," Hong Kong, on Saturday evening, 31st August, the wife of T. S. Borradaille, Esq., of a son.

Chinnery—On the 6th inst., at Folkestone, Kent, Mrs. Samuel Chinnery, of a son.

Colebrooke—On the 12th inst., at Ottershaw-park, Chertsey, Lady Colebrooke, of a son

Decies—On the 11th inst., at Newcaste-upon-Tyne, the Lady Decies, of a daughter.

Fairman—On the 16th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mur, the wife of E. St. John Fairman, Esq., of Alexandria, Egypt, of a son.

Grey—On the 17th inst., at Portsmouth Dockyard, the Hon. Mrs. George Grey, of a daughter.

Greenshields—At Cairn Hill, Singapore, on the 6th Sept., the wife of J. J. Green shields, Esq., of a son.

Hamilton—On the 1st inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the wife of Frederic Hamilton, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the Germanic Confederation, of a son.

Kennedy—On the 20th inst., the Lady Nigel Kennedy, of a daughter.

Murray—At Hong Kong, on the 4th September, the wife of C. W. Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

Rozario—At Hong Kong, on the 3rd September, the wife of M. B. do Rozario, Esq., of a son.

Silva—On the 21st inst., at her residence, 30, Portsdown-road, Maida-vale, the wife of, Mr. J. G. Silva, of a daughter.

Woller—At Hong Kong, on the 3rd September, on board the Hamburg barque *Miranda*, the wife of Capt. T. C. Woller, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Brownlow—Hardy.—On the 15th inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, the Hon. Edward Brownlow, to Helene Clementina, second daughter of the late John Hardy, jun., Esq., formerly H.M.'s Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

Brant—Ruddock.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. W. R. Beach, on the 3rd September, Mr. George Brant, of Windsor, to Miss Saran Jane Ruddock, of Bath.

Burke—Keith.—On the 24th inst., at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rev. Chas. James Goody, curate, W. H. Burke, jun., Esq., of 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of D. Keith, Esq., of Wood-street, and Marlborough-hill-gardens, St. John's-wood.

Daly—McNab.—On the 19th Sept, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, C. W., John George Daly, Esq., to Mary Stuart, daughter of Sir Allan McNab, Bart., of Dundurn.

Englehart—Wilcoxon.—On the 22nd inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, by the Rev. R. S. Smith, Edward Curteis Engleheart, to Emilie, youngest daughter of Robert Wilcoxon, of The Paragon, Blackheath.

Fellows—Hill.—On the 15th inst., at Hampstead, by the Rev. Thomas Ainger, Arthur Fellows, Esq., of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Eleanor Caroline, second daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.

Gurney—Prinsep.—On the 8th inst., at Kensington, by the Rev. Edward Auriol, Charles Henry Gurney, Esq., to Alice, daughter of H. T. Prinsep, Esq., Member of the Indian Council.

Hamilton—Scholefield.—On the 12th inst., at Leckhampton hurch, hetenham,, by the Rev. George Roberts, Vice-Admiral Arthur P. Hamilton, to Ellen Gertrude youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Scholefield, rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.

Hanbury—Strangford.—On the 17th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Hon. and Rev. Arthur A. B. Hanbury, the Hon. Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury, M.P., to the Viscountess Strangford.

Hessey—Oakes.—On the 22nd inst., at St. Matthias' Church, Richmond, Surrey, by the Rev. Dr. Hessey, the Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L., to Julia Leonora, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Alexander Oakes, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

Haskins—Hulme.—On the 24th inst., at St. Nicholas, Brighton, John Haskins, Esq of Hadlow House, Mayfield, Sussex, and Elm-grove, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, to Josephine, daughter of the late John Walter Hulme, Esq., Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

Willcoxson—Cagney.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. W. R. Beach on the 3rd September, Mr. A. Willcoxson, to Miss Margaret Theresa Cagney.

Wilson—Hutchinson,—On the 22nd inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Walton Breck, by the Rev. Thomas Carter, John Simpson Wilson, of the Royals. Cheshire, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late T. P. Hutchinson. Esq., of Radcliff, near Bury, Lancashire.

Yardley—Stuart.—On the 8th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. J. J. McSorley, Thomas Yardley, Esq., 86th Royal Regt., to Minna Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Co. W. K. Stuart, C.B., Commanding 86th Regt.

DEATHS.

Barton—At Swatow, on the 9th August, John George, infant son of Capt. Z. Barton.

Fish—On the 16th inst., at the residence of Wilkinson Dent, Esq., 8, Fitzroy-square, Henrietta Barnes, wife of the Rev. John Dent Fish, of Whitchurch, Salop, aged 22.

Leggat—At Hong Kong, on the 3rd September, on board the steamship *Yang-tsze*, Mr Robert Leggat, engineer.

Lopez—At Macao, on the 16th August, Lieut. Pedro P. Lopez.

Pegado—At Hong Kong, on the 24th August, Manoel Marie Dias Pegado, Esq., aged 53.

Revel—On the 16th inst., at Turin, Emily, widow of Count Adrien Thaon de Revel, and daughter of the late Basil Montagu, Esq., Q.C. R.I.P.

Roza—At Macao, on the 21st August, Joze Roberto Araujo Roza, of apoplexy.

Sibthorp—On the 13th inst., of apoplexy, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Gervaise J. Waldo Sibthorp, Esq., M.P., of Canwick Hall, near Lincoln, and of Potterills, Herts,

Skene—On the 23rd Sept., on board the P. and O. steamship *Simla*, on his homeward voyage from Ceylon, James Francis Skene, advocate, only son of George Skene, Esq. in his 20th year.

Stewart—On the 16th inst., at 17, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, Charotte Anne, the wife of Algernon Stewart, Esq., late of H.M.'s Ceylon Civil Service.

Taber—At Macao, on the 5th September, of consumption, Mr. George A. Taber, a native of Fairhaven, Mass., U.S.A., aged 31 years.

Woodward—On the 10th August, accidentally drowned in the Canton River, while in the discharge of his duties, Frederick Woodward, of the Marine Customs, the dearly loved second son of the late Rev. Charles Woodward, in the 19th year of his age, much respected by his friends, by whom his loss is sincerely regretted.

Wade—On the 21st inst., at Bath, Colonel Sir Claude Martine Wade, Kt., C.B., aged 67 much beloved and deeply amented.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

Shanghai.—Tea: *Black.*—Transactions in the leaf have again taken place freely at Hankow, and re-sales on this market and re-shipment for England of about 14,000 chests Oonams and Oopacks are reported during the fortnight at about previous rates. The settlement of 575 chests Fl. Pekoe at Tls. 39 to Tls. 38½, and 800 ½-chests Oolongs under contract is reported. Settlements to date are estimated at 55,600 chests against 9,390 chests at same period last season. Stocks about 12,500 chests of Oonams and Oopacks, 1,000 chests Hoo-chows, 1,500 old and common kinds, 900 chests new, and 200 chests Old Fl. Pekoe. Greens: There has been very little done, only 3,200 ½-chests China, and 1,120 ½-chests Japan kinds have changed hands, making to date 27,200 ½-chests and 6,650 ½-chests respectively, against 18,000 ½-chest China and 3,200 ½-chests

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Japan last year to the same date. Prices are much as before. Stocks: Moyunes 1,300 ½-chests, Pingsuey 700 ½-chests, Hoochow 3,000 ½-chests, Japans 1,000 ½-chests, and at Ningpo about 25,000 ½-chests.

Foo-chow.—A large business has been done in Tea, as the teamen have shown much more desire to realise their stocks. Prices of the good flavoury and Souchong kinds have been fully maintained, but a fall of ½ to 1 tael took place in the lower grades about ten days ago; and, although settlements have since been made at somewhat irregular rates, this fall has, on the whole, been fully established. Sales since the 17th August are:—Congou, 21,000 chests and 13,000 half-chests at 7 to 25.5 taels, say for ordinary and broken leaf, at 7 to 12.5 taels ordinary—stock 30,000 chests. Good common to flavoury at 13 to 23 taels common, to 2d, better—stock, 47,000 chests. Souchong kinds at 23.5 to 25.5 taels flavoury—stock, 11,000 chests. Good and fine none. Total, 88,000 chests. Souchong, sales 2,800 chests at 18 to 38 taels for common to fine—stock, 7,100 chests. Oolong, sales 1,400 half-chests at 17 to 24 taels for fair cargo to fine—stock, 92,500 half-chests. Pekoe, sales 690 chests at 22½ to 45 taels for common to fine—stock, 1,800 chests. Scented Tea sales 5,760 boxes at 21.5 to 36 for fair to fine—stock, 2,000 boxes. Total arrivals and settlements of new season's Congou to date are:—Market teas 260,000 chests, sales 172,000 chests. Contract Teas 21,100 chests. Total 281,100 chests, against 310,800 chests last season.

Amoy.—There has been a very limited business transacted since last report. The *Mary Ross* sailed shortly after its despatch, closely followed by the British barque *John Bull*, both for New York. Since which the market has remained without animation. During the last week, however, settlements to some extent have taken place, with a view to loading the British ship *Miletus* for the States, and rather advanced rates have been paid on those ruling at the early part of the month.

Canton.—The market for Congous has continued firm, prices having advanced at least one tael, taking quality into account. The small stock remaining is firmly held. In Scented Teas a good business has been done, fine qualities being scarce and common plentiful. The stock of Canton Greens is very heavy. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as follows:—Congou.—6 chops of Oopacks at 29 to 33½ taels, and 10 chops of Oonams at 25½ to 28½ taels. Scented Teas.—6 000 boxes Orange Pekoe at 22 to 33 taels, and 12,000 boxes Caper at 18 to 30 taels. Canton Greens.—2,000 boxes Gunpowder at 18 to 22 taels, 400 boxes Young Hyson at 26½ taels, 600 pkgs. Hyson Skin at 16 taels, and 200 ten catty boxes Hyson at 23 taels. The unsold stock upon the market is stated at 16 chops country Congou, 1 chop Souchong, 1,000 pkgs. Oolong, 600 chests Flowery Pekoe, 3,000 boxes plain Caper, beside a large quantity of common Scented teas and of Canton-made Greens.

Raw Silk.—Shanghai.—The past fortnight's business has been on a larger scale than the late unfavourable accounts from Europe would seem to warrant. The bulk of the transactions have, however, been in barter for imports which were otherwise unsaleable, and the prices paid for the silk show no decline on last mail's rates. The few purchases for cash have, however, been at a small reduction for the lower descriptions, but best silks, both Tsatlee and Taysaam, have fully maintained their value. From the interior the supplies have been large, those from Ningpo are again becoming considerable, whilst from Japan the absence of arrivals has alone prevented an addition to the stock. There is an excessive stock on the market, and although the Chinese seem more desirous to make sales, yet it is singular how very firm they are in their demands. Exchange having declined, has assisted them greatly, but as there are some signs of an advance in the rate, they may shortly become more anxious to realise and accept a reduction, which will doubtless lead to a considerable business. The following is a computation of the settlements and exports, for the season commencing 1st July, with a comparison of the past two seasons, and of the unsold stock now and at the corresponding period of those seasons. Settlements, 18,130 bales for the present season, against 22,000 bales for 1860-61, and 15,930 bales for 1859-60. Exports, 12,960 bales for the present season, against 11,985 bales for 1860-61, and 9,733 bales in 1859-60. The remaining stock unsold being 18,000 to 20.000 bales now, against 3,000 to 4,000 bales same time last season, and 7,000 bales the season before. The following are the current quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 460 to 470 taels per picul; No. 2, 430 to 445; 3, 390 to 420; 4, 360 to 380; 5 and com., 315 to 340; Tayasams, No. 1, 355 to 365; No. 2, 320 to 340; No. 3, 290 to 310; 4, 5, and com., 225 to 265; Yuenfu, 290 to 400; Haining, 290 to 360; Hongchow Tsatlee, 345 to 365; Hong Tsatlee (nom.), 370 to 380; Sewhings, 290 to 325; Laeyongs, 240 to 255; Throwns, Old Silk (nom.), 300 to 365; New Silk (nom.), 380 to 420. This mail brings 2,625 bales raw, 68 bales thrown, and 38 bales Japan. The vessels loading for London with silk on board are, *Assyrian* 691 bales, *Bullarat* 795 bales, *Pegasus* 154 bales, *Queen of the Ocean* 112 bales.

Canton.—The supply is scant, and the demand limited, being mostly for India. The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 60 piculs. The quotations are given as under:—Loonkong, $390 to $400; Kumchook re-reeled, $435 to $440; short reel, $390; Kowkong No. 3, $375.

Drugs, &c.—The following is the report of the Macao market for the fortnight. Cassia Lignea, sales 800 piculs at $14.90 to $15, which is lower; stock, 2,000 piculs—Cassia Buds scarce and wanted at $40. Essential Oils: stock large and demand very dull; sales reported only 20 piculs; the quotations are, Cassia Oil $210 to $215, Aniseed Oil $148 to $150. Star Aniseed, no settlements; stock 200 piculs, quotation $14.50. Galangal, no settlements; stock 700 piculs, quotation $3.80 to $3.90. At Canton, not a single transaction is reported; in fact, the trade in these articles has left the place.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

At Shanghai.—Deliveries are reported as—Shirtings (grey), 40,750 pieces; white, 3,600 pieces; T-cloths, 5,945 pieces; spotted and blue, 4,850 pieces. American goods—drills, 32,925 pieces; stock, 218,580 pieces. Sheetings, 1,450 pieces; no stock. Jeans, 2,660 pieces; stock, 5,140 pieces; brocades, 750 pieces; chintzes, 2,500; damasks, 50 pieces; handkerchiefs, 1,100 dozen. Woollens—Spanish stripes, 175 pieces; camlets, 170 pieces; lastings, 140 pieces. Velvets, 736 pieces. Metals are in large stock, and no demand; and the same applies to Straits produce.

At Foochow.—The reported sales are, 1,550 pieces, 7½ lbs. Grey shirtings at $1.85, 500 pieces 8¾ lbs.; white ditto, at $2.70, 1,700 pieces 7 lbs.; T-cloths at $1.83, and 2,800 pieces; lead at $9 to $9.20.

At Amoy the deliveries are—cotton yarn, 331 bales, stock, 81 bales; shirtings (grey), 750 pieces, stock, 12,600 pieces; white, 500 pieces, stock, 3,850 pieces; T-cloths, 4,150 pieces; no stock.

At Canton, the sales comprise shirtings (grey), 9,000 pieces; white, 1,450 pieces; cotton yarn, 250 bales, and a large stock; coloured brocades 250 pieces; damasks, 480 pieces; American drills, 2,445 pieces; T-cloths, 1,200 pieces. Woollens—Spanish stripes, 150 pieces; long ells, 250 pieces; lastings, 320 pieces. Metals, 1,000 piculs nail rod iron; 1,500 piculs of lead; 420 flasks of quicksilver; sandal wood, 2,800 piculs of Australian.

At Hong Kong.—Sales have been made of damaged goods at auction, and are reported as follows:—Cotton yarns, 450 and 250 bales; shirtings (grey), 12,000 pieces; white, 1,800 and 3,000 pieces; T-cloths, 19,000 and 7,000 pieces; American goods, about 100 bales; woollens—long ells, 500 pieces scarlet, and 1,000 pieces assorted; Spanish stripes, 300 pieces assorted; camlets, 340 pieces; lastings, 400 pieces and a few bales of damaged woollens. Metals, 200 pigs of lead; 300 piculs Malacca tin; quicksilver, 150 flasks; dull, and large stocks.

JAPAN.

Kanagawa.—The market reports from Japan are not later than given in our last issue.

HANKOW.

There is a steady and gradual improvement in trade at this port. The native inhabitants are regaining confidence and show more desire to do business. Ningchow was free from the Rebels, and supplies of tea from that district were expected. The only quotations we have received are:—7 catty grey shirtings, 1.9.9 taels; 6¾ do., 1.9.4. taels.; 5½ catty T-cloths, 1.4.5 taels; American drills, 2.6.5 to 2.6.9 taels; long ells, 7.5.6 to 7.6.3 taels; brown sugar, 4.1.0 taels. These are the only quotations for cash. In barter higher prices are obtainable, say from 2 to 4 mace more. The total settlements of tea up to the 26th ult. were 130 chops, and there were 15 chops on the market.

TIEN-TSIN.

The native traders were arriving from the interior to lay in their stocks of goods for the autumn and there had consequently been a good business done in manufactured goods, though at lower prices; stocks were diminishing, and if supplies from Shanghai and the South were not very heavy an improvement was expected before the frost sets in.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	5s. 11½d. to 6s. 0½d.	6s. 0¼d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5	4 5½ to 4 5½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 4½d. to 4 4½	4 5 to 4 5½
Ditto	3 ditto	..	3 .. 11½
At Manila	6 ditto	3 11	
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 294 to 295 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 216 to 218 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai taels 11¾ per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 10 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75 3c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26¾ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1861	4,552,369	5,698,200	11,248,373	21,498,942	11,501
Comparative period last season	1,067,185	7,564,900	7,743,825	16,625,860	12,430
TO UNITED STATES.					Piculs.
From July 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1861	...	...	...	2,086,781	74
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	...	188
TO THE CONTINENT.					Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1861	...	...	...	—	1,044
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	624,700	974
TO SAN FRANCISCO.				Packages.	
From July 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1861	...	...	...	12,010	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	6,124	...

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TO AUSTRALIA.

From July 1, 1861, to Aug. 31, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 2,245,200	...
Compurative period last season	...	...	...	3,352,340	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844.....	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846.....	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851.....	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854.....	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856.....	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858.....	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859.....	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860.....	...	...	...	85,560,152	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861.....	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Polmaise, from Shanghai, August 20, to London.—Tea, 889,191 lbs.; silk, 730 bales; cocoons, 35 piculs; wool, 88; silk piece goods, 1,825; shells, 374; curiosities, 25 packages.

Per Charlotte Ann, from Shanghai, August 22, to London.—Tea, 292,242 lbs.; silk, 555 bales; silk waste, 33 piculs; cocoons, 88; wool, 323; cotton, 8; hemp, 267.

Per Wynaud, from Shanghai, August 24, to London.—Tea, 535,074 lbs.; silk, 476 bales.

Per Ceres, from Foo-chow-Foo, August 26, to Melbourne.—Tea, 243,200 lbs.

Per Earl of Hardwicke, from Foo-chow-Foo, August 30, to Adelaide.—Tea, 247,800 lbs.

Per James Stephenson, from Foo-chow-Foo, August 30, to Sydney.—Tea, 445,100 lbs.

Per Niphon, from Canton, August 26, to London.—Tea, 742,300 lbs.; sundries, 186 packages.

Per Kelso, from Canton, August 30, to London.—Tea, 833,700 lbs.

Per Emeu (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, August 28, to London.—Silk, 2,476 bales. To the Continent: 216 bales.

Per Pekin (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, September 11, to London and the Continent.—Silk, about 2,800 bales.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Gwalior, for London, Sept. 16.—Tin, 1,949 piculs; sugar, 2,707; black pepper, 722; white, 106; tapioca, 752; indiarubber, 277; rattans, 209; gutta percha, 131; gum benjamin, 50; rum, 10,847 gallons.

Per Victor, for London, Sept. 20.—Sugar, 5,991 piculs; tin, 827; black pepper, 431; rattans, 400; tapioca, 213; nutmegs, 182; mace, 45; gum benjamin, 74; putch leaf, 3; isinglass, 3; croton seeds, 2; sundries, 1 case; rum, 8,950 gallons; nutmeg oil, 144 bottles; essential oil, 168; mace paste, 60 lbs.

Per Rocket, to Boston, Sept. 19.—Rice, 735 piculs; tapioca, 145; white pepper, 25; cow hides, 317; mace, 20.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Northern Crown to Liverpool: Hemp, 7,442 pls.; sugar, 192,851.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Aug. 17, Wellington, Julia; 20, Magniperb. From Liverpool: 18, Little Edith; 23, Kate Carnie. From Shields: 18, Kremlin; 23, Drusus. From Swansea: 17, Ocean Child; 29, Joseph Peabody. From Cardiff: 18, Clemens; 25, Colinsburg. From Hartlepool: 27, Carausius. From Melbourne: 23, Santiago.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Aug. 31, Lauderdale. From Liverpool: 31, Valdivia. From Southampton: 28, Haddington. From Hamburg: 29, Richard. From Glasgow: Sept. 19, str. Nankin. From Philadelphia: 30, Hankow, str. From Melbourne: Sept. 3, Flying Cloud. From San Francisco: 10, Challenge.

At MANILA.—From Liverpool: Sept. 2, Clementina.

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff: Sept. 13, Noordster. From Newport: 14, Energy.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Aug. 20, Polmaise; 22, Charlotte Ann; 24, Wynaud.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Sept. 4, Napoleon III.; 5, Clara Novello, City of Carlisle. For Cowes: Aug. 23, Nemesis. For Sydney: 30, John Stephenson. For Melbourne: 26, Ceres. For Adelaide: 30, Earl of Hardwicke.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Aug. 30, Kelso; 26, Niphon; 31, Oscar Vidal. For San Francisco: 30, Lucretia.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool: Aug. 27, Northern Crown.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Sept. 6, Palmerston. For Liverpool: 5, Antilla. For Melbourne: 11, Heather Bell.

From PENANG: For London: Sept. 16, Gwalior; 20, Victor. For Boston: 19, Rocket.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Assyrian, Ballarat, Mallard, Magna Bona, M. Dundas, Pegasus, Queen of the Ocean, Raleigh. For Liverpool: Wellington. For New York: Leichardt.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Britannia, Gauntlet, Romeo, Peterborough, Runnymede, Southern Cross. For Australia: Esmeralda. For Melbourne: Macao.

At AMOY.—For New York: Miletus.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Foam, Sea Snake, Tinzel, Keepsake, Shand. For Sydney and Melbourne: Formose, Pamella, Samuel Fales. For Australia: Metaris. For San Francisco: Bald Eagle, E. Cushing, N. B. Palmer.

At MANILA.—For London: T. E. Lemon. For Liverpool: Cervantes, Luisita, Rosarito. For Cadiz: Concepcion. For Cork: John Mathie.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Electric. For Liverpool: Greyhound.

At PENANG.—For London: Abul Medjid, British Queen. For New York: Samuel Appleton.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Tea, £3 to £3. 10s.; silk, £4 to £5. The business of the past fortnight has been one of extreme dullness, which, it is expected, will continue until the various abuses by the Chinese authorities are done away with. In the coast trade hardly a charter has been made for some time, and the amount of unemployed tonnage is 32,661 out of 54,036 tons in port of all nations. The principal inquiry for tonnage is to convey rice and timber from Siam and Maulmain to Hong Kong, also to England and Continent, but only one vessel has accepted. The charters reported are—Imperial to Maulmain, England, and (or) Continent, at £4. 10s. and £5; Sea Belle on coast of China at $1,450 per month; Asia to Wanchew, $900.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—To London: £3. 10s.

At AMOY.—Few vessels now remain in port disengaged, and amongst the charters reported are, Nancy and Java for six months each at $850 and $1,340 per month respectively; Therese Auguste, for three months, at $900 per month.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, AND CANTON.—The rates to Great Britain have fully declined 10s., and to the United States nothing at all is doing. A dullness also prevails at these ports from the action of the Customs mercenaries; and vessels are daily arriving from the North, expecting to find employment. For California a fair business is doing, but American ships can be got for a very low price. The emigration to the British West Indies, it is expected, will be very large, but only British vessels are taken for this trade. The Keepsake is on the berth for London, at current rates, and Foam and Marco Polo from Foo-chow-Foo. Blohm to Channel, for orders, at £3. 12s. 6d. Prince of Wales, for the Cape, at £4. 10s. Maria Phillipine, to Ningpo, at $1,100 in full. C. L. Bevan, to Nagasaki, at $8 per ton. Hasty, to Nagasaki and back, at $4,100 in full.

At MANILA.—To London: Sugar, £3 to £3. 5s.; hemp, £4. There are no vessels available for freight to Europe, and the Cervantes loads hemp for Liverpool at above rate.

At SINGAPORE.—Nearly all the disengaged vessels have been taken up, and a good demand for ships of moderate size for various quarters continues. The charters are:—Xulla, from two ports in Java to a port between Havre and Hamburg, at £4. 10s., or from Padang, at £5.; Alice, to Shanghai direct, for $5,150 in full; Kangaroo, to Bankok and back, for $2,800 in full.

At PENANG.—To London: £3. 15s. to £4. 5s. The Greyhound is shortly expected from Singapore, to fill up for Liverpool, with a cargo of rice, ex American ship Troy.

CASUALTIES.

The Santiago, from Shanghai, arrived at Hong Kong, on the 10th Sept., having encountered a violent gale, on the 30th and 31st August, from N.E., veering to E. and S.E., in which she lost several masts and sails. At one time she was expected to be blown on shore, the water shoaling so fast.

The Cruizer, from Swatow to Shanghai, was found on the 2nd Sept., by the Santiago, with nothing standing but the foremast. She had 62 Chinese coolies on board, and was supplied with bread and hands to assist rigging jury masts. The Cruizer took 8 men (out of some 200), from a raft which had been made from a junk that foundered. Six of these were transferred to the Santiago.

The Hilda Charlotte arrived at Hong Kong on the 7th Sept., having fallen in with the typhoon, and obliged to put back from her passage to Tien-tsin. She lost her fore and top masts, and was hove over on her beam ends for two hours. She reports seeing the Sing Wat totally dismasted in the same breeze.

The Maria, from Macao to Bankok, also put back on account of the heavy weather, totally dismasted.

The Kim-po-Sing (Siamese) was found on 31st August in the typhoon, with a crew of 47 men, which were brought into Foo-chow-Foo, by Esmeralda.

The John W. White also encountered the typhoon, and about one-third of the cargo was hove overboard, the remaining portion being put on shore, and will be sold by auction. She lost all the spars, had the decks swept, and is a complete wreck, and will most probably be condemned.

The Imperieuse, with Sir Hercules Robinson and the Admiral on board, got aground on the 1st Sept., on Cape Sagimi. The Ringdove took the Governor and Admiral on board, and the Imperieuse, by throwing her guns, shot, and coals overboard, was, with the assistance of the French transport Dordogne and some gunboats, got off again, and all her guns recovered. She is reported as not having sustained the slightest damage.

Several other ships have also been more or less damaged, amongst which are the:—Rajah of Sarawak, John Stephenson, loss of fore topmast, &c.; Star of the North, main mast and mizen topmast gone; Wilhelmina, loss of masts and sails; Georgiana, who will have to dock; Orestes, totally dismasted and leaking badly; Sirius, lost her sails; Elisa, lost three anchors; Jupiter, loss of all sails and masts.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: August 27, Tartar; 28, St. Louis; September 3, Cleveland. From New York: 2, Sam Russell; 7, Elmina. From China to England and Continent: August 27, Northfleet; September 6, Egmont. To New York: September 10, S. H. Snow. From Singapore to England and Continent: August 29, Burnside. From England and Continent to Singapore: 27, Xulla, Electric; 28, Richard Thornton, Wilhelmina Maria; September 2, Noordster; 3, Energy; 13, Otto. To Batavia: August 28, Weltevreden; September 2, Maria Anna; 4, Diligence. To Anger: 7, Breedeneck. From Batavia to England and Continent: August 26, Sarah; 30, Staatsraad van Ewyck; 31, Omega; September 4, Roach. To New York: August 28, St. Dacotah. From Manila: August 30, Wild Gazelle. From Melbourne to Anger: 27, Huzzar. To Batavia: September 3, Borneo.

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Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.

It is now understood that the Emperor will not return for the present to this city, and that the Empress will pass the winter at the beautiful palace of Livadia, in the Crimea, both on account of the mild climate of that part of the Russian dominions, and on the score of economy. The saving effected by such an arrangement must indeed be very considerable, when one reflects that the number of the officials and others belonging to and dependent on the Court amounts to the enormous figure of thirty thousand. In the absence of the Court during the winter, a great number of festivities would of course not be given, and thus a great saving of expense be effected. Besides this, the higher classes of society require some respite, in order to practise a little wholesome economy after the enormous expenses to which they are subjected in keeping up their establishments and giving the festivities required of them by their position in society, and which many of the nobles sadly overdo, in a spirit of emulation, to the serious deterioration of their financial means. More than twelve thousand noble families that usually spend the winter in this capital, have now repaired to their country estates to look after their pecuniary affairs on the spot. This has already had a favourable result in sensibly lowering the price of house rent, which had risen to a fabuloun height. The great national social reform of the emancipatios of the serfs, which is now beginning to come into operation, makes it requisite for every one—both nobles and plebeians—to look about them and arrange their affairs for the future. It is well known that many extensive estates belonging to the aristocracy were in pawn, together with "the souls" living on them—many of them twice over. It is therefore but a natural consequence that by the Emancipation Act enormous losses will be sustained and have to be made good, thus creating a painful reaction on the manufacturing and commercial interests.

Accounts received here from Peking reach down to the 24th of August, and were brought by special courier from the Chinese capital to Tomsk, with which we are in telegraphic connection. The most important intelligence, of which you will already have heard, is the death of the Emperor of China, or Bogdo-Chan, according to his Mandschurian title, and the publication of two Imperial edicts in the *Peking Gazette*. The first of these appoints the eldest son of the deceased as heir to the throne of the Celestial Empire, and the second nominates a sort of Regency or Council—as the young Emperor is not of age—during his minority. This Council is composed of the eight following nobles:—Ssai-yuan (Izin-wan), Duan-hua (Tchen-zin-wan), Ssushun, Zintow, Muin, Kuan-huan, Doo-han, and Ziao-yuin. The Emperor's brother, Prince Kung, does not figure in this list. All business is suspended in the Chinese capital for the cea of twenty days, according to the custom of the country. No disturbances are reported to have taken place.

The Russian corvette *Rowik*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Popow, has left Cronstadt on a voyage round the world. The command of the corvette is entrusted to Captain Lieutenant Skryplew, who has orders to await in an English port the arrival of the rest of the squadron, which is fitting out as expeditiously as possible in order to get away before the winter sets in, as we have already had some sharp night frosts. The squadron is to proceed in the first instance to the east coast of Siberia, and will be absent for three years.

According to the opinion of the *Russian Invalide* the Chinese Empire is approaching the period of its final dissolution, and its days are numbered just as much as those of Turkey. Experience of the past teaches us that the former great empires of the world fell to pieces in consequence of the march of civilisation, and their presumption in thinking they had arrived at the highest point of development of the human understanding. China stood still whilst the rest of the world was making progress, and has thus fallen behind the civilisation of Europe, but its regeneration will not be impeded by religious fanaticism, as is the case in Turkey, and it is therefore to be hoped that European manners and customs will find a fruitful soil in China.

Colonel Romanow, of the Imperial Engineers, who lately published an interesting article in the columns of one of your contemporaries on the proposed telegraph through Siberia to America, was lately at Hamburg, where he ordered some more river steamers for the Amoor of Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, and then proceeded to Berlin to purchase telegraphic apparatus of Messrs. Siemens and Halske of that city, which will all be sent out together by Messrs. Godeffroy's vessel *Cesar and Helene*, now loading at Hamburg for Nicolayefsk on the Amoor. Colonel Romanow intended to proceed to North America to study the system of telegraphs and the latest improvements in that branch of science in the United States, as well as with a view of making some mutually favourable convention in connection with his grand proposal for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and America, *via* Asia, but, in the present very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the United States, he has postponed his visit to a more convenient period.

Recent accounts from the Amoor state that an expedition is being organised for the purpose of proceeding next summer from Port Zincraine to explore the Arctic Ocean, and especially with a view to re-find the land discovered by Captain (now Admiral) Wrangel, forty-five years ago, but which has never been seen since. The object of the expedition is entirely scientific.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Amsterdam, Oct. 23.

Of course the great topic of the day in this city centres on the King of the Netherlands' visit to the Emperor of the French and his subsequent interview with Leopold King of the Belgians. The programme of the journey, as arranged beforehand, was observed by the King with his usual punctuality and military precision. With only a small retinue, consisting of Mr. F. L. de Kock, director of the King's private cabinet; Count J. M. van Lynden, H.M.'s principal aide-de camp and head of the military department of the King's household; Younker C. H. F. du Monceau, W. C. Baron van Snouckaert, van Schauburg, and J. H. van Capelle, ordinary aide-de-camp. His Majesty left the Hague at two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 12th inst., and passing through Rotterdam, reached Cologne at 9 A.M., and Jeumont, the French frontier station at 2 P.M. Here he found the Imperial railway saloon carriage waiting for him, which conveyed him by special train direct to Compiegne, where he arrived at half-past five the same afternoon. The Emperor received his Royal guest at the railway station, and the meeting is described as extremely cordial and satisfactory. The Emperor was dressed in a general's uniform, with the badge and riband of the Luxemberg Order of the Crown of Oak, out of compliment to his guest, whilst the King, who also wore a military uniform, displayed over it the insignia of the Legion of Honour. From the railway station their Majesties drove in the same carriage to the Palace of Compiegne, where the Empress, accompanied by the Imperial Prince, and surrounded by the ladies and officers of the court, received the King at the foot of the magnificent double staircase. In the evening there was a grand banquet, shortly after which the King, who was somewhat fatigued with his journey, retired at a rather early hour. The next day (Sunday) the King spent very quietly. He took a long walk in the forest, and inspected with great interest and very minutely the stables, kennels, flower-garden, greenhouses and park, and at his particular wish, there was but a small party at dinner in the evening. On Monday the principal part of the day was taken up by a grand stag hunt in which the Empress took part in an Amazonian riding habit of green and gold. On Tuesday the party went to Paris, inspected several of the public buildings, dined together at the Palace of the Tuileries, and in the evening honoured the Italian Opera with their presence, where they witnessed the performance of Rossini's opera "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," in which the principal characters were sustained by Mario and Signora Alboni. Wednesday was a comparatively quiet day, but Thursday was a rather fatiguing one. As early as half-past seven in the morning, three Imperial carriages, each drawn by four splendid horses, drove up to the hotel of the Netherlands Embassy in Paris—where His Majesty had passed the night—under the orders of Count Nieuwerkerke, the Director-General of the Imperial Museums, who had come to take the King to Versailles. Notwithstanding the early hour, the King had breakfasted and was ready to start on the arrival of the carriages, and they set out at a brisk trot, proceeding through the Bois de Boulogne, Neuilly, and St. Cloud. On arriving at Versailles at half-past eight, the King inspected the magnificent collection of paintings in the celebrated His-

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torical Picture Gallery, which deeply interested him—as he is known to be a profound connoisseur of paintings—and he contemplated for a long time the battle-pieces representing scenes in the wars between Louis XIV. and the Dutch. At a quarter past eleven the beating of drums and the turning out of the guard announced the arrival of the Emperor, and the two sovereigns had an interview in the Long Gallery, overlooking the garden and basins. They then had luncheon, which was enlivened by the splendid band of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard. After tiffin they sauntered down through the gardens to Trianon, where a shooting party *(chasse à tir)* had been previously arranged under the immediate direction of the Prince de la Moscowa (the son of Marshal Ney). This wholesale slaughter of game, first driven into a corner and then obliged to run the gauntlet of the fowling-pieces of the whole party in succession, was carried on for three mortal hours, and it will, therefore, not surprise your readers to learn that the result was no less than 1,326 head of game killed, of which mighty holocaust the Emperor and his Royal guest each killed about 150 head,—chiefly hares. A battery of the Guard-Artillery was then manœuvred for the inspection of the King, who was so struck with their efficiency, precision of movements, and soldier-like appearance, that he complimented the colonel in command and gave fifty of the hares he had just shot to the men for their supper. It created afterwards considerable amusement to see the Artillery march off the ground with the hares dangling from their rifled guns and saddle-bows. On the return of the Royal party to Paris it had become dark, when the Emperor returned to Compiegne, taking a cordial farewell of the King, who honoured his Ambassador with his presence to dinner. The King was expected to appear again at the Opera, and all due are rangements were made for his reception, the Royal Staircase being opened, and the officials in attendance; but the public were greatly disappointed to find he did not make his appearance, the more so, when it transpired that he had gone to the Theatre du Cirque to witness the performance of a piece called the "Siege of Peking," which, from the brilliancy of the decorations and the manner of its being got up for scenic effect, has become extremely popular, drawing full houses at every representation. On the 19th inst., the King took final leave of the Emperor and Empress at Compiegne, and in the evening arrived at Liege, where he was received by the King of the Belgians and the Royal family. On the following day the King returned to his dominions, and on the next he laid the first stone of the railway bridge at Zutphen, after which he repaired to his palace of the Loo, where he is expected to remain some time.

The *Nieuwe Dagblad*, a new journal that was launched at the Hague on the 1st inst., and amongst the proprietors of which is Mr. Rochussen, the late minister, contains a leading article on the King's journey to France, from which I translate the following extract:—"Holland is bound by no agreeable reminiscences to the Napoleon dynasty, any more than Prussia is. Without wishing to make any invidious remark, or to refer to former historical facts, we consider it our duty to state openly that our national sympathies are by no means in favour of a closer alliance with the French Empire. It was for that reason that the news of the King's journey caused a painful astonishment, and the question is universally asked—'What is the object proposed by it?' This question is neither improper nor disrespectful, for the House of Orange and the Netherlands are inseparably united, and whilst the journals of all Europe are busying themselves with the objects and result of the King of Prussia's visit to Compiegne, we may well be permitted to ask what the noble House of Orange has to seek there. If the King travels as a private individual, we have no right to make any remark about it; but if he goes to France in his public capacity as King of the Netherlands, and holds private conversations with the Emperor Napoleon, which sooner or later may affect the interests of this country, then the journey becomes a political act, for which the Ministers are responsible, and are bound to offer proper explanation. The question therefore is, in what capacity did the King pay a visit to France? For our own part, we are inclined to believe that it was as a private individual, not being accompanied by any of his Ministers, or other Statesmen." After going on to prove that the King, as a constitutional monarch, has no power or right to make any political arrangements without the advice and consent of his Ministers, the article concludes with these words:—"We flatter ourselves with the hope that the visit of the King to Napoleon III. will prove to be merely a personal act and a visit of courtesy, in which the affairs of this kingdom are not mixed up. We even go so far as to believe we are right in recognising as a wise precaution of Ministers the subsequent interview between our own King and the constitutional sovereign of Belgium, in order to escape the odium of having even listened to the ambitious plans of the Emperor of the French and his projects of aggrandisement, and for this very reason we applaud the far-sighted policy of bringing about this interview between the two constitutional monarchs, to disarm beforehand any insidious remarks and combinations that may be made on the King's visit to the Emperor of the French."

It appears that the important question of cutting the long-talked-of navigable ship canal from this city to the sea, through the narrow strip of land that runs up to the Helder, has been settled in a manner least expected; for whilst the Government has invariably refused to admit the principle of confiding the execution of so important a work to any private individual or company—a great number of projects and proposals from such having been received from time to time, and consistently rejected—considering that a work of such magnitude and importance to the trade and navigation of this city should be undertaken by the Government, and executed at the public expense as a vast national improvement, the public were rather disagreeably surprised a few days ago at the announcement that the King has granted a "concession" to a private individual—one Mr. J. G. Jaeger, of this city—for the construction of the canal, under very favourable conditions, and that His Majesty signed the document previous to his departure for the visit to France. The particulars are not yet fully known, but it has transpired that the Government grants the concessionaire an unconditional guarantee of 4½ per cent. interest on eighteen millions of florins—amounting to 810,000 florins annually—during the progress of the works, and till the completion of the canal. On the whole, however, it cannot be denied that the intelligence has made a favourable impression here, though it is to be expected that the people of Rotterdam will make a great cry out, and perhaps even enter a formal protest against it; as there is now every chance of this great national improvement being speedily executed, and a short and direct cut made to the sea at its nearest part, thus saving a distance of nearly a hundred miles, to say nothing of the danger and expense of the navigation hitherto, in having to make so great a circuit to approach this city for all vessels coming from the westward, including the homeward-bound East Indiamen.

Owing to a long prevalence of rough weather off this coast, the diving operations for the recovery of the treasure and guns of the frigate *Lutine*, wrecked on the island of Tershelling nearly a hundred years ago, and which is being performed by a company formed for that purpose, have been interrupted from the 24th of June last to within the present week, when they were recommenced with considerable success. The workmen are furnished with Mr. Heincke's diving apparatus, and are thus enabled to remain under water for three or four hours at a stretch. They have ascertained not only that no further increase of sand has taken place from the late gales; but that on the contrary several parts of the wreck are now exposed, which were previously concealed by the accumulation of sand. Three large pieces of rusty iron were secured and drawn up by the tackle, as well as some metal guns, a heavy foot-block and a Spanish hammock, as well as a few silver coins. The diving apparatus in use fully answers the expectations entertained of its practical utility. The operations were carried on for several days successively, when it again came on to blow, and the diving-vessel was unable to remain longer at work on that exposed coast and has returned to the port of Terschelling, where it will remain till the weather again moderates.

I regret to state that the potatoe disease extends its ravages more and more, so that in many districts the crop this year is a complete failure, and the price of this useful vegetable has sensibly risen, to the great alarm and discomfiture of the poorer classes of the inhabitants. Already large quantities have been sent to this country from Germany, both by railway and water conveyance, and further supplies will no doubt arrive before the winter sets in. It is a singular fact that the only description of potatoe not affected by this disease is a new sort called *Zeeuw Jannen*, grown from roots imported from America about two years ago. They remain in a perfectly healthy condition, even in the same ground with

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potatoes attacked by the blight, and are consequently in great request both for consumption and planting out.

The Netherlands Trading Company has chartered the following nine vessels to load cargoes of colonial produce in Netherlands India for the undermentioned ports :—

Amsterdam—Cornelia, Capt. J. H. Wit.
„ Mathilde, Capt. F. H. Groote.
„ Ortelius, Capt. J. H. Feckes.
„ India Packet, Capt. G. Diepering.
Rotterdam—Cornelie Anthonie, Capt. R. J. Reynders.
„ Jannetje, Capt. D. Blockziel.
„ Johannis Ludowyk, Capt. A. H. de Waal.
Middelburg—Marinus Willem, Capt. P. van Duyn.
„ Zeepaard, Capt. T. Tjebbes.

As recompense for good services performed in the expedition to the South and North Coast of Ceram from September to December, 1860, the King has conferred the Knighthood of the Order of the Netherlands Lion on Capt. C. V. Zwaanshals, R.N., and the Fourth Class of the Military Order of Willem on G. N. Bout and H. Tissot van Palot, both First Lieutenants of Infantry, and a sword of honour, with the inscription, "Royal acknowledgment of unimpeached bravery," to Colonel D. L. de Brabant, of the E.I. Infantry. It is further ordered that honourable mention be made in order of the day to all regiments at home and abroad of the following :—First Lieutenants R.N., Messrs. A. Droukers and H. A. Rappard ; Messrs. J. A. Greve, K. O. van de Veen, and N. A. de Vries, Second Lieutenants, R.N. ; Major K. G. Fritze, of the Infantry ; Capt. A. S. Hageman, Royal Engineers ; J. P. van Eysden, First Lieutenant of Infantry ; J. P de Broes, second Lieutenant of Infantry ; and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates.

The King has been pleased to confer the following distinctions on the undernamed gentlemen in Netherlands India :—C. F. Goldman, Governor of Molucca, to be Commander of the Order of the Crown of Oak ; W. A. Duvelaar van Kampen, Assistant-Resident of Saparoea and Haroekoe, and A. P. van Leeuwen, Assistant-Resident of Hila and Laricke, to be Officers of the same Order ; and, finally, Mr. T. H. der Kindere, member of the Supreme Court of Justice in Netherlands India, to be Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.

By Royal decree of the 13th of October (No. 76) the corvette *Prince Maurice of the Netherlands* is ordered to be commissioned on the 1st of November at Vliessingen for general service, and the steamer, *De Linge*, at Helvoetsluys, on the same day, for the East India station. Captain-Lieut. H. Kemper is appointed to the command of the former, and First-class Lieut. P. M.van der Haak to that of the latter vessel. Twenty-seven naval cadets are ordered to join the *Prince Maurice* for practical instruction during her first cruise.

The frigate *De Ruyter*, which has been lengthened and converted from a sailing ship into a powerful steamer, was relaunched last week with complete success at the Royal Dockyard at Helvoetsluys, in presence of a large assembly of spectators.

On the 14th inst. the examinations of non-commissioned officers for commissions in the E.I. army commenced at the Hague under the presidency of Major-General Hardenberg. Eight non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Regiment of Infantry passed their examination, and will shortly be posted to different corps in India.

H.N.M. steamer *Bromo*, Captain-Lieutenant Brutel de la Rivière, which sailed on the 1st inst. for the East India station, was spoken on the 10th October in 50 deg. 20 min. north lat., and 1 deg. 58 min. west long., by the Dutch ship *Alcyone*, Captain Haake, arrived at the Texel from Batavia. All well on board.

The Dutch steam-corvette *Princess Amelia*, Captain-Lieutenant A. J. Kroef, which sailed for this country from Batavia on the 15th of August last, has not yet arrived, but as she will probably make a large part of her voyage under canvas no fears are entertained for her safety, and she can hardly yet be considered as overdue.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Australie*, Capt. Jochems, from Amsterdam, to Batavia : Mr. and Mrs. C. Boxmeyer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Boxmeyer and four children, Mr. W. H. van Hallten, Mrs. C. Walter, born Blomlet, Miss A. Sangster and Miss M. E. Fynje, Miss E. and C. Antin ; two Javanese native servants.

Per *Telanak*, Capt. Popken, from Amsterdam, to Batavia : Messrs. W. F. Brandon, F. W., J. F., and K. D. Michel.

Per *Nederland*, Capt. Gaaf, from Amsterdam, to Batavia : Mr. and Mrs. Verwoert and two daughters, Mrs. Naula and daughter, Mrs. E. Dorrepaal-Coenen : one Javan native servant.

Per *Landbouw*, Capt. Kleinenberg, from Brouwershaven, to Batavia : Mr. and Mrs. Kroon, two children, and two servants ; Mr. and Mrs. Brevet, Mrs. and Miss Greiche, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, Messrs. Baddingh, Groeneveld, Nonni, J. Prins, J. Op de Laei, Gribling, de Mey Mellenie, Nichaut, Gobins, de Bruin, van Loenen, van Ginkel, Welffer, Sablairolles, Beyerinck, van Ham, van Eyk, Zembsch, Schoel Meyer, Weers, de Koch, van Rhyn, J. G. Koker, and Mrs. Bauer.

Per *Louise*, Capt. Buys, from Nieuwe Deep, to Batavia : Mr. and Mrs. Kuylenburg, the ladies A. S. and C. M. Dammers, Messrs. Schamper, Baninier, and Henning, Second Lieutenants of E. I. Army : de Grys, de Wilde, van den Berg, J. G. Spanjaard, Stoets, and Schaefer.

Per *Henriette Gertruda*, Capt. de Boer, from Nieuwe Deep, to Sourabaya : Mr. and Mrs. Eisinger, Quartermaster de Han.

Per *Cornelia Hendrika*, Capt. van Stralen, from Nieuwe Deep, to Hong Kong : Mr. A. Pagedas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Burgemeester van Reenen*, Capt. van de Maer van Kuffeler, at Rotterdam, from Smgapore : Mr. Bayard.

Per *Jason*, Capt. Lammerts van Bueren, at Brouwershaven, from Padang : Mr. A. Gevers, Miss Home and a child, a Java servant, and twelve naval and military invalids.

Per *Alcyone*, Capt. Haacke, at the Texel, from Batavia : Mr. and Mrs. S. Eerdmans, three children, and Javanese native attendants ; Messrs. J. Baart de la Faille, J. Jacob, and C. Olie, Miss Vader.

Per *Johanna Maria*, Capt. Wilhelmie, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia : Mr. J. H. Querin, jun.

Per *Adriana Petronella*, Capt. Annockes, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia : Mrs. Tjarda van Starkenborg and child.

Per *Christina Helena*, Capt. Tjebbes, at Nieuwe Deep, from Batavia : Lieut. W. M. Visser, R.N., and Mr. C. Schaalje, medical officer.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee continues in favour, and is a trifle higher than last post. The large deliveries of the fortnight go to prove that the demand is not of a speculative nature, but actually wanted for consumption as the dealers, in hopes of a fall at the last sale, had let their stocks nearly run out, and find themselves now obliged to renew them at the best price they can make. Good ordinary Java of clean taste is not to be had under 44 cents, which is 1½c. above sale prices. A cargo of 10,800 bags of Padang is arrived at Rotterdam, but not yet in the market.

Raw Sugar is looking up. There is a brisk demand for exportation, but hitherto the purchasers would not submit to pay more than previous rates. However, if the demand continues, stocks will be sensibly reduced, and importers will then insist on higher rates. At Rotterdam holders are more firm in their demands, which has caused the transactions there to be more limited than here. In the refined market ready goods are in request, but little is to be had, and even then an increase on former rates is demanded. A parcel of W and Z crushed has been sold here deliverable in January. Candy is getting scarce, and parcels offered for sale are rapidly taken for exportation to Northern ports before the close of their navigation. The imports and stocks of raw sugar in Holland are both considerably larger than at this time last year, the former being 103,250,000 kilogr. on the 30th Sept., against 86,500,000 kilogr. in 1860, and the latter being 18,125,000 kilogr. against only 6,250,000 kilogr. last year.

Rice commands an easy sale and the transactions have been large, although prices cannot be quoted higher than last mail. There are still some large orders in the market for exportation, and with the failure of the potatoe crop staring us in the face, holders are likely to further increase prices. Two cargoes of 18,000 bags Rangoon were placed at 7⅞fl. floating, to be sent on to their port of destination.

In Spices but little to report. A parcel of 1,302 bags brown pepper fetched at auction 21 to 22¼ cents ; black pepper is offered at 23c. ; Amboyna cloves, No. 2, is worth 21½ to 22c.

Stocks unsold in the Company's warehouses on the 30th of September :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Nutmegs, casks ...	333	269	240	318
Mace, do. ...	180	—	80	105
Cloves, do. ...	—	350	—	—
Cinnamon, bales ...	750	720	364	—

Tobacco in lively demand, and prices looking up. Java commands more attention, owing to the small stocks of American, and the difficulty of getting fresh supplies. A public sale went off as follows :—1,287 packages VDS, average 51½c. ; 287 bales BB, average 58½c. ; 1,539 bales BJCL, average 90½c. ; 49 bales GV KK, average 47c. ; 186 bales, average 28c. ; and 603 bales SBS, average 72c. All sold, and prices decidedly in favour of the sellers.

Indigo continues in favour. 185 chests of Java out of the late sales changed hands for exportation at 25 cents above the prices paid in the auction, and holders are not disposed to sell under 40 cents advance.

Cochineal in more request, as the sale prices were not so high in proportion as those of indigo.

Tin quiet. Some sales of Banca realised 70 and 70½fl.

Tea.—At the sales held here and Rotterdam the whole quantity (15,086 quarter chests, 15 eighths, and 1,094 twelfths at Amsterdam, and 10,110 quarters, and 749 twelfths at Rotterdam) found purchasers at improved rates. Since then a good many parcels have changed hands for exportation at a slight advance, and the market closes in a very firm and healthy condition.

Rattans.—Some large transactions are reported at very firm prices. One importer sold 13 000 bundles ; another, 6,463 bundles and 556 piculs.

Camphor calm.

Japan Wax.—Prices firm, but business limited.

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A VISIT TO THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

The following interesting letter has been received at Berlin from an officer of the Prussian Expedition to the East, dated :—

His Prussian Majesty's ship *Arcona*, Harbour of Tchee-foo,
24th July, 1861.

On my return from an excursion to the metropolis of the Celestial Empire, I found the *Arcona* had left the poetical slimy coast of the mouth of the Peiho, and had gone on to Tchee-foo, with a view to taking in provisions as it affords a more easy communication with the shore, though it is but a small place, situated near Cape Shantung, so that I was obliged to follow her in an English steamer going to Shanghai, and found her after a two days' voyage, though not in the harbour, but behind a little island, at some distance off, where she was floating at anchor in company with our consort the *Elbe*, which had in the meantime arrived from Nagasaki. This place will probably become by-and-bye one of some importance, as it is the nearest good port to the mouth of the Peiho, but it now contains nothing remarkable, excepting perhaps its milk-white, soft stone, which is easily cut, and worked by the natives into bottles, caskets, candlesticks, and other articles—even flutes. The harbour is not often visited.

The roadstead is not so deserted as when we were here last time, for now we found more than thirty vessels, fourteen of which were under the Hamburg and Bremen flags, but as they drew considerably less water they were enabled to anchor at least five miles closer to the land than we could. Nevertheless we received frequent visits from the captains; and the old complaint of the unfortunate absence of unanimity in Germany formed a large share of our conversation.

In order not to give the Chinese further cause of offence, the ships were ordered to leave the Peiho, and on the 15th of July we proceeded to sea, but the next day altered our course; the *Elbe* was signalled to keep in our wake, and our captain informed us he was going to inspect the Great Wall of China, which comes down to the sea at no great distance from where we then were. Our astonishment and curiosity were only equalled by our joy at having an opportunity of seeing one of those wonders of the world of which our school books contain such wonderful descriptions. The next morning it came into sight. It begins close to the sea, with a ruinous fort on a gentle eminence, looking like one of our own German ruined castles, only the illusion was spoiled by the inevitable concave roof on a square tower which proclaimed its barbarous origin. From this point the Great Wall, with its numerous irregular towers and abutments, takes a northerly direction through a verdant and well cultivated plain. About ten miles from the sea rises a chain of mountains, over which the Wall is carried in zig-zags of different angles, till it disappears from view on the distant horizon. With the exception of what appeared to be two picturesque farm-houses near the ruined fort, there was no sign of human life or habitation; all solemn, silent, neglected, but grand. We had some difficulty in landing as a heavy surf was breaking on the beach, but as there was fortunately no wind stirring, we got ashore in safety, with only a little wetting. A little group of Chinese were assembled to witness our landing, and received us with their natural affability. Their whole demeanour showed us plainly they had seldom, perhaps never, seen Europeans before. We followed them to the above-mentioned farm-houses, which turned out to be nothing more than a guard-house for the Tartar cavalry picket stationed here to watch the frontier and give the alarm in case of an unexpected attack. The soldiers, of whom there were about twenty, received us as civilly as the peasants had done. They were tall, powerful, sunburnt men, with faces of a decidedly Tartar type, and all wore coats and trowsers of white linen, the peculiar boots of the Tartar cavalry, and low crowned straw hats with an ornament of red horsehair in a tuft hanging down. Their arms appeared to consist solely of a lance, and even that they do not carry about with them in a time of profound peace like the present. In the court-yard, however, stood their horses ready saddled and bridled, and in a very short time we saw two of the men mount and ride off in different directions probably to announce the fact of our landing to the authorities under whom they are placed. In a shady spot in an inner court the officers of the detachment were sitting calmly smoking their pipes. Their dress was similar to that of their men, and the only distinguishing signs of rank were the blue, white, and transparent glass balls they wore, and which marked them as Mandarins of the third, fourth, and fifth classes. They courteously invited us to be seated, and regaled us with tea and fruit. Our conversation was of course but very imperfect; still we managed to make ourselves pretty well understood. The Mandarins told us that European vessels come there but very seldom; but that they had seen Europeans at Tien-tsin and Taku. Perhaps they had even become personally acquainted with them in a disagreeable manner during the late war. Two of them had European watches in their girdle, and showed them to us with evident signs of pride and satisfaction. They were handsome silver anchor watches with second hands; but on examination of the works I could discover no name or place of residence of the maker. The Mandarins told us they are accustomed to buy those sort of things of the Russians.

After enjoying the friendship and hospitality of these men we took our leave of them and proceeded to the Great Wall, which was not more than a hundred paces distant. We entered the deserted courts of the ruined fort by a vaulted gateway, and then mounted the wall itself by a staircase in a good state of preservation. This Great Wall is now nothing more than a gigantic ruin; but even as such it strikes the beholder with astonishment and wonder. Its height differs materially in several places as it is carried alike over hill and plain, and varies from twenty to forty feet. I should think from what I saw that thirty-five feet was about the average height from the ground. The width of the wall in places where it was not in ruins I ascertained to be twenty feet, which would thus allow ten men to ride abreast of each other. But it must not be supposed that the whole of the wall is composed of solid masonry, as the latter is not more than five feet thick. The stonework on the southern or inner side appears to have been carried away to furnish building materials for the houses of the neighbouring towns and villages. The outer part of the wall rises about six feet above the terrace forming a parapet, through the openings of which the eye ranges over the verdant plains of Mandschuria. By far the greatest ornament of this imposing structure is the great number of square towers placed at intervals of two hundred yards, and jutting out from the line of wall, evidently built for the purpose of raking the space between them. The foundations of the wall consist everywhere of eight rows of massive granite slabs, while the super-structure is built of beautiful black bricks of great hardness. We wandered on the top of this surprising structure for four or five miles, and only saw one solitary native tending a herd of cattle at the foot of the wall. And so it goes on for fifteen hundred miles without intermission. What a gigantic conception to build such a wall of defence, and what immense labour and expense must the execution of it have cost! I may here add that this wonderful work is still in a condition to render it a formidable line of defence, even according to our modern knowledge of warfare. And who knows but what it may some day be turned into a railway, and thus be used for connecting distant places, as it was constructed for the very opposite purpose, viz., that of separating two kingdoms from each other.

We remained at anchor off the eastern end of the Great Wall of China for four days. In most European maps there is a town indicated at this spot, though the names differ. We could, however, discover no trace of its existence, but the name of the Tartar station is Nang-hae. Some of our party planned an excursion to the ridge of mountains inland before mentioned, and about seven or eight miles from the coast discovered a small town, but our friends the Mandarins who accompanied us would not allow us to enter it, giving us to understand that if we did so, they would be dismissed and severely punished. When we arrived at the foot of the mountains we abandoned the idea of climbing them on account of the great heat of the weather. The country we found, like every other part of China, admirably cultivated, chiefly with maize and the Ricinus plant, the oil from which latter is used in the native lamps. The plains of Mandschuria appeared to be neither so highly cultivated nor so densely populated as the country on the Chinese side of the Great Wall.

On our return from this excursion we weighed anchor and proceeded to this place, where we await the arrival of the next mail from Europe.

Literature.

The prospect for all book-lovers during the coming winter season is encouraging. Many works of great value and of general interest are promised in almost every department of literature. In our own field we have Mr. Swinhoe's "Narrative of the North China Campaign" (Smith, Elder and Co.), a review of which will appear in our next number; Mr. Hodgson's "Residence at Nagasaki" (Bentley), and the "Narrative of the China War, 1860," by Lieut.-Colonel Wolseley, published by Messrs. Longman. Mr. Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," so long looked for, is on the eve of publication; Lord Stanhope concludes his "Life of Pitt." "A Life of the Rev. Edward Irving."—the most eloquent of preachers, the most singular of men.—has been written by Mrs. Oliphant, and the "Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos," promises to open up a new and strange chapter in the story of a melancholy life. Mr. Henry Chorley, whose friendship with Mrs. Hemans has made his name familiar, has written "Twenty-five Years' Musical Recollections." Mr. Charles Reade, who has more genius than taste, and whose literary pugnacity has been more than once curiously exemplified, has published a novel in four volumes, entitled "The Cloister and the Hearth," a book, so say the reviewers, "full of brilliant wit, of acute analysis of human emotion, of romantic narrative, and of veracious historical painting." We must confess, however, that although we have read "Sir Charles Grandison" and "Clarissa Harlowe"—which are about the longest, if not the best novels in the language—without feeling any weariness, Mr. Reade's work has deterred us by its magnitude. A new novel, in four volumes, is too much for any man in this busy age. We are glad to state that a new edition of Mrs. Barrett Browning's works is announced, and, better still, we are informed that the poems left by her in manuscript will be published at Christmas. By the way, in the present number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is an able, but not especially appreciative, article on Mrs. Browning. The writer has a keen eye for her defects, while he scarcely seems sufficiently alive to the splendour of her genius. He observes, however, very justly, that it is remarkable "that a mind trained as her's had been in the love of Greek literature should have been utterly devoid of the chaste, correct, and finished beauty of Greek art." In the same number of the *Edinburgh* is an extremely able article on Macaulay's fifth volume of the "History of England." *The Quarterly Review*, just published, is an admirable number of a periodical which, in spite of so many younger rivals, still holds its ancient fame. Nothing can be more appreciative or discriminating than the review of "Shelley's Life and Character," or more interesting to students and readers of poetry than the article on the "Growth of English Poetry."

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A Register is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the Far East, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in China, Japan, Singapore, *and other parts of the* Far East, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

THE NEW RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

We mentioned in our last number the proposal of Sir Macdonald Stephenson to form a new Company for the restoration of the Red Sea cable, and we showed that his plan was in every respect worthy of the support of the public. We have now to announce that a Company has been formed, called the "Telegraph to India Company (Limited)," under the auspices of this gentleman and several other well-known persons, whose names will be found in the prospectus in our advertising columns. The services of Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark have been engaged to fill the important office of Engineers. The Secretary of the old Company has also been engaged, and this implies a unity of action on the part of the old and new Companies which, we understand, will be fully carried out.

It appears that the Government have proposed to the old Company to convert the amount of their capital—£800,000—upon which they now pay a guaranteed interest of 4½ per cent., into an annuity, payable at the Bank of England, similar to other Government annuities; and a meeting will be held, on the 5th proximo, to procure the vote of the shareholders to enable the directors to accept this proposition. The matter having been already discussed, the meeting may be considered a matter of form only. On the settlement of this question, the new Company will commence operations on terms which may be considered highly favourable; and should they succeed in effecting the necessary repairs within the amount of their capital of £100,000, the Company will prove a most successful one, as the shareholders will possess property which cost originally £800,000. The following is an outline of the terms which the new Company have obtained the promise of from Government:—

"The Government agree to transfer the concessions, line, stations, and property of the old Company to the new Company free of charge, the new Company to endeavour to repair the line and work it when completed, beginning with the portion between Aden and Kurrachee.

"Possession is to be given so soon as two-thirds of the capital is subscribed and one-third paid up, a suitable vessel being despatched with not less than 200 miles of new cable on board.

"The new Company to be entitled to a clear dividend, out of the profits to 25 per cent. per annum on the money paid up, and the Government to have the power to repurchase the line on repaying the capital expended at the expiration of thirty years. Surplus profits are to be applied to reimburse the Government for the interest they have paid, and will have to pay annually upon the original capital expended, after which further profits which may accrue will be applied to the creation of a reserve fund.

"If the Company shall fail to restore or maintain the line in working order the Government are to possess the power of taking it into their hands again on repaying the capital actually expended by the new Company. Should the Government not exercise this right the Company are to be at liberty to dispose of the property to reimburse their outlay, the balance, after defraying actual expenditure, to be handed over to the Government."

COMMERCE WITH WESTERN CHINA.

We pointed out in our last number the impossibility of carrying on trade with Western China by the route 'through Northern Burmah and the Himalaya passes,' and we observed, that even if such an undertaking were practicable, the King of Burmah was scarcely likely to be propitiated to it by such an envoy from the Government of Calcutta as Dr. C. Williams. The truth is, that our Government is too well informed to expect any valuable commercial result from this mission; and, indeed, the only objects that can possibly be accomplished by it are of a political nature, unless, indeed, we except the geographical information which a sensible traveller will be certain to acquire. We intended to have proved, by a variety of carefully collected facts, in addition to those we have already brought forward, the geographical impossibility of opening up any trade with Western China, except by the direct and obvious route from Rangoon across Eastern Pegu; but we have received a letter from Captain Spry on the subject, so pertinent and suggestive, that we are glad to leave the topic in the hands of a gentleman who has devoted to it years of patient investigation. Captain Spry, as well as his son, are probably more familiar with the geographical details and commercial possibilities of 'Asia beyond the Ganges' than any men living. The letter which we now give *in extenso* does not, it will be perceived, exhaust the subject to which the Captain has requested permission to return on a future occasion.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

Sir,—In your paper of the 10th inst., you reprint, in a leader on 'Commerce with China across Burmah,' an article from the *Calcutta Englishman*, announcing the departure from Rangoon, in August, of Dr. Williams, of the 68th Regt., 'on a political mission to the King of Burmah, to negotiate for permission of way through Northern Burmah and the Himalaya passes, into the Chinese province of Yunnan.'

In your observations on that article, you showed that, with the exception of the portion of Asia occupied by Englishmen, the geography of that continent is imperfectly known to our countrymen there located; and as greater ignorance seems to prevail in this country, even among those who, from official position, if not education, should be better informed, I propose, with your sanction, to offer to your readers a few observations—the result of a long study of the subject—proving the impracticability of our commercially approaching Western China, from India, by any of 'the passes' of the extended Himalaya ranges, 'through Northern Burmah,' or by any other route than across the eastern part of our province of Pegu, and through the two Shan cities of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung: the last of which cities, within 300 miles of our north-east Pegu frontier, stands on the Mei-kong (Kamboja) river, at a point where it is never less than 540 feet wide and 16 feet deep, though distant from the sea, as the crow flies, full 840 miles.

The Secretary of State for India, on announcing to the House of Commons, towards the close of the Session, the termination of our little contest with the petty Himalayan Rajah of Sikhim, eulogised the treaty the Rajah had been brought to enter into, as opening a road across his country for commerce between India and China; and so ignorant of Asiatic geography generally are the great body of England's representatives, that Sir Charles Wood's statement was received by them most approvingly as one of great promise for our commerce. My son, therefore, addressed a letter on the subject to the City Editor of *The Times*, which had place in the Money Article of that journal of the 6th of August. It was copied into other papers, the *London and China Telegraph* of the 15th of that month included. His intention was to have followed it with a succeeding communication, treating of other routes across the Himalaya ranges than the one he then wrote of; but absence from town having prevented him, your article above referred to leads me to undertake the task.

Since the Treaty of Peking, three missions, from very different distant points, have been patronised by our Home and Indian Governments, nominally for the object of promoting trade with Western China from our North Indian possessions. The one which went up the Yang-tse river to make its exploring way to Thibet, your late intelligence from China announces to have proved a failure. The one started from Simla, to proceed west through Thibet, to meet the mission from China at L'hassa, will, I predict, equally fail. While the third—Dr. Williams's—'through Burmah and the Himalaya Passes,' is geographically unintelligible. As in the nominally 'commercial' missions of Moorcroft, Stoddart, Conolly, and Burns—the three last of whom fell such sad sacrifices, in young life, to the *political* objects of their travels—the present exploring missions to which I have referred in connection with Western China have been sanctioned and started, we may be assured, not for commercial objects, but for political and military information, in case the events of that part of Central Asia should require the active display of our power north of the Himalayas, as in Affghanistan and the Crimea, to check the advance of Russia.

Both the Home and Indian Governments have at their command much more evidence than my son quoted in his letter to *The Times*, to prove that 'commerce' with any part of China proper *is* impracticable from any point of the entire North of India. At the same time we must suppose them to be somewhat informed of the present political proceedings of Russia throughout Central Asia, since these were not only discovered by the travels of our unfortunate countrymen in the north-west of India, as well as by Mr. Atkinson's researches further eastward, and by Count Ignatieff's superior treaty of Peking, but also by the now well-known proceedings of Russia's able envoys and agents at Khiva and Bokhara, at Ak-su, Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan; nay, even

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at Leh and L'hassa. In concluding his official report of his mission to the Rajah of Bhootan, so long back as 1837, Pemberton wrote:—'That it is most desirable, on *political* grounds, to endeavour to ascertain the nature of the foreign relations of the L'hassa authorities, admits not of doubt. The information obtained during my residence in Bhootan would lead to the belief that the agents of Russia have found their way to that celebrated capital of Central Asia. With what views they have been sent may be safely inferred from the proceedings of that power in a still more conspicuous field further west. * * * The widely extended diplomatic influence of Russia may be moving in L'hassa the wires which agitate Nepal. As soon as my mission was known of, commissioners were sent from the Court of Katmandoo to L'hassa, to arrest its progress to the latter country; and the most decided and unqualified refusal was given by the Bhootan Government to my opening any communication with the authorities at L'hassa.'

And now that Russia, by her masterly acquisition from China of the vallies of the Amoor and Oussouri rivers, with the Pacific seaboard down to a commanding central position between Peking and Yedo, has outflanked China on the north-east, as by her onward progress at Kashgar, Ili, Tarbagati, &c., she has outflanked her Thibet and Tartar dependencies on the west, it has become the duty of our Government to gain a geographical knowledge of Thibet from west to east, and, if possible, to establish political relations not only with the authorities at L'hassa but also with their subordinates in all the out-provinces of Thibet: and *this* must assuredly be the real object of the present missions in that direction.

Every Oriental trader is aware that, from the earliest time a considerable traffic has been carried on between the plains of Hindostan and elevated Thibet by native traders, content, for small gains, laboriously and patiently to traverse the Himalayas by their different passes along the entire range. But to suppose that missions up the Yang-tse and from Simla to L'hassa and into Northern-Burmah, however desirable in a political and military point of view, will turn that native traffic with Thibet into a British-Indian commerce with China, or that the authorities who originated those missions have in view the creation of such a commerce, is idle in the extreme.

The ancient native traffic continues almost unchanged to our day; even from Iskardo in Balti, on the Upper Indus, on the west; to the mountain road on the east, running direct north from Gowatty on the Brahmapootra, to L'hassa, by Benkar on the Nurnjung and Sudungna on the Tsanpo. And as such a land traffic between Hindostan and Thibet cannot be destroyed by the discovery of a sea route between them as the ancient overland trade between Eastern Europe and India was destroyed by the finding of the route round the Cape of Good Hope, there can be no doubt that a sincerely pacific and friendly policy on the part of our Government towards the authorities and people of Thibet and of the intermediate Himalayan States, and towards their many wild mountain neighbour tribes, with a skilful improvement of the different lines of land and water carriage through our own territory up to eligible points of our frontier along the southern base of the ranges will, progressively, greatly increase that land traffic, under native conduct, with both Little and Great Thibet. But however pacific and commercial the policy of the Indian Government may now wisely become, however much the transit of goods may be facilitated throughout India by the improvement of the old roads and construction of new ones, and however greatly the traffic I have described as existing across the Himalayas may increase, the length of the route and the lines of wild lofty mountains throughout it must ever prevent its becoming a 'gold and silver road,' between India and China. And to satisfy your readers of this, I will in a future letter, with your permission, briefly describe the Himalayas from west to east, and portions of the Thibetan 'howling wilderness,' lying in the routes north of them and of Burmah.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, RICHARD SPRYE.

THE DUTCH TROOPS FOR BATAVIA.

Her Majesty's screw gunboat *Thrasher*, attached to the first-class steam reserve in the Medway, arrived at Chatham on the 26th instant, having on board the officers and Dutch troops from the Dutch transport *Constance*, which recently came into collision with a British ship off the Longships, the *Constance* being at the time bound for Batavia, with troops, as noticed in our last number. The *Constance* received such serious injuries in the collision that she was taken into Sheerness Dockyard to be repaired, the troops being transferred to the *Leonidas*, 42, which has been given up for their accommodation by the Admiralty during the time the *Constance* is under repair. The Dutch troops, to the number of about 150 men of all ranks, consisting of cavalry and light infantry, were, in charge of their colonel and several officers, permission having been freely accorded them by Vice-Admiral Johnstone, Commander-in-Chief up the Nore, taken to Chatham in one of Her Majesty's steam vessels, which was placed at the disposal of the officer commanding for that purpose.

MR. G. S. MORRISON, OUR SENIOR CONSUL IN JAPAN.

A portrait of this gentleman (of Shanghai Bund notoriety), appears in to-day's *Illustrated News*, with some remarks, and our readers will be amused at the imposition practised on that journal. We took exception at the time to his, and other juvenile appointments to Consular seats by a leap over the Vice-Consuls' chair with which they would have been fully rewarded until a few years had added that discretion and experience so indispensable to the holder of a Consulship, but we are at least glad to know that Government did not commit so gross an outrage on common sense, and incur so grave a responsibility as to nominate Mr. Morrison "Senior Consul in Japan," and eligible to relieve our Minister. The following is an extract from the notice alluded to:—

"At the commencement of our intercourse with a jealous, sensitive, and ignorant people like the Japanese, it was of some importance to the public interests that those to whom the conduct of affairs was in any degree intrusted should be men of experience and discretion. It was, therefore, complimentary to Mr. Morrison that, in anticipation of the rights we had acquired by the Treaty of 1858, he should have been offered the post of senior Consul in Japan, and to act as Chargé d'Affaires in the event of the death or absence of the Minister. This offer he accepted, though he had been only ten months in England and his health was far from re-established. He proceeded at once to his post, with the intention as soon as affairs should have become tolerably settled and in good train, to return to England and complete his unexpired term of sick leave."

Naval and Military.

The Russian Imperial corvette *Novik*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Popoff, arrived at the Motherbank on the 16th inst., from Cronstadt, on her way to the Amoor and Pacific.

The *Chesapeake*, 51, screw steam-frigate, Captain Rochfort Maguire, was paid off at Sheerness on the 17th inst. The crew have been granted eight weeks' leave of absence. The following petty officers were awarded the silver medals and gratuities of the Admiralty for long service and good conduct:—Thomas Riggs, quartermaster; Thomas Dukes, captain of the forecastle; and Edward Hickman, chief gunner's mate. The *Chesapeake* is to be placed in the steam-reserve ordinary at Chatham; but, in consequence of the injuries she received to her keel by running on a sunken rock in the Red Sea, she will require very extensive repairs. A monument is about to be erected on the esplanade of Southsea-common to the memory of the officers and men belonging to this vessel, who were killed in action or died during the period of her recent commission in China. £100 has been subscribed by the officers and men of the ship, and to this sum a donation of £200 has been added by Admiral Sir James Hope, to carry out the object in an efficient manner. The Southsea Esplanade has already three monuments erected upon it—one to the memory of those of the army and navy who fell in the Black Sea and Baltic campaigns; one to the memory of Captain Sir William Peel, K.C.B., and the officers and men of the *Shannon* who fell during the Indian mutiny; and the last to the memory of a number of the officers and crew of Her Majesty's steamer *Trident*, who lost their lives by fever while serving on the West Coast of Africa.

The *Rifleman*, 8, screw steam-vessel, is now ready for the pendant, she having undergone a thorough repair at Deptford. She is, as already stated in a former impression, to be employed on the surveying service on the coast of China.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., will leave England to assume the command of the Madras Presidency on the 20th of next month.

Major-General Windham has proceeded to India for the remaining term—about a year—of his period of Staff service in command of the Lahore division.

The *Orestes*, 21, screw steam-corvette, Captain Alan H. Gardner, got up steam and proceeded outside Plymouth breakwater to try her machinery and engines, under the inspection of Captain Astley C. Key, of the *Indus*. It appears that the trial did not prove satisfactory; but the defects in the machinery proved of a very trivial character, and she left Plymouth Sound for the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th inst.

Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, is *not* likely to obtain the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to which, in the ordinary course, he would have succeeded on the death of General Dennis Herbert. Major J. C. Bartley, 5th Fusiliers, the next senior major, will therefore get the step of rank.

A meeting will take place in November, for the purpose of organising a national testimonial to Lord Herbert. The Duke of Cambridge will take the chair, and Lord Palmerston and many of our most distinguished men will be present.

The question of providing dock accommodation for the *Warrior*, and other war-steamers of the largest class, is stated to be under the consideration of the Government. From a survey which has been made, it appears that the tract of land lying east of Gravesend, between that town and Shorne battery, would afford the requisite facilities for the construction of docks of that character. There would be ample depth of water in the river opposite, while a straight channel exists from that point seaward, with sufficient water to allow the largest steamers to pass to and from the sea at low water, with sufficient width likewise to permit them to swing round at any point on this portion of the river, without causing obstruction to the ordinary traffic.

By the death of General Dennis Herbert a good service pension of £200 per annum was placed at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief. His Royal Highness has apportioned £100 a-year to Colonel Pattle, C.B., 1st Dragoon Guards, and a similar sum to Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ouvry, C.B., late of the 9th Lancers, and Assistant-Quartermaster-General in Ceylon.

Government has determined to take preliminary measures for making our great naval seaports independent of Woolwich Arsenal in the manufacture of warlike materials, with probably the only exceptions of the rifled guns, and rockets and gunpowder. Eventually, at no distant date, the sub-arsenals at the out-stations will manufacture gun-carriages, cartridges, tubes, bullets, caps, fuses, and the multitudinous other materials and tools which now compose the really alarming and formidable lists of modern weapons of offence and defence.

It appears from the official return recently published that during the last three months nine new vessels of war have been completed at the various dockyards, viz., two at Chatham—the *Ganymede* and the *Rattlesnake*, the former of 400 horse-power and carrying 22 guns, and the latter of 400 horse-power and carrying 21 guns; two at Woolwich—the *Hyperion*, of 800 horse-power and carrying 26 guns, and the *Pegasus*, of 200 horse-power and carrying 7 guns; two at Deptford—the *Circassian*, of 200 horse-power and carrying 17 guns, and the *Portia*, of 80 horse-power and carrying 5 guns; at Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the *Defence*, of 600 horse-power and carrying 16 guns; at Pembroke, the *Perseus*, of 200 horse-power and carrying 17 guns; and at Devonport the *Cynthia*, of 150 horse-power and carrying 11 guns. During the same time seven new vessels have been commenced, viz., at Portsmouth, the *Bruiser* and the *Cromer*; at Millwall the *Dromedary* and the *Tamar*; at Blackwall the *Orontes*; at Chatham the *Salamis*; and at Devonport the *Royalist*.

It is understood to be the intention of the Government to erect a breakwater on the coast of Yorkshire, at Scarborough, similar to that at Portland, the work to be performed by convicts sent from Chatham, Portland,

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and the other convict prisons for that purpose; and it was, it is believed, in connection with this intention of Government that Lord Palmerston paid a visit of inspection to the breakwater at Portland.

The *Punjab* and *Assaye*, paddle-wheel steam vessels, the property of the late East India Company, having been rejected by the Board of Admiralty as unsuitable for the Government service, were yesterday paid off at Woolwich. The crews were discharged, and the vessels laid up in the Victoria Docks, to be disposed of by public competition.

The half-yearly inspection of the various regiments and batteries of Artillery stationed at the camp at Aldershott, is now completed. Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, has inspected the 9th, 12th, and 16th Lancers, and also the 3rd and 4th battalions of the Military Train, although the latter corps has ceased to be attached to the Cavalry Brigade, and will in future report direct to headquarters. Colonel Gambier, C.B., commanding Royal Artillery at Aldershott, has inspected the 1 Battery Horse Brigade, and the F, G, and H Batteries, forming the head quarters of the 4th Brigade. All the batteries are now supplied with Armstrong guns. The 78th Highlanders have been inspected by Brigadier-General Brown, and the 1st battalion 60th Rifles by Brigadier-General Russell, C.B. In every case the inspections are stated to have been highly satisfactory, as was to be expected from the efficient appearance which the regiments have presented on the weekly field-days.

The Government, it is understood, have resolved to further increase the fortification of Shotly Point, on the opposite side of the harbour of Harwich, by the erection of a fort and extensive casemated barracks, at an outlay of nearly £30,000. A meeting of builders willing to contract for the work has been held, and Messrs. Lansdown, of Bedford-place, have been elected surveyors for taking out the quantities. Upon the receipt of their report the contracts will at once be entered into. The completion of these works is said to be be imperatively called for, the spot in question being unprotected and offering facilities for a descent upon the coast.

The *Java*, sailing frigate, 1,458 tons, built at Devonport in 1814, is being stripped of her copper and fittings in No. 1 dock at Portsmouth, for the purpose of serving as a target-ship to the *Excellent* in future iron-plate testing experiments, &c.

Her Majesty's screw troopship *Himalaya*, Captain J. Seccombe, returned from Corfu on the 13th inst., with invalids, &c., having performed the passage there and back in less than three days. She continued her route to Gibraltar and England yesterday, having on board Rear-Admiral G. R. Mundy, C.B., who is proceeding home on sick leave, a company of Royal Engineers, consisting of 1 officer, 93 soldiers 8 women, and 14 children, 49 naval and military invalids, and others.

In consequence of the numerous discharges of men of the Royal Engineers which have taken place for some time past at Chatham, chiefly on account of their unfitness for further service, that branch of the service is so considerably reduced that the corps is at present about five hundred men below its proper strength. Recruiting for the Royal Engineers is accordingly proceeding as briskly as circumstances will permit, but still the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining well-qualified mechanics, artificers, draughtsmen, surveyors, &c., of which class the corps is exclusively composed. By the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge volunteering from the regiments of the line for the Royal Engineers has accordingly been opened, and numbers of young men, some of whom are first-rate mechanics, have volunteered for the Engineers, where the pay and emoluments are considerably higher than in other corps. Notwithstanding, however, the numbers of volunteers who have arrived at headquarters, Chatham, several hundred men are still required to raise the companies of Engineers to their full strength, and the somewhat unusual course has, therefore, been adopted of opening volunteering in the cavalry regiments, a number of men of which branch of the service—chiefly from the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—have already volunteered. Up to the present time the number of volunteers from cavalry and infantry regiments who have arrived at the head quarters of the Royal Engineers, Chatham, is close upon one hundred, the whole of whom receive the sum of one guinea on joining at Brompton-barracks. The volunteers as they arrive are attached to the 36th company.

An Admiralty circular has been received at Woolwich, announcing that a medal roll is in course of compilation of the officers and seamen who are entitled to medals and clasps for the late China war. In order to make the roll in question complete a list of the officers and men in each division of the Royal Marines is to be prepared, showing under the name of the ship in which each person served the number of clasps he claims in addition to the medal. Should any officer or marine have been engaged in any active operations against the enemy between the dates of the first and second periods of the China war—viz., the 27th of June, 1858, and the 31st of July, 1860, and not have been present either before or after that date, a separate list of such exceptions ought to accompany, but not be included in the roll to be forwarded.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND NAVY.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 15.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. William Hessey (Riding-Master) to be lieut., without purchase, vice the Hon. Cecil Duncombe, promoted.

2nd Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Frederick Stephens to be lieut., by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted.

Royal Horse Guards—Cornet Charles Fitzgerald Rushout Rushout to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Albert Craven, who retires.

6th Dragoon Guards—Cornet John Friar to be instructor of musketry.

2nd Dragoons—Surgeon Augustus Purefoy Lockwood to be surgeon-major.

5th Lancers—Cornet James Edwin Gwyther to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Henry Waterfall, who retires; Charles Edward Harene, gent., to be cornet, without purchase, vice Stephenson, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

14th Hussars—Cornet the Hon. Frederick Amherst to be lieut., by purchase, vice Claudius Buchanan Whish, who retires.

15th Hussars—Martin Farrington, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Humphrys, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Major Miller Clifford to be lieut.-col., vice Samuel Cleaveland, deceased; Second Capt. and Brevet-Major John McCandie Campbell to be captain, vice Brevet-Major Clifford; Lieut. John Charles Francis Ramsden to be second captain, vice Brevet-Major Campbell.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be lieuts., viz.:—

Campbell Boyd.	Henry Sheil.
Hon. Victor A. Yorke.	Charles J. M. Prother.
Theodore Carr.	

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ensign and Lieut. Francis William Garden Campbell has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; the appointment of Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. Walter R. Trefusis as adjt., to bear date August 20, 1861, in lieu of September 17th, 1861, as previously stated.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Capt. Francis Lionel Octavius Atty to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Demetrius Wyndham Grevis James, who retires; Lieut. Henry Hurd Mulock to be captain, by purchase, vice Atty; Lieut. George Francis O'Grady, from 3rd West India Regiment, to be lieut., vice Claude Scott Stewart Pinkerton, who exchanges; Ensign Mello William Jackson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Muloch; Henry Hodges, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson.

7th Foot—William Daly, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Henry William Loveridge, superseded for having broken his arrest and deserted.

8th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry George Woods, from half-pay, unattached, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. James Croft Brooke, who retires upon half-pay.

9th Foot—Thomas Farley, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wm. Queale, who retires, Huntley Bacon, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Collins, who retires.

10th Foot—Lieut. Percy Beale to be captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Knox Orme, who retires upon half-pay; Ensign William Whitla to be lieut., by purchase, vice Beale; Gentleman Cadet Edmund James Young Armstrong, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Whitla; Lieut. Ernest Archibald Berger to be adjt., vice Lieut. Beale, promoted.

16th Foot—Ensign Charles Henry Woodmass to be lieut., by purchase, vice James Henry Brabazon, who retires; Robert William Thompson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Alfred Seymour, appointed to the Rifle Brigade; Edward Julian Brigg Wither, gent., late Lieut. Northumberland Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Woodmass.

18th Foot—Francis John Stewart Pringle, gent., late Lieut. Stirling Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Macdonnell, appointed to the 19th Foot.

19th Foot—Lieut. James Robert Dalton to be captain, by purchase, vice L. Douglas Hay Currie, who retires; Ensign Augustus Mourant Handley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dalton; Ensign George Albert Macdonnell, from the 18th Foot, to be ensign, vice Handley; George Fearon Thorp, gent., late Lieut. Dublin City Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edward Turner, who retires.

22nd Foot—Ensign Alexander George Fraser to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robert Arthur Denny, who retires; Michael Ryan Healy, gent., late Ensign Kerry Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser.

23rd Foot—Lieut. Edwin Utterton to be captain, without purchase, vice Gregorie, appointed adjutant of a depot battalion; Ensign Robert Albert Evans Hay, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Utterton.

24th Foot—Alfred James Godfrey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Henry Fellowes, who retires.

27th Foot—Edward Austin Kenny, gent., late First Lieut. Tipperary Artillery Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cox, promoted.

31st Foot—Major George E. Brown Westhead, from a depot battalion, to be major, vice Charles James Orton Swaffield, who exchanges.

42nd Foot—Ensign George Thomas Carus Moore to be lieut., without purchase, vice Edward Arthur Elgin, deceased; Cornet Alan John Colquhoun, from the 16th Lancers, to be ensign, vice Moore.

47th Foot—Captain Savary, from the 49th Foot, to be captain, vice Taylor, not Lieut., vice Taylor, as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 27; Lieut. Ernest Peake Newman to be captain, by purchase, vice Charles Compton Abbott, who retires; Lieut. George Ourry Clarke to be captain, by purchase, vice Edward Croker, who retires; Ensign Dudley North to be lieut., by purchase, vice Newman; Ensign William Seton Dent to be lieut., by purchase, vice Richard Souter, who has retired; Ensign James Birney to be lieut., by purchase, vice Clarke; Samuel Lang, gent., late Lieut. East Kent Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice North; William Hare Larken, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dent; Richard Barclay, gent., late Ensign Clare Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Birney.

59th Foot—Henry Richard Lacy, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice McMullin, promoted in the 13th Foot.

67th Foot—Lieut. Arthur Forbes Robertson to be captain, without purchase, vice George Turnour Horton Atchison, deceased; Ensign Alfred Adams Price to be lieut., without purchase, vice Robertson, Quartermaster Edward Pierson, from half pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be quartermaster, vice John Staniforth, who retires upon half-pay.

73rd Foot—Lieut. William John Lane Milligan to be captain, without purchase, vice Albert Henry Godfrey, appointed adjutant of a depot battalion; Ensign Arthur Hare Palmer to be lieut., without purchase, vice Milligan; William Gardon, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Palmer.

84th Foot—Lieut. Hugh Pearce Pearson to be captain, by purchase, vice John Francis Sparke, who retires; Ensign John Henry Bradshaw Isherwood to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pearson; Ernest Edward Cator Nevile, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Isherwood.

87th Foot—Ensign Charles Shortt Dicken to be lieut., by purchase, vice Smith, whose promotion by purchase, on the 6th of September, 1861, has been cancelled; Jonas Austin Dolmage, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Dicken.

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Rifle Brigade—Ensign Christopher Hatton Turnor to be lieut., by purchase, vice Arthur Ruck Keene, who retires; Charles Frederick Hulse, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Turnor.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. Herbert Gauntlett Panter to be captain, by purchase, vice James Alexander Fraser, who retires; Lieut. John McAuley to be adjt., vice Lieut. Panter, promoted.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieut. Claude Scott Stewart Pinkerton, from 2nd Foot, to be lieut., vice George Francis O'Grady, who exchanges; Albert Owen McDermott, gent., late Lieut. 2nd Lanarkshire Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Gibb, promoted.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Samuel Gun Raymond, gent., late Ensign Kerry Militia, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wooldridge, promoted.

Royal Newfoundland Companies—Charles Andrew Irwin, gent., late Capt. Essex Rifles, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Gilmour, promoted.

Depot Battalion.—Major Charles James Orton Swaffield, from 31st Foot, to be Major, vice George E. Brown-Westhead, who exchanges.

Medical Department.—Staff Surg. George Thomas Galbraith, M.D., to be surg. maj.

Royal Military College.—Staff College—Cols. Napier and MacDougall should have been described as major and brevet-colonel in the *Gazette* of the 27th of September, 1861, not as lieut.-col. and brevet-col.

Chaplain's Department.—The Rev. W. R. Beach to be chaplain of the fourth class. The Rev. Charles J. Coar to be chaplain of the fourth class.

Brevet.—Lieut.-Colonel Philip John Bainbrigge, of the Royal Engineers, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel under the 8th clause of the Royal warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be colonel in the army. Paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, John Biggs, 4th Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of major, under the Royal warrant of the 27th of January, 1860.

The following officers, having served five years with the temporary rank of major-general, to have the honorary rank of major general:—Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Horatio Shirley, C.B., half-pay, 88th Foot Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, C.B., half-pay, rifle brigade.

October 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned officer of the army of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, who was attached as French Commissioner to the headquarters of the British Forces in China, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath—viz., M. Charles Burrard Réboul, Chef d'Escadron au 6ième Régiment de de Houssards.

October 18.

Commissariat Department.—Assistant-Commissary-Gen. Edward Strickland, serving with the local rank of deputy-commissary-general in the West Indies, to be confirmed in the rank of deputy-commissary gen., vice Graham, placed on retired pay. Deputy-Asst.-Commissary-General James Long, to be Asst.-Commissary-Gen., vice Strickland.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

Engineer.—E. G. Ashworth, additional of Cumberland, for the Fearless.

Assistant-Engineer.—First-class: D. Driscoll to the Firebrand.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants.—The Hon. C. D. R. H. Tracy and Clayton Mitchell to the Excellent; Noel S. F. Digby to the Warrior; B. L. Lefroy to the Fisgard; W. Moriarty and W. Tuffnell to the Britannia; Hamilton Dunlop to the Sanspareil; Count E. G. F. G. Visconte to the Conqueror; Duke D. Yonge to the Forte.

Masters.—E. C. Ball to the Collussus, for the Coastguard; E. M. Vincent to the Madagascar; William Mayes to the Mars.

Surgeons.—L. J. Monteith to the Aboukir; J. T. N. Bremner, M.D., to be superintendent of the Lord Dalhousie, convict ship; W. Patrick to the Porcupine.

Paymaster.—John M. Jefferson to the Impregnable, for disposal.

Master's Assistants.—F. H. Boys to the Sanspareil; R. Y. Hodges, H. E. Owen, F. J. Scott and John M'Farlane to the Nile, as supernumeraries.

Assistant-Paymasters.—W. H. P. M. Gillham (additional) to Victory; J. Campbell to the Cumberland.

Chief Engineers.—J. Ward (additional) to the Asia, for charge of the machinery of the Esk; W. Pilcher to the Asia, for the Vulture.

Engineers.—F. J. Taplin, confirmed in the Fisgard, as supernumerary; H. C. Jones to the Fisgard, of the Spiteful machinery.

Assistant-Engineers.—First class: J. Mather to the Fisgard, for charge of machinery of Investigator; George Hunt (B) to the Pembroke, for charge of machinery of Magnet; A. Lawton (acting) and John T. Harris (supernumerary) to the Indus; Peter M. Knight to the Doterel. Second-class: J. Plowright (acting) to the Megæra; C. T. Jordan, confirmed in the Cumberland, for the Bullfrog; J. Templeton to the Fisgard, as supernumerary; H. R. Gair and J. Laylands, confirmed in the Indus as supernumeraries; Samuel R. Brumage, John M'Pherson, and William Bremner, confirmed in the Doris; James J. Finch to the Industry; A. N. Miller (acting) to the Firebrand vice Jones.

The Armstrong Gun.—Sir William Armstrong has written a long letter to *The Times* denying most of the allegations made in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, and stating that the mischances which occurred on board the *Trusty* arose from special causes which can, he has no doubt, be "entirely obviated." "As to inquiry," he says, "I cannot have the smallest objection to it; but the fact is that the whole subject, even to the minutest detail, is, and always has been, subject to the control of the Ordnance Select Committee, who are fully acquainted with every particular. The *Mechanics' Magazine*, in consequence of this letter, has produce" another "strong article," and the efficiency of the guns is to be thoroughly tested.

THE MEDICAL STAFF IN CHINA.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"Sir, A War Office letter, having retrospective effect from April, 1859-60, signed by Mr. Godley, was received by the senior Commissariat officer, Hong Kong, about six weeks ago, empowering the officers of the medical staff to receive their English pay and Indian allowances of their rank; regimental surgeons were to receive their present pay, no doubt considering that consolidated allowance and head money was a fair equivalent. The word "regimental assistant-surgeon" was not used; there was, therefore, some doubt whether the latter were entitled to their English pay and Indian allowances; it was decided that only staff assistant-surgeons were entitled; the consequence was, regimental assistant-surgeons, ranking as captains (six years' service), found staff assistant-surgeons, ranking as lieutenants (three years' service), in receipt of £10 per mensem more than they were, and that if the staff assistant-surgeon ranked as captain (six years' service) he received £20 per mensem more. There was a case in point when the troops were before Peking—a regimental assistant-surgeon of nearly one year's seniority to a staff assistant-surgeon (both ranking as captain); the former received £20 per month less than the latter, who was his junior. So much for the interpretation of Mr. Godley's letter by the senior Commissariat officer; it gives us the absurd fact that two medical officers may be serving in the same regiment under a surgeon, both of equal military rank—captains—one being senior to the other, that the junior of the two is entitled to receive £20 per mensem more than the senior, for no earthly cause save that he is called a staff instead of regimental assistant-surgeon. As Mr. Godby could never have entertained such a preposterous idea, I will leave the fact to speak for itself. A glaring case, and positively iniquitous, is at present in force in the two battalions of Royal Artillery; one, at Canton, is in medical charge of a regimental, and at the same time the senior, assistant-surgeon in China, ranking as captain (eight years' service); the other, Hong Kong, is in medical charge of a staff assistant-surgeon, and nearly the junior in China, ranking as lieutenant (four years' service). The former receives £10 per mensem less than the latter for the same charge; if the staff assistant-surgeon had two years more service, he would be actually receiving £20 per mensem more than the regimental, though he would still be his junior more than one year. The staff assistant-surgeon who is at present doing temporary duty with Her Majesty's 99th, receives £20 per mensem more than any of the regimental assistant-surgeons, though the staff are exempt from all regimental expenses, such as mess, band, &c., and a host of lesser monthly subscriptions.—I am, &c., A Regimental Assistant-Surgeon.—South of China, August 26, 1861."

CHEE YUI TANG.

This Chinese scholar, who came to England with Dr. MacGowan, and who has been engaged in teaching the Chinese language to the Messrs. Major and others, has, through the aid of Mr. Chapman of Messrs. Gregson and Co., commenced a course of instruction at the University College. His antecedents and connections are thus alluded to by the daily papers:—"He was at school five, and college six years, in what is considered the best city in China, Hang Chou. He passed two Government examinations—one among 8,000 scholars, at which he gained the third rize; and the other among 14,000 scholars, where he had the thirteenth prize. At the examination in the College he obtained the first prize. His father is the Governor of How Chou; his eldest cousin is now the fourth Minister of Po Ching or Pekin; his second cousin is now the Governor of Ton Hoo. The professor's Chinese title is Chou Yier, signifying Young Mandarin. He speaks fourteen dialects; is thoroughly acquainted with the Nan Ching and Poching, two Mandarin languages. He has taught seven young men the Mandarin language; six have gone to China, and one is still studying with him. He has come to this country for the purpose of learning the English language, manners, and customs and gaining information necessary for promoting the most friendly relations between the Governments of China and Great Britain. The professor is a native of Ching Wha, and is twenty-eight years of age. He was introduced to his class at University College by Mr. Gregson, M.P."

MILITARY ALLOWANCES IN CHINA.

Writing on the proposed withdrawal of some of our troops from Tientsin, the *Army and Navy Gazette* stated that our forces there obtained Indian pay and allowances. In reply to this assertion, Colonel Dunlop has written the following note to the editor of that journal:—"Sir,—You seem to take it for granted that Her Majesty's European troops whilst serving in China with Indian troops must necessarily draw Indian allowances. What is the fact? In the year 1857, when Native and European troops were sent from India to China, I applied to the Secretary of State for War for authority to draw Indian allowances for Her Majesty's troops then in China. This was decidedly refused. I next applied in my own case, as being actually in command of a mixed force of Her Majesty's and East India Company's troops. This was also refused. When I left China (from ill health) in the summer of 1858, Her Majesty's troops did not get Indian allowances. It is true that since that time a sum, stated to be six months' Indian allowance, has been granted to Her Majesty's troops who were then in China, without regard to the length of time they had been serving with those of the Company. But for the other nine months (during a considerable portion of which time I had Indian troops under my command) neither I nor the other officers serving with me received any Indian allowances.—I am, &c., F. Dunlop, Colonel Royal Artillery.'

Telegraph from Petersburg to the Amoor.—On the 11th inst. the New York Chamber of Commerce received a formal visit from Colonel Romanoff, of the Imperial Russian Engineers, accompanied by Mr. Collins, the United States' Commercial Agent at the Amoor River, the object of the interview being to bring before the American public the subject of the great Russian telegraph now in course of construction from St. Petersburg *via* Eastern Siberia and Behring Strait to Nicholeisk on the Amoor, with special reference to the project of extending it to the United States. The enterprise which has secured the sanction and guarantee of the Russian Government, and over 3,000 miles of the line being already built, is pronounced entirely practicable. The success of this stupendous undertaking would probably, it was believed, render unnecessary the ocean telegraphic cable.

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THE CHINESE CUSTOMS'.

[From the *China Mail.*]

The foreigners' complaint is quite sound and just, as far as the payment of certain dues contrary both to the spirit and letter of the treaty is concerned, and they are right to demand, in the most forcible manner, that the collection of all such dues, if that word can apply to money which is not due at all, should cease. There has been a good deal of high-handed daring shown by the Chinese officials in demanding, as a regular tax, a sum which Article 28 of the treaty informs us is only payable at the option of the British merchant, should he desire to avail himself of certain immunities which that payment is supposed to confer. The Chinese officials, however, have, in direct violation of the treaty, given the trader no option in the matter, but made use of this commutation-half-duty as a means whereby to subject all exports and imports to a duty of seven-and-a half per cent. instead of five, as settled by the treaty. It should be stated, however, that the two-and-a-half is collected by a different house from the five, the first going to the local, and the last to the imperial revenue. Those who made the regulations contained in the treaty have perhaps not fully appreciated the genius of Chinese finance, and this consideration m es us suspect that the Foreign Customs Collectorate will never work with perfect smoothness, and never succeed in satisfying any but the imperial mind, if it ever achieve that much. The loss of the coasting trade in foreign bottoms is a severe, as well as a most unexpected blow to trade in China. It happened in this wise; the people at Peking sent down an order one day to the Custom-house at Canton, directing that no more exemption certificates should be issued by the authorities there, the effect of which order was to render import dues exigible at, say Shanghai, on goods which had paid export dues at Ningpo; and, as the native craft, though treated in the same manner, pay greatly smaller dues than foreign vessels, the carrying trade from port to port has passed into their hands. It is in such respects as this th at the Treaty wants mending, and a very slight change would be sufficient to restore a share of the coasting trade to foreign ships, and with it increased facilities for commerce. It is not necessary to suppose that the Chinese desire to protect the trade of their native craft, the whole thing is accounted for easily enough on other grounds. As it was before, when the exemption certificates were issued, we had this advantage over the native craft—that they had to pay, at every port they visited, certain duties to their own Custom-house, and as we escaped that, there was cause of complaint. Now we have to pay import duties at every port we visit, be the number of ports what it may, but such duties, collected as they are by a different House and under a different system, are large compared with the Chinese duties, so that we are now at a greater disadvantage in this branch of trade than the Chinese were before. It would be easy to remedy this by levying equal dues from Chinamen and foreigner in the trade from port to port. In taking another glance at the Chamber's recent statement, we are struck with the irrelevancy of those paragraphs which reflect upon the prudence of having the Foreign Customs collected by Englishmen at all. It is difficult to see what difference that can make to the fair trader who desires to pay the proper dues. They tell us that at Canton and Swatow the natives are averse to it as a foreign institution; and that the collisions arising from repression, and the employment by the Foreign custom of an armed force, is likely to lead to the "gravest complications." There is a suspicious diplomatic air about the last phrase which we would rather not see, but the Chamber surely cannot mean that smuggling may not sometimes called for armed repression. We are told, too, that they dislike being taxed by foreigners; well, that is their own affair, we suppose they can dismiss every foreigner in the Customs service to-morrow; most people dislike being taxed at all. We should have it fully settled how far these foreigners in Chinese pay are answerable for any of their wrong-doings to the English; but the use of foreigners at all in that service is not a matter that the Chamber can bring forward as a grievance, and to grievances, and well-authenticated grievances only, should all "statements" at present be confined.

FROM "THE TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.

RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENTS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Russians appear to be indefatigable in their endeavours to occupy every position of importance in these northern seas, and without much regard to the rights of others. Under pretence of surveying they are quietly establishing themselves on the Island of Tsn-Sima, between Japan and the Corea, and have built there storehouses and a hospital. A glance at the map will show the importance of the island as a naval station, possessed as it is of magnificent harbours, and lying within two days' run of Shanghai and Nagasaki by steam. Admiral Hope has lately paid it a visit, and found a Russian man-of-war there, and the establishment above-named. The island is the property of one of the great Daimios of Japan, and it is believed that some high-handed doings of the Russians, who are there without the smallest sanction from the Japanese, inflamed the hostility of the Princes against foreigners generally, and led to the late lamentable attack on the British Legation.

OPENING OF TANG-CHAU AND NEW-CHWANG.

The same correspondent also writes:—The opening under the treaty of Tien-tsin of the two ports, Tang-chau and New-Chwang, in the Gulf of Pecheli, is made of no value to foreign trade. by the 4th clause of the 5th rule, appended to the treaty tariffs, which declares that "the export of pulse and bean cake from Tang chau and New-chwang under the British flag is prohibited. From any other of the open ports they may be shipped on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China or to foreign countries." The only returns from these ports for imports are pulse and bean cake, and as no man would entrust his property to unin-surable Chinese junks, the ports are virtually closed. It is difficult to see what valid reason can be given in favour of this restriction that might not with equal justice be urged against any other branch of the carrying trade legalised at the other treaty ports.

TRIALS OF THE WARRIOR.

The *Warrior*, the first afloat of England's iron-clad navy, made her first experimental trip outside the Isle of Wight on the 14th inst. The Admiralty and navy were well represented on board. On clearing the Isle of Wight, the swell of the Channel was sensibly felt on board; but the disposition of the ship appeared to be rather to lift to the swell than roll in it. When, however, taking the seas under her quarter her movements became sufficiently lively to promise a fair roll on some future occasion. Fairly clear of the land, the revolutions of the engines were gradually increased until they reached 52. The engines did their work well, and with little noise. The log gave the vessel the speed of 12½ knots. The *Warrior*, even at this rate, contrasted favourably with previous war ships. Her readiness in answering her helm, as demonstrated by the time in which she made the circles, and the performance of her splendid machinery, rendered this preliminary performance quite a success.

The official trial of the speed of the *Warrior* was made on the 17th inst. at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, Portsmouth. Representatives of various interests connected with the vessel were on board. Government was represented by Sir John Pakington, with whom the order for the vessel originated. The weather was exceedingly favourable for the trial, a nice breeze off the land giving smooth water along the ship's course. The ship's head having been laid for the run, the five miles gave the following results, the ship going westward with and eastward against the tide:—First mean speeds in knots, 14·338, 14·338, 14·463, 14·278, 14·343; second mean speeds, 14·338, 14·400, 14·370, 14·310; true mean speed—that is, the actual speed attained by the ship as shown by the results of her six miles' trial—14·354 knots. It was on the fifth run the revolutions of the engines reached their maximum. The average time was thus 4 min. 22 sec., and the average speed, as we make it, 14·382 knots, and the average revolution 54½. The pressure was 21 to 22 lbs. The official average corrected for "true mean" is 14·354 knots, or more than 16½ miles. This is the greatest speed ever attained by any vessel of war. Mail steamers, which are intended to carry nothing but the postal parcels and a limited number of passengers, have indeed done more than this on their trial; but no ship either in the British or in any foreign navy has come up to it, except it be the *Gloire* on a certain mythical passage from Cherbourg to Brest. The *Warrior*, if furnished with a beak, could run down an enemy without Armstrong's guns. Her actual horse-power, as indicated, was shown to be about four times and a-half her nominal horse-power. The engines worked in a most satisfactory manner. There was a total absence of vibration in the ship, the only feeling approaching to that great destroyer of our steam ships of war being the mere beat of the screw in its revolutions through the water. At the conclusion of the trial, Captain Cochrane, entertained Sir John Pakington and his other guests at luncheon, when gratulations were interchanged.

SHAM FIGHT NEAR DOVER.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief left London on the 14th inst., on a tour of inspection of the troops in the south-eastern district, and arriving in Dover at eleven o'clock proceeded shortly afterwards to the heights between Dover and Folkestone, where were assembled more than 4,000 troops of all arms from Dover garrison and Shorncliff camp, under the command of Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground about half-past twelve, accompanied by Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Brigadier-General Garvock, Major-General Stotherd, Major the Honourable W. Colville, Captain the Honourable C. Chetwynd, &c. The troops being formed in close columns were at once inspected by His Royal Highness, and were then marched off the ground to attack a supposed enemy, advancing from Dover. The ground is admirably adapted for field manœuvres, being large open downs, falling to a hollow from the sea, the Dover-road being in the hollow, and a ravine crossing the line at right angles with the road. A deserted coastguard station on the Round Down-hill to the right was the first point of attack. The 10th Regiment deployed in line, in skirmishing order, covering two batteries of artillery on the right, and a battery on Hougham-hill to the left, a troop of Hussars being on each wing of the party on Round Down-hill. The enemy were soon driven from the shelter of the coastguard station and pursued along the hill and down the ravine, the 21st being in the first line of reserve, the 25th in the second line, and the 64th in the rear. On Hougham-hill, to the left, the 10th were supported by the Buffs, the Artillery forming the second line. At the bottom of the ravine the 21st advanced to the front, relieving the 10th, and pursued the enemy to the top of the next hill, where they charged with a lusty cheer. Then the 25th took the front, and at last the 64th. On the left the Buffs had relieved the 10th, and with the battery in a securely sheltered nook on its extreme left, drove the enemy up the hill on the right. When they had pursued the enemy to the top, the 64th ceased its fire, and the Artillery coming up to the support of the Buffs, a continued fire in line was kept up. The enemy at last took refuge behind some widely-separated haystacks near the cliff, and at length the Hussars, in compact body, charged down from the left, and cut up the invisible enemy, thus finishing the fight. After half an hour's rest the troops formed up and then marched past in grand divisions in quick time, the duke expressing aloud his approval to each company as it passed, with the exception of the companies of the 64th, in which one hundred and fifty marched who had joined the regiment only on Saturday last.

THE FORCE IN CHINA.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says—"A week or two since we stated that the force in China was about to be reduced to two regiments, and we ventured to point out the imprudence of the reduction in the face of the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of our relations with the Chinese empire, which the death of the Emperor was not calculated to improve. We are glad, therefore, to be able to say that instructions from home have been given to the effect that Sir John Michel is not to send away any of the regiments now under his command until our Minister at Pekin, Mr. Bruce, shall be of opinion that they are necessary. We only fear that these instructions will not arrive before some of the force has left. By our last advices they were only waiting for shipping to leave the north."

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

City, Monday Afternoon.

The accounts from the engineers of the Malta and Alexandria cable continue favourable as to the transmission of messages required by them, and it is expected to be open to the public early in December.

The applications for shares in the new Red Sea Telegraph Company closed on the 26th, and the shares are quoted at a small premium. Two hundred miles of cable and a staff of engineers will be despatched in a few weeks.

Arrivals not Included in the Table.—Oct. 24, at London, from Penang, Parsee; at Schelde, from Akyab, Alarm. 25, at London, from Foo-chow-Foo and Hong Kong, Panic. 24, at Cowes, from Rangoon, Sultan; at Falmouth, from Singapore, Elizabeth. 26, at Falmouth, from Shanghai, Sir Ralph Abercromby; off Falmouth, from Akyab, Maud. 19, off Sicily, from Batavia, President v. Ryckevorsel. 24, at Texel, from Batavia. Cortgene; Delft, from Sourabaya; Kalimaas, from Rangoon; Isabella Hamilton, 24, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Jacobus Martinus; at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Diligentia; at Antwerp, from Akyab, Frederick VII.

Departures.—October 23, from Liverpool, for Batavia, Stad Middelburg. 10, from Madeira, for China, Island Queen.

Spoken.—Vanguard, London to Hong Kong, 18th Sept., 10 N., 24 W.; Jacobus Martinus, Batavia to Rotterdam, 22nd Sept., 23 N., 32 W.; Ranee, Liverpool to Singapore, 15th Sept., 15 N., 29 W.

Monetary and Commercial.

It has been announced that the dividend and bonus of the Oriental Bank Corporation for the half year ended the 30th of June last will be 7 per cent., payable, free of Income-tax, on the 1st proximo. The meeting of shareholders takes place on the 29th inst.

A meeting of the proprietors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is called for the 30th inst., to declare an *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ending the 29th of June.

A company has been formed called the "Telegraph to India Company," with a capital of £100,000 to carry out the original intentions of the "Red Sea Telegraph Company," which has long since suspended its efforts to repair the line in consequence of the want of capital. A notice of this undertaking will be found among our leading articles.

In consequence of the nature of the proposals of the Government for arranging the affairs of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, there has been an advance in the shares of nearly £2 per cent.

The Bar Silver by the last packet from Mexico has been sold at 60¾d.

A report has been issued by the Labuan Coal Company, giving advices furnished by their agents at Singapore and Labuan, from which it appears that the pumps are now in full working order, and the pits were expected to be cleared and coal raised during the present month. The directors have made a further call of £1 per share.

The directors of the Bank of Turkey have just issued a report recommending the dissolution of the company, the modifications of the original concession proposed by the Ottoman Government being considered inadmissible.

At the meeting of the West India Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the dividend declared was at the rate of £2 per share, free of Income-tax. It appears by the working account for the half-year, compared with the corresponding period of 1860, that there is an excess of £30,032, £21,521 arising from the hire of the *Avon* by Her Majesty's Government, and the *Parana* by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. A considerable falling-off is noticeable in the outward passage-money and freight, the greater portion attributed to the effect of the French competition on the Brazil line, but it is said the increase in the receipts for homeward freight more than compensates for this decline; while the continued development of the through traffic with the Pacific ports affords satisfactory proof of the efficiency of the arrangements which have been made, in co-operation with the Panama Railway and other companies, for encouraging traffic in that direction.

An issue is announced of £100,000 Six per Cent. Debentures of the island of Ceylon, created under an Act authorising the raising of £400,000 to pay off the Ceylon Railway Company. The debentures will be of £50 each, to be paid off at par at the end of seven years from the 15th of next month.

The British Government have now under consideration a scheme of a line of 8,000 ton steamers, as troop transports and mail steamers between England and India *via* the Cape.

The new commercial system granted by France to her colonies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and the Isle of Reunion, superseding the former prohibitive regulations, came into force in the beginning of last month. By this change the above islands are open to the commerce and navigation of the whole world.

Another dividend of 6d. in the pound has been announced on the estate of Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co., who suspended in the crisis of 1847. The previous dividends have amounted to 7s. in the pound, and further collections from the Mauritius and the West Indies remain to be effected.

The following, on the half-yearly revenue and Mr. Gladstone's prediction, is from the *Economist*:—

"The quarter's revenue returns have naturally given rise to a little discussion, and they are frequently compared with the returns of last year, or of some other period, until the most irrelevant results are educed. It is clear, however, that there is only one standard, at once fair to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and accessible to the general public, by which the national accounts can be justly tested. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in every year anticipates in his Budget a certain revenue, and all we have to look for in the quarter's returns is an answer to the simple question, 'Is he getting that revenue?'

"Mr. Gladstone made an estimate of the revenue of the year (the property-tax excluded), which would be equivalent to the following for the half-year:—

Customs	£11,797,000
Excise	9,731,000
Stamps	4,230,000
Taxes	1,575,000
Post Office	1,750,000
Crown Lands	147,000
Miscellaneous	710,000
Chinese Indemnity	375,000
	£30,315,000

The reality has been:—

Customs	£11,803,000
Excise	9,392,000
Stamps	4,199,000
Taxes	1,523,000
Post Office	1,695,000
Crown Lands	133,000
Miscellaneous	675,000
	£29,420,000

"This gives an apparent deficiency of £900,000, but £375,000 is caused by the Chinese indemnity, which is not yet paid, and nearly a half by the diminution in the excise, which is attributable to the bad barley harvest of last year, and will probably be in part made up by the good barley harvest of the present year. A great deal, however, must be so made up, because during next half-year we fear the receipts of the revenue from the ordinary prosperity and general consumption of the country will not be so great as have been brought to the credit of the account during this half-year. The income of the property tax is also less than it should be for the present half-year, in consequence of some anomalies in the mode of collection, which will be made up, it is anticipated, during the next half-year. It will be seen from these figures that, though in the face of a deficiency of cotton, a slackened trade, a bad harvest in Ireland and in Scotland, it might have been wished (as we at the time suggested) that Mr. Gladstone should have kept a more ample balance, and should not have reduced the taxation of the country so much as he did in fact; yet that, nevertheless, there is no ground for the extravagant alarm or the vague anticipation to which mistaken calculations have given rise."

For some few months past the effects of the unfortunate Civil War in the United States has very seriously affected commercial matters in the Brazils, but more particularly Rio Janeiro, from which place both the Northern and Southern States draw their principal supplies of Coffee. The shipments of Coffee direct from Rio Janeiro to New Orleans and Mobile, is estimated to amount annually to 200,000 bags, and to the entire States nearly 1,000,000, or almost one-half of the whole crop of Coffee raised in Rio. The blockade of the Southern ports prevents any shipments, and very small shipments are made to the Northern ports. Coffee has consequently decreased in value upwards of 30 per cent., and from their financial affairs being thus disturbed, the exchange has fallen from 26½d. per milrea to 24d. Remittances to this country by reason of the low exchange, had been very small, and outward shipments of British goods to the Brazils are consequently reduced to a large extent.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Ceylon*, on the 20th inst., from Southampton was—£1,090 gold, and £10,070 silver to Madras, £23,509 Calcutta, £5,717 Hong Kong, and £31,455 Shanghai; total, gold, 1,090; silver, £70,751.

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BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	85 to 87	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	20½ to 20¾	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	32½ to 33½	38
100	London and Westminster	20	70 to 72	71½ ½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	51 to 52	...
50	Union of London	12	27½ to 28½	28⅛ 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ⅜	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3 to 4	...
£0	P. and O. Steam Company	All	68 to 70	70
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18½ to 19½	18¼
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	1½ to 2½ pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	1	par to ¼ dis.	
25	Oriental & Gen Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The business of the past fortnight has again been on an extensive scale, comprising the sale of the cargoes of the *Falcon, Ellen Rodger*, and the great bulk of the *Flying Spur*; also the *Robin Hood* at Liverpool; in addition to which the trade have bought steadily of all grades of Congou at rather higher prices, whilst there have been some speculative purchases of good common Congous and Tayshan kinds, and the market closes with a very healthy appearance. Low to fair common Congous with leaf have advanced fully ½d. per lb., the dusty and broken leaf kinds are also rather dearer. Good common, owing to speculative purchases, is now quoted 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. Fair to good flavoury kinds of old import have been more saleable at higher prices, in consequence of the high rates ruling for the new Kaisows. Common to good Ho-Hows and Ning-Chows are ½d. to 1d. per lb. dearer, in the absence of arrivals, as also second-class Monings and Wopaks; fine of these kinds are also dearer. Good and fine Kaisows of new season continue to sell freely at fully the opening prices—1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for the bulk, with a few from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Tayshans have been more saleable at ½d. per lb. advance. Fine Souchongs of the new season have been but little dealt in; other kinds show no material change. Fine Oolongs of new season have sold readily at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Common to fair have been rather more in demand. Flowery Pekoes have been taken to a considerable extent on speculation at a rise of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Common to fair scented Teas continue in limited demand, but prices for Caper are rather higher. Good and fine are in demand, and the new teas from Foo Chow have been taken readily at very full prices. Orange Pekoes up to 3s. 1d. per lb., and Capers 2s. 8d. per lb. Uncoloured Japan teas, ex *James Lemon* have sold freely at higher prices. Green teas have been taken readily for all the grades up to 2s. 6d. per lb., though the very high prices ruling have latterly given way, to the extent of 1d. per lb. Fine Moyunes, though relatively cheap, have been less ready of sale; the prices ranging from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d. per lb. for Gunpowders, and 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. for young Hysons, and upon which the trade find it difficult to get a profit. There have been three public sales, comprising 16,500 packages, of which 7,600 packages were sold, including 5,850 packages without reserve.

SILK.—Although some little business has been doing, it must not be set down as a marked and permanent improvement, but considered from this point, that manufacturers, both home and foreign (being bare of stock), are compelled to come into the market for the small quantity they require. Certainly warehousemen, both in London and Manchester, have been rather busier the last week or two, and this, perhaps, has caused a more sanguine feeling amongst certain classes of silk manufacturers, leading them to anticipate good results to their trade from the admission of English silk fabrics into France. This good result, however, if French accounts are to be relied on at all, seems not quite so certain as at first stated. The public sales on the 23rd and 24th inst. went off with their usual quietness, and few or no biddings were made, except for damaged lots, and a few parcels of Japan silk. The prices are just those current by private contract. As compared with June sales the decline is 6d to 1s. per lb. The quantity brought forward was, China, 6,143 bales; Canton, 537 bales; thrown, 130 bales; and Japan, 726 bales.

SUGAR.—The market has been very quiet, and although holders have given support by withdrawing largely, the small business done has been at a decline of 6d. per cwt. The sales have been:—1,712 bags Penang, all sold at—middling to fine brown, 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; low to good middling yellow, 36s. to 40s. 6d.; good and fine grocery, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.: 370 bags China, partly sold at 43s. to 43s. 6d. for good grey. Several parcels of Manila have been sold privately; also 800 bags Penang, at 32s. 6d. to 38s.; and 3,429 bags common clayed Manila were withdrawn.

COFFEE.—Market firm, and transactions have been somewhat restricted. 67 casks, small to bold palish Neilgherry, were realised at 72s. 6d. to 80s. 6d.

RICE.—A good business has been done till within the last few days, when operations were more restricted, but prices maintained. Sales of Bassein have been made at 11s., old Nakranzie Arracan at 10s. 9d., and good old Rangoon at 11s., and new 11s. 9d.

PEPPER.—Black: rather dearer, particularly Penang; 3,308 bags Singapore sold at auction at 3⅞d. to 4⅛d. per lb., and 3,120 bags Penang at 3½d. to 3¾d., with Trang at 3¼d. to 4d. White: demand less active; and of 230 bags Singapore, and 379 bags Penang at auction, one-third sold at 6¼d. to 6⅜d. per lb. for middling.

SAGO.—Good private business accomplished at very firm prices, chiefly at 22s. to 23s. per cwt. for small and medium pearl: 742 cases at auction all retired. FLOUR.—A fair private business has been done at 16s. to 17s.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: quotations remain as before quoted. Cassia lignea: rather easier; of 1,831 cases at auction, half sold at 85s. to 92s. for third to first pile. Cassia buds: very scarce. Cloves: quiet; 225 bags Zanzibar, and 2 casks Amboyna, all retired at auction. Mace: without change, and 11 cases Penang, and 5 cases Singapore at auction, sold at 8d. to 11d. per lb. for red and reddish. Nutmegs: firm, with rather more enquiry; auctions limited to 37 cases Penang, 28 Singapore, and 14 indirect; one-third sold at 2s. to 2s. 7d. per lb. for fair bold, and 11d. to 1s. 9d. ordinary shrivelled to very good medium.

HEMP.—Manila has again obtained more money, and of 4,675 bales at auction, about one-fourth sold at £22 10s. to £24 15s. per ton for fair to fine roping.

COTTON.—A further advance of ⅛d. per lb. has again been obtained, with continuously animated demand, and a very large quantity has changed hands. Middling fair old to good new Dholera is quoted 6⅝d. to 8d.

JAPAN WAX.—The quotations are, saucers, 65s. to 75s.; block, 52s. to 60s. per cwt.; the former scarce and wanted; of the latter 812 boxes offered at auction, and a few sold at 58s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt. for good, with 10 cases superior at 66s. 6d.

TOBACCO.—The market continues without any alteration either in prices or sales.

TIN.—This market has again been very quiet, with the most limited business privately. Banca is quoted £118 to £120; Straits, £116 to £118; Antimony Ore, £16 2s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—Firm. 980 bales at auction sold at 17s. 6d. per cwt. for good, and 16s. 6d. to 17s. 3d. heated. Privately, a fair business has been done. CUTCH.—Demand has latterly revived, and prices have improved to the extent of 6d. 3,641 bags at auction, nearly all sold at 21s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. for middling to very good.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India rubber: Of 714 baskets Penang at auction, the whole were retired, and of 69 baskets and 2 tons Assam, three-fourths of the baskets sold at 8d. to 8¼d. per lb. Latterly demand has sprung up, and about 50 tons have been sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. Camphor: Inactive. Sales of about 20 chests at 210s. per cwt. Sapanwood: Quiet. 24 tons Siam at auction all retired. Soy: Firm. 49 hogsheads China, and 160 tubs Japan all retired. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Of 210 chests Manila nearly one-half sold at 82s. 6d. to 89s. for middling to fair. Star Aniseed: Of 152 cases at auction, one-third sold at 60s. 6d. to 62s. for fair quality but broken. Sticlac: Firm. 100 packages chiefly ordinary wood retired above the value. Gum Benjamin: Rather cheaper. Of 29 chests Siam at auction, two-thirds sold at £9 to £22 per cwt. for third to first quality, and £3 15s. low; 39 chests Sumatra sold at £11 5s. to £12 2s. 6d. for second. Damar: Quiet. 140 cases at auction, all retired. Gamboge: Continues dull. Nothing doing. Rattans: 6,496 bundles Singapore, and 2,321 bundles of Penang sold at 2s. 6d. to 7s. 7d. per 100. Saltpetre: Rather more enquiry, and better prices are offered. Gutta Percha: Of 42 tons and 152 baskets, half sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. for ordinary to good genuine, and 8¾d. to 9d. good reboiled. Rape Seed: Prices higher and large business done. Elephants' Teeth: Large, £38 to £40. Vermilion, Wanted, and no sellers at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. Galangal root: Firm. 510 bags at auction, half sold at 23s. to 23s. 6d. for good. Cubebs; 70 bags at auction all retired. Dragons' Blood: Dull. 10 cases retired. Galls: Steady. Good China and Japan are quoted 40s. to 50s. Rum: Moderate enquiry; a small quantity Penang sold at 1s. 6d. Tapioca: 59 bags common Penang sold at 2¾d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. 0d.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 5s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11d.; yellow metal, 9¼d.

TIN.—120s. for block; 121 for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. to 28s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 10s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £22. 5s.; sheet, £20. 5s. to £20. 10s.; spelter, £19. 2s. 6d.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£537,596
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	36,976
Hong Kong	—	282,967
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	166,034
Hong Kong	—	46,238
Singapore	10,160	6,776
Penang	—	84
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 7½d.	Buy at	4s. 1½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 7¼d.	Do.	4s. 1½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 5
Silver in Bars	0 5 0¾
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11¼
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The following is from the last circular of Mr. S. Mendal:—"The rapid advance in the value of cotton since the last few days compels spinners and manufacturers to raise prices to a point that for the moment checks sales. Demand to-day is on a limited scale, but there is no pressure to sell at other than full quotations herein. Production is likely to be further contracted with each coming week."

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 15	London	Kanagawa	James Lemon	
— 23	Do.	Do.	Vision	Crowell.
— 11	Do.	Shanghai, Bankok, & S.	Ricardo Schmidt	Cassenova.
— 9	Deal	Foo-Chow-Foo	Ellen Rodger	
— 16	Off Falmouth	Do.	Flying Spur	Ryrie.
— 14	Liverpool	Do.	Robin Hood	Cobb.
— 24	London	Do.	Panic	
— 23	Do.	Canton	Petchelee	Smith.
— 9	Deal	China and Demerara	Montmorency	
— 15	Off Hastings	China	Active	
— 9	Helsingfors	Java	Joachim Christian	Holm.
— 8	Off Falmouth	Batavia	Therese	Kersting.
— 13	Cuxhaven	Do.	Princessan Lovise	Stillstiom.
— 15	Texel	Do.	Christina Helena	Tjebbes.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Cheribon	Coers.
— 17	Off the Start	Do.	Myverheid	Bonjer.
— 19	Off Plymouth	Do.	Johannes H. Lodewyk	Ferdinand.
— 19	Off Dungeness	Do.	Hendrika	Bios.
— 11	Liverpool	Singapore	Kamehameha IV.	
— 19	Off the Start	Sarawak & Singapore	Robert Small	Darke.
— 21	Liverpool	Singapore	Mayola	Porter.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Christopher Newton	Menzies.
— 22	Falmouth	Do.	Elizabeth	Knoll.
— 24	Deal	Penang	Parsee	
— 19	Off Penzance	Passaroeang	Kulimaas	Jonker.
— 14	Falmouth	Bangoon	Springbok	May.
— 16	Off Falmouth	Do.	Hendrik Jan	VanderMeyden.
— 19	Liverpool	Do.	Shackamaxon	
— 20	Havre	Do.	Augusta May	Banks.
— 22	Liverpool	Do.	Thomas Hamlin	
— 22	Plymouth	Do.	Elise Susanne	Grafthiers.
— 22	Falmouth	Do.	Jande Wyt	Guyt.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Liverpool	Kimrey.
— 23	Cowes	Do.	Sultan	Limstrong.
— 23	Liverpool	Do.	Lile	James.
— 15	Do.	Akyab	Lodore	
— 16	Falmouth	Do.	Speedy	Stranach.
— 19	Liverpool	Do.	Spiridione	Jordan.
— 20	Queenstown	Do.	Garibaldi	
— 22	Falmouth	Do.	Augusta	Westerberg.
— 23	Off Falmouth	Do.	Alliance	Wilson.
— 23	Flushing	Do.	Atlantic	Tarras.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Harwood	Forsyth.
— 9	Liverpool	Bassein	Duke of Wellington	
— 18	Off Exmouth	Do.	Countess of Fife	Collie.
— 18	Falmouth	Do.	Sofia	Andresen.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Premier	M. Gilvery.
— 21	Queenstown	Maulmain	Sowamsett	
— 21	Falmouth	Do.	Lady Hebart	
— 22	Do.	Do.	Florida	Lewis.
— 22	Sheerness	Do.	Royal Alice	Cuderhead.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 15	London	Amoy & Kanagawa	Glendower	Walshaw.
— 10	Liverpool	Shanghai	Melbourne	
— 12	London	Do.	Weymouth	
— 15	Do.	Cardiff & Shanghai	Concurrent	Davidson.
— 16	Liverpool	Shanghai	J. H. Ransom	Chapman.
— 22	Do.	Do.	Moneta	Spear.
Aug 31	Iquinque	Hong Kong	Westward Ho.	
Oct. 7	Glasgow	Do.	Undine (ss)	Bell.
— 8	Falcombe	Do.	Glendower	Jarvis.
— 8	Liverpool	Do.	Lady Elma Bruce	
— 10	Do.	Do.	Golconda	
— 14	Deal	Do.	Windward	
— 15	Liverpool	Do.	Mexicana	
— 16	Cardiff	Do.	Venilia	M'Ewan.
— 19	Sunderland	Do.	Lagamore	Treadwell.
— 23	Do.	Do.	Vamluse	Gilchrist.
— 25	London	H. Kong & Canton	Star Queen	Barber.
— 7	Shields	China	Ocean Eagle	
— 16	Cardiff	Manila	Reynard	Seymour.
— 14	London	Labuan and Manila	Una	Putt.
— 12	Do.	Singapore & Penang	Crouch Bros	Crouch.
— 15	Shields	Singapore	Munster	
— 16	Clyde	Do.	Jacatra	Rutter.
— 17	Deal	Do.	Juno	Molson.
— 19	Off Dartmouth	Do.	Como	Cobb.
— 15	London	Penang	Irene	Ditchburn.
— 10	Elsinore	Cronstadt & Amoor R.	Dominion	

LOADING.

At London.—For Shanghai: Canton, Falcon, Ziba. For Hong Kong and Canton: Fiery Cross, Beautiful Star, Flying Spur, Helen's Bank. For Bankok and Siam: Kalahome. For Singapore: Salvador Packet.

At Liverpool.—For Manila: Sales, Reyna del Oceano, San Luis. For Shanghai: Min, Philomela, John Bibby. For Hong Kong and Canton: Sappho, Robin Hood. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Aelous. For Batavia and Singapore: Selina Jane. For Singapore: Imina Bronscannata, Crisis.

At Glasgow.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Diana.

At Hamburg.—For Singapore and China: Iris, Margaretha, Neuhof, Congo. For Batavia: Minerva. For Madagascar and Hong Kong: Orient. For Hong Kong and Whampoa: Podesta. For Manila: Reyna del Oceano. For Honolulu: R. W. Wood. For Nicolayessk (Amoor): Cesar and Helene. For San Francisco: Boreas.

At Amsterdam.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Cornelia. For Hong Kong: Cornelia Hendrika. For Padang: Zeemew. For Samarang: Johanna Catharina. For Singapore and Macassar: Maria Catharina. For Sourabaya: Argonaut, Louise Roeloffione.

At Rotterdam.—For Batavia: Johannis Ludowyk, Jannetje d'Elmina, Graafstrom, Triton, Cornelis Wernard Edward. For Batavia and Samarang: Marinus Willem, India Packet. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Almonde. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Catharina Jacoba Frederica. For Docima and Kanagawa: Malvine. For Hong Kong: Johanna Frederica. For Kanagawa: Guinea. For Samarang: Willem de Zwyger. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Stella Maris. For Sourabaya direct: Helene.

At Bordeaux.—For Hong Kong: Johanna. For Singapore and China: Claire Hache.

SPOKEN.

Congo, Clyde to Singapore, Sept. 4, 1 S., 20 W.
Harkaway, for Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1 S., 22 W.
Ystroom, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 9, 49 N., 7 W.
No. 190, 3rd d. p. London to Singapore, Sept 3, 14 N. 26 W.
Delft, ship, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 24, 29 S., 13 E.
Jacoba Cornelia Clasina, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 9, 19 S., 33 W.
Jas. Hunt, Java to London, Aug, 15, 29 S., 9 E.
Thames, London to Bushire, Sept. 12, 1 S., 22 W.

EXPECTED.

From China.—At London: Northern Cross, Egmont, Golden Eagle, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Carribean, Glenclune, Geelong, Beemah, Hafis, Veronica, C. S. Lemon, Banian, Shakespeare, Chrysolite, Sharpshooter, Northfleet, Victor Emmanuel, Unrivalled, Invincible, Maiden Queen, Challenger, Sir W. F. Williams, West Australian, Prince Alfred, Primula, Jubilee, Spirit of the North, Mutlah, Ægean, John Norman, Coleroon, Verbena, Primula, Niphon. At Outports: Eloise, Fadres Minde, Mischief, Jessie Beazley.

From Singapore.—At London: Procymatia, Britannia, Granville, Weymouth, Caroline Elizabeth, Lettice Catherine, Pioneer, Mencius. At Liverpool: Primula, Tigris, Canadian, Excelsior, City of Glasgow: Antilla. At Outports: Commerce, Australia, Burnside.

From Manila.—At London: Kate, Regina Maris, Zealandia, Ethereal. At Liverpool: Julia, Pepita, Soberana, Ashmore, Joaquina Victoria, Wild Gazelle, Gertrudis, Burdoes y Habana. At Falmouth: Nueva Engracia, Yarra, Bahia. At Cork: Roebuck, Victor Emmanuel, Marchioness of Londonderry, Chatham.

From Penang.—At London: Sirocco, William and Jane, Norwood, Pilgrim, Robert and Alexander, Mary Ann, East Lothian.

From Batavia.—At Liverpool: Kerr. At England: William Simpson. At Outports: Omega.

From Bankok.—At Falmouth: Hannah Salkeld. At Liverpool: G. W. Browne.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

£50 per keel is obtainable for coals from the North of England to Shanghai, £28 to Calcutta, £24 to Bombay. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have received tenders for the supply of 6,400 tons of coal at Point de Galle, and 2,400 tons at Singapore; also one of the Railway Companies, for the delivery of 10,000 tons of coals at Bombay.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Johanna Maria, having on board the crew of the Hero, of Liverpool, which foundered twenty miles from the Equator, was spoken by the Imogen, Ferguson, arrived in the river Thames.

The Hero, Young, of Liverpool, from Cardiff to Manila, sailed from Milford, July 13.

Margate, October 11.—The Amazone, Hamburg barque, Riese, from Shields for Shanghai, with coals, got on the Long Sand this morning, but was assisted off in the afternoon, leaky and with damage, and brought up in the roads; she proceeded to London, October 13, in tow of a tug.

The Speedy, Stranach, from Akyab, which arrived at Falmouth, October 16, had thrown part of her cargo overboard.

The Harwood, Forsyth, which arrived at Falmouth, October 12, from Akyab, had thrown part of her cargo overboard, and had main piece of rudder and mainmast sprung, and lost sails, &c.

New Ship for the China Trade.—On the 23rd inst., Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, launched a very beautiful vessel called the *Highflyer*, which is to be commanded by Captain Enfield, late of the *Chrysolite*. Her dimensions are:—Length between perpendiculars, 193 ft. 9 in.; do. of the keel for tonnage, 168 ft. 2¼ in.; breadth extreme, 35 ft. 6 in.; do. moulded, 34 ft. 6 in.; depth in hold, 21 ft. 9 in.; burthen in tons, 1,116 25-94ths.

Messrs. Dorabzee, Norojee and Co.'s steamer, which has already been described, was launched on the 19th inst., from the yard of Messrs. Mare, and Co., Blackwall, and named the *Nurgis*, which is the Persian name for the flower Narcissus. She is to be prepared with all despatch for China, under command of Capt. Gibson. The two steamers building at the same yard for the Bombay and China line are also in a forward state.

Messrs. Apcar and Co., of Calcutta, have ordered a tug boat to be built by Messrs. Hendersons on the Clyde. The *Arratoon Apcar*, lately built for this firm by the same builders, will, it is expected, reach Calcutta early in November, the notice in our last of her sailing being in error.

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TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, £100,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £250,000.

DEPOSIT 10s. PER SHARE ON APPLICATION AND 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.

REGISTERED UNDER THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.

CHAIRMAN—SIR MACDONALD STEPHENSON.

Directors.

PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq., late of the Mauritius.
Sir GEORGE BONHAM, Bart., K.C.B., late Governor of Hong Kong.
The Hon. JAMES BYNG, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service, Bengal.
FREDERICK GAUSSEN, Esq., 27, Chester-square.
Capt. W. H. HALL, R.N., C.B., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.
JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., late of Calcutta, Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
ALEXANDER WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service, Madras.

(With power to add to their number.)

OFFICIAL AUDITOR—J. A. Franklin, Esq.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
BROKERS—Messrs. Knight and Coleman, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.
ENGINEERS—Sir Charles Bright and Latimer Clark, Esq.
BANKERS—The London and County Bank.
SECRETARY—C. L. Peel, Esq.
OFFICES—62, Moorgate-street, E.C.

A very brief explanation is alone required of the objects of this Company.

I. The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, upon the guarantee of Her Majesty's Government of 4½ per cent. per annum for 50 years, have expended £800,000 in laying a cable between Suez and Kurrachee.

II. Every section of this line worked satisfactorily for a period of several months, and the whole line carried through messages between Kurrachee and Suez for several days. Faults subsequently occurred in several of the sections, which have never been repaired.

III. The Government have agreed to transfer the line, stations, and property of the Company to a new Company, to be formed for the purpose, on very liberal terms. These are in substance:—

1. That the cables, land-lines, instruments, stations, concessions, &c., belonging to the old Company shall be made over to the new Company free from charge.

2. That the new Company shall use their best endeavours to repair the line and to work it when completed, beginning with the line between Aden and Kurrachee; and are to have possession so soon as two-thirds of the capital is subscribed, and one-third paid up, and a suitable vessel despatched with not less than 200 miles of new cable on board.

3. That the new Company shall be entitled to a clear dividend out of the profits to 25 per cent. per annum on the money paid up. And the Government is to have the power to re-purchase the line on repaying the capital expended at the expiration of 30 years.

4. That any surplus profits shall be applied to reimburse the Government for the interest they have paid and will have to pay annually upon the original capital expended; after which any further profits which may accrue will be applied to the creation of a reserve fund.

5. The accounts of the Company will be audited at the Treasury half-yearly. After the restoration of the line, any outlay of capital to be subject to the approval of Government, and the Government is to have the right (subject to arbitration) of disallowing working expenditure which they may consider excessive.

6. In the event of the failure of the Company to restore or maintain the line in working order, the Government are to have the power of taking it into their hands again on repaying the capital actually expended by the new Company. Should the Government not exercise this right, the Company are to be at liberty to dispose of the property to reimburse their outlay, the balance, after defraying the actual expenditure, to be handed over to the Government. Failure is to be defined to be the non-working of the line from end to end after reasonable allowance of time for restoration.

7. All differences between the Government and the Company are to be decided by arbitration.

8. This arrangement presupposes the concurrence of the Shareholders of the old Company, in the terms proposed to to them by Her Majesty's Government; and any Parliamentary powers necessary to give effect to these arrangements are to be obtained by Her Majesty's Government.

IV. Of the vast importance, in a national point of view, of telegraphic communication with the British dominions in India, there can be but one opinion, and now that the communication is complete from London to Suez, and throughout all India by Kurrachee, it is impossible that the matter can be left in its present condition, and the wanting link unsupplied.

V. The grounds which commend the subject as a speculation are these:—£800,000 has been expended in laying out a line which for a time was perfectly successful. This line will be handed over to the Company free of all charge or liability. No attempt has as yet been made to restore the communication between Aden and Kurrachee. On the other hand, the Company's Superintendent, Mr. Brunton, has expressed a confident opinion that the faults are many of them very trifling, and all capable of repair. This view is confirmed by the opinions of Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark, who have been consulted on the subject. In one of the sections, of nearly 500 miles, there has never been any fault, and those which do exist in the other sections are believed to be in shallow water. An estimate has been made by Messrs. Bright and Clark of the cost of repairing the line between Aden and Kurrachee, which they consider can be effected for a sum not exceeding £50,000. The venture is small, while the returns will be on the scale of an original expenditure of £800,000.

VI. It is proposed to limit the first operations to the repair of the line between Aden and Kurrachee. When this is effected the period of a message to all parts of India will be abridged to five days. This will be not only a vast public object, but there is no doubt, from the experience of the line when partially open, that the number of messages will be very great.

VII. When this eastern division has been completed there will remain only that between Suez and Aden, which can undoubtedly be made good by restoration of the existing cable, in whole or in part. If it should be decided to make any part of it a land line, it can be done at comparatively small cost.

VIII. The intention is, as soon as the capital or a sufficient amount has been subscribed, to despatch a steamer with 200 miles of new cable, so as to complete the communication up to Aden early in 1862.

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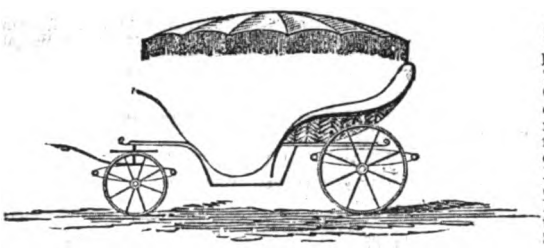

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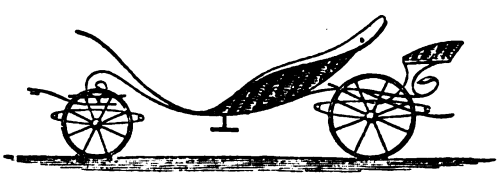

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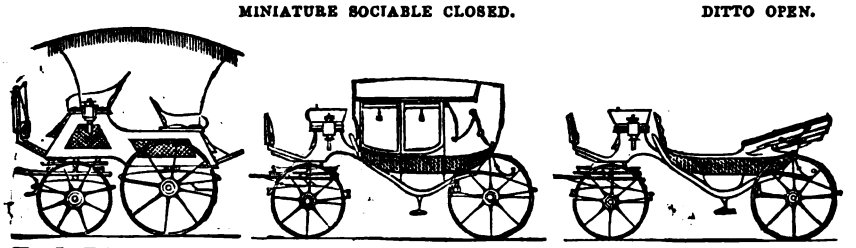

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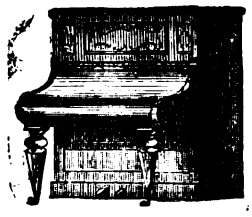

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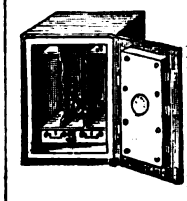

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. III.—No. 72. | [WITH A MAP OF THE AMOOR] LONDON, NOV. 14, 1861. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London 28th Oct.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Aug. 25
Nagasaki			„ 29
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 24
Tien-tsin			„ 25
Hankow			„ 26
Shanghai	July 10	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 28	„ 3
Amoy			„ 6
Swatow			„ 7
Hong Kong	„ 10	„ 21	„ 11
Canton			„ 9
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	„ 26	„ 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 4
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Aug. 15
Sarawak			Sept. 5
JAVA—			
Batavia		„	„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Aug. 10	Sept. 13	„ 21
Penang	„ „	„ 11	„ 23

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE SEMI-MONTHLY MAIL.

In consequence of the arrangements for continuing the semi-monthly mail not having been completed in time to advise the P. and O. Company's agent at Bombay to despatch a vessel to carry the mails of 20-26 July to Singapore, China, &c., the corresponding return mails, which should have left Hong Kong on the 28th of September, and Singapore on the 7th October (due here on the 12th inst.), have been omitted, consequently we have no later dates or news from these places by the mails arrived this day from India. We have therefore occupied the space usually awarded to our Summary of News with several interesting subjects connected with our field.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Nov., from Southampton to Singapore: Dr. Treacher, Captain J. T. A. McNair, Mr. J. Dawson. To Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. L. Moore, Messrs. A. Hogg, Limbey, P. F. Bird, Lieut. Maud. To Shanghai: Mr. Ernest Saton. From Alexandria to Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Blankenhagen, T. Blankenhagen and native female servant. From Suez to Hong Kong: Mr. W. Pustau, Mr. Reesema. From Marseilles, 12th Nov., to Singapore: Mr. J. F. Arnold, Mr. C. T. Deines, Mr. Mederbergen. To Hong Kong: Mr. Armand.

Per P. and O. str., 12th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr. E. Spence. To Hong Kong, via Bombay: Mrs. Williams. From Marseilles, 20th Nov., to Shanghai, V.B.: Mr. Hearn. To Hong Kong, V.B.: Mr. Fritz Alegg. To Singapore: Mr. T. R. van den Broeck.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov., from Marseilles to Singapore via Bombay: Mr. J. H. Mege. To Shanghai: Mr. Meynard.

Per P. and O. str., 20th Nov., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gore Booth. To Hong Kong: Mrs. W. H. Fittock. To Singapore: Mr. Marshall. From Marseilles, 25th Nov., for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Kernel. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. W. Meili. To Shanghai: Mr. G. Lemaire. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. D. Hooglandt.

Per P. & O. str., 4th Dec., from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. A. C. Babington, and Miss Babington. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Hilliard, infant, and servant. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Caine, two infants, and E. I. servant, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Fred. Adams, Miss Cruickshank, Miss E. Barnes. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Hong Kong: Mr. Diego Snares, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland.

Per str. 20th Dec., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gibbon; to Hong Kong: Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Payne, Mrs. Hamilton. To Singapore: Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Littledale. From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Shanghai: Madame Cordier, infant, and two servants; Mr. E. Fierz. To Singapore: Mr. D. Rodger, Mr. Wolterbeck. From Suez to Shanghai: Mr. C. Lehmann.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Information received from our St. Petersburg correspondent announces that the son of the late Emperor of China was proclaimed sovereign on the 25th August with all the usual ceremonies.

THE TRANSFER OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that this long protracted question is now nearly settled. As already stated, the principal obstacle to the transfer of these Settlements was the question of who was to pay for the outlay made by the Indian Government on the fortifications, which were constructed without the advice or request of the Straits authorities, and are considered by many as unnecessary. This difficulty has now arrived at a satisfactory solution, by the Indian Government agreeing to forego any claim on that account. This is as it should be, and we must compliment the Duke of Newcastle in objecting to saddle the settlements with such a debt. As this was the main thing which "stopped the way," we trust a Bill is now being framed which will obtain the consent of Parliament at its earliest sittings in the next session. The resources and geographical position of Singapore have made it a place of great importance, but we feel certain that a more rapid development of internal prosperity and wider facilities for trade would have taken place had the Settlement been left free of the Indian Government, which was too far distant and too much engaged in India to give it a fostering care, and yet too near or too jealous to permit greater local administration.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

A new screw steamer, of 790 tons, has been constructed by Messrs. Lawrence and Folkes, New York, by order of P. S. Forbes, Esq., the well-known and much-respected merchant in the China trade. She is intended for the coasting trade in China, and is called the *Flambeau*. The steam-power is not great; the cylinders, we understand, being only fifty inches, and the stroke five feet.

Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, are making rapid progress with the boats for this company, as noticed in our last, and on the 2nd inst. launched the first vessel, which is a paddlewheel, and named the *Titan*.

The following account of the trial-trip of the *Express* on the Clyde is taken from the *Glasgow Herald* of the 7th inst.:—

"This beautiful and commodious paddle-steamer, designed and built by the eminent firm of J. and G. Thomson, of this city, for the Chinese river trade, left the Broomielaw yesterday forenoon on her trial-trip; and after steaming down the river until the Cumbrae lighthouse was passed, she returned to her moorings about five o'clock in the afternoon, having completely realised the most sanguine anticipations of her builders and owners. The *Express* presents many features which are novelties in this country, her construction and arrangement being somewhat similar to the magnificent steamers which ply between New York and Albany on the river Hudson. The extreme length of the vessel is 222 feet by 30 feet in breadth, while the engines are upwards of 200-horse power, and the measurement of the hull fully 489 tons. The wings extend fore and aft from the paddle-boxes, and will be fitted up with elegant cabins, while a magnificent saloon will be erected on the promenade deck, 60 feet in length by 25 in breadth. The main deck will be occupied by a ladies' cabin, furdished with bath-room, dressing-rooms, and drawing-room; also spacious accommodation for steerage passengers, officers, and crew. The whole passenger accommodation will be amply provided with the ventilation so necessary in hot climates, by means of "jalousies" and other appliances; while the lower deck will form an extensive and airy steerage. Altogether, we think the new model is a great improvement on the ordinary class of river steamers, and we hope soon to see a few such navigating the waters of the Clyde.

"The engines of this fine vessel are constructed on the diagonal principle, with jacketed cylinders, and they are so arranged in conjunction with the boilers, four in number, that the whole forms a perfect girder—and

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thus acts as a valuable element in strengthening the steamer longitudinally. The *Express* is the property of Lyall, Still, and Co.; she is commanded by Captain Castilla; and it is intended to take her out to China under canvass, and place her on the station between Canton and Hong Kong. She is intended to compete with the Yankee-built steamers in the East, and as she is provided with all the accommodation of the American river boats, with the stability and elegant finish of British workmanship superadded, there is little doubt that the *Express* will prove a dangerous rival to the American traders in the Chinese waters. A number of scientific gentlemen and other friends were invited by the Messrs. Thomson to accompany them on the trial trip, and all without exception were highly satisfied with the appearance, construction, and sailing qualities of the vessel. The personal comforts of the excursionists were not the least interesting portion of the day's proceedings, an elegant and substantial dinner having been provided, to which all and sundry did ample justice, and in other respects enjoyed their day's sailing in an agreeable manner.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The institution known as the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs, and which received the especial countenance of the Earl of Elgin, is the main stumbling block to trade. According to the late advices from China, it appears that a new construction has been put on the 45th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. The Chinese now require that goods which have been exported from one port in China to another should not only pay export duties at the port of shipment and import duties at the port of landing, but if required to be re-shipped they are again subjected to an export duty. Under the old *regime* the custom was that goods having once paid the duty were not liable to be again taxed, and this practice had obtained for many months after the treaty of Tien-tsin came into force. Suddenly, however, a new order of things has been substituted, and one British firm in China has actually been compelled to pay export duties on a parcel of goods at Ningpo, import duties at Shanghai, and on re-exporting, another export duty. Another case, which we alluded to in a late issue, was that of a parcel of silk exported from Canton to England, which on being found inferior and unsaleable, was re-shipped to that port. The Commissioners of Customs not only refused to allow the drawback on the parcel, but actually insisted on the payment of import duties.

Now, all this is manifestly absurd, and whether justly or not the foreign Inspectors are supposed to have instigated this sharp practice. To such anextent do the merchants of China feel the injustice, that they have decided in laying this and other grievances against the Customs before the Home Government. The 45th Article of the Treaty is as follows, and the *China Overland Trade Report* very properly points out that, as this Article was worded in the same manner in the last Treaty (Nanking), the interpretation and action on it should also be the same:—

"Art. 45.—British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any of the open ports, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as entered in the Custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance of the goods, and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant; and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

"British merchants desiring to re-export duty paid imports to a foreign country shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a drawback certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

"Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance."

There have been violent declamations by a portion of the foreign communities in China against the foreign element, but we have not joined in it, knowing the very grave abuses which existed in evading the proper duties; and there is no doubt that this was the view taken by Lord Elgin, coupled with the desire to give the Chinese all the assistance he could in securing a revenue which had for a time, to be devoted towards our own claims, and which he knew would be regarded with great solicitude by the Chancellor of the British Exchequer.

There is yet a more grievous complaint against the foreign inspectors—viz., that of introducing armed revenue vessels manned by refuse sailors and rowdies, who for the most part deserters, and in fact men who would not scruple to commit any crime in the Calendar of Newgate. One of these vessels is a steamer of foreign build, and on a late occasion she made a raid on a number of Chinese boats in the Canton river, and, after being worsted in the affair, made for Hong Kong, to effect repairs, and procure more of these renegade sailors, for the purpose of repeating the act. Now, the conclusion on the part of the Chinese is, that the whole affair is the work of foreigners, and as these cases are likely to be enacted at the other ports, we leave the public to judge of the injurious effects it is calculated to produce on our prestige. When the system was first inaugurated by Sir John Bowring—who had watched with heavy heart the iniquity of his smuggling countrymen at Canton—it was confined to gentlemen of education and intelligence, who transacted their dutics in the Custom-house; and that is the point it should have remained at; but if the inspection to which they were suitably confined leads to the introduction of such measures as we have described, it must end in the dismemberment of the institution, and we must express our surprise that our Ambassador has not seen the matter in this light. There are several merchants who gave their warm support to the undertaking when first inaugurated, who now loudly remonstrate against these new inventions.

SHIPS OF WAR AND TROOPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

According to the official lists the following are the ships of war and regiments serving in China:—

ARMY.—The 8th and 10th Regt. R.E., all in China; also portions of the 31st, 44th, 60th, 67th and 69th Foot.

NAVY.—Actæon, 26 (ordered home); Algerine, 3, screw gunboat; Atalante, steamer, at Shanghai; Banterer, gunboat, in Yang-tsze river (Chinkiang); Beagle, 4, screw; Bouncer, 2, screw gunboat, in Yang-tsze river (Kinkiang); Bustard, gunboat, at Hong Kong; Centaur, 6, steam vessel, at Yang-tsze river (Nanking); Charybdis, 21, screw, Hong Kong; Clown, screw gunboat; Cockchafer, 2, screw gunboat; Coromandel, 5, steam vessel, Hong Kong; Couper, steamer, Hong Kong: Dove, 2, screw gunboat; Drake, screw gunboat; Encounter, 14, screw; Firm, 1, screw gunboat, in Canton river; Flamer, screw gunboat; Forester, gunboat, at Hong Kong; Grasshopper, 2, screw, in Canton river; Hardy, 2, screw gunboat, at Foochow; Haughty, gunboat, at Hong Kong; Havoc, 2, screw gunboat, in Yang-tse river (Kinkiang); Hesper, screw steamship; Hornet, 17, screw; Insolent, screw gunboat; Imperieuse, 51, screw, flagship; Janus, 1, screw gunboat; Kestrel, 1, screw gunboat; Leven, 3, screw gunvessel; Odin, 16, steam vessel; Oppossum, gunboat, at Hong Kong; Pearl, 21, screw, at Hong Kong; Pioneer, 6, screw; Princess Charlotte, receiving ship, at Hong Kong; Renard, 4, screw, at Shanghai (ordered home); Ringdove, 4, screw, at Shanghai; Saracen, 4; Scout, 21, at Shanghai; Simoom, 8, screw; Slaney, 1, screw steamer, at Hong Kong; Snake, 4, screw, in Yang-tse river, at Hankow; Snap, 2, screw gunboat, in Canton river; Sphinx, steam vessel, at Hong Kong; Starling, gunboat, at Shanghai; Staunch, gunboat, at Hong Kong.

PROGRESS OF HONG KONG.

In the *Nairnshire Telegraph* we find a notice (written by a correspondent) of Hong Kong as it is, from which we extract the following. It is evidently written by one who is familiar with the place and knows how to describe what he sees:—

"The astonishing progress made by the colony of Hong Kong affords perhaps one of the most striking instances on record of the energy and enterprise of British character. The island was taken formal possession of, and the British flag hoisted upon it in 1840. The site selected for the capital, now called Victoria, was of very limited space for being built upon. It was chosen on the Northern shore of the island, and, as I have stated, at the foot of the highest mountains, which are washed by the sea, now forming the fine harbour of Hong Kong. Here the Government began making an excellent road, called the Queen's-road, but up till nearly the end of 1841 not a single house was built upon it. By June, 1842, the town was considerably more than two miles long, consisting of storehouses and shops in which every article of Eastern and European produce could be procured. At the present time the town is about five miles in length, and not only is the declivity of the highest mountains dotted over with buildings, but the demand for building sites is so great that the harbour has actually been encroached upon—deep water being no impediment—for more than 250 feet, and that, too, for miles along the frontage. In 1845 the population of Hong Kong was about 50,000, and in 1860 it was 93,000 of all nations and colonies. To give some idea of its growing tendency and importance, it may be mentioned that at a Government sale which took place in July last, the sum of $180,000 was realised in a few hours by M'Ewen and Co., Government auctioneers, for a few lots of land—almost entirely rock—measuring from 3,000 to 80,000 square feet each, and paying a fixed annual rental to Government of from £1 to £100. One lot, actually under water, brought $7,000.

"This demand for building-sites continues unabated, especially among the wealthy Chinese merchants, who are leaving the now almost ruined city of Canton, and seeking British protection, for the double purpose of making money and escaping the wrath of the mandarins, who are disposed to "squeeze" them so unmercifully.

"Orders respecting the allotment and disposal of our newly-acquired possession of Kowloon, on the opposite shore, are anxiously awaited from the Government. The distance across the harbour to the mainland is about one mile and a quarter, and, when sold, it is conjectured that a rival town will spring up, which will detract from the trade and affect the rental of property in Hong Kong. This, however, is very doubtful. Some of the merchnts may have their residences over there, but I think it will be a Chinese settlement."

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THE RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A meeting of this Company was held on the 5th inst., for the purpose of considering the proposition made by Government as to the transfer of the Company's property to a new Company, which had been formed by Sir Macdonald Stephenson, as detailed in our last issue. Considerable discussion took place, arising principally upon the option claimed by the Government to redeem the annuity, which some of the shareholders thought ought not to be claimed. Eventually, however, resolutions were unanimously passed to the following effect:—

"Resolved,—That the proposition contained in the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the directors of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company on the 15th of October last be, and is hereby accepted, on the understanding that it be made clear in the arrangement with the Government that the intention of clause 3 in the proposition is, that in the event of the Government deciding to redeem the annuity, they shall pay a capital sum which will be sufficient to purchase a Government annuity of £4. 10s. per annum on each £100 of the stock or capital of the Company for the unexpired residue of the term.

"Resolved, that the directors be. and they are hereby authorised to take all necessary measures for carrying this arrangement into effect."

On the part of some of the shareholders it was suggested that the shares in the new Company should be distributed rateably among the shareholders in the old Company. It was pointed out, however, that this was not possible, consistently with the appropriation that had already been made; but the directors stated that they would receive applications for the remaining shares on the part of old shareholders, which they would comply with as far as they consistently could, the allotment having been of necessity deferred until after the shareholders in the old Company had decided to accept the Government proposals relative to their annuity.

Sir Macdonald Stephenson, the Chairman and promoter of the new Company, addressed the meeting as follows:—He congratulated the meeting on the course it had pursued, and they would perhaps permit him to make a few observations, as one of the new Company, the re-establishment of which was an essential condition to the Government arrangement now about to be carried out. The necessity which existed for telegraphic communication with India admitted of no doubt—it was universally admitted, but to carry it out was a great undertaking. In great undertakings success was not immediate; it must be gradually attained as experience was acquired, and the greater the undertaking, the greater the difficulties to be overcome; and happily in this country—for it was one of the distinctive characteristics of its people—the greater the difficulties, the greater the determination to overcome the difficulties. The importance of telegraphic communication with India required no argument on his part; his conviction was that in a few months it would be complete, and one merchant told him a short time ago that he could have saved £50,000 by a single message; and to the Peninsular and Oriental Company its information as to their steamers would be most valuable, and it would be generally beneficial to the country. The false position in which the old Company was placed by the determination of the Attorney-General very nearly put an end to all hopes of telegraphic communication with India, but for the active interference of the gentlemen who so effectually endeavoured to remedy the impression created, insuperable difficulties would have existed. The shareholders of the new Company, if it was successful in working the line, had the prospect of a large dividend; if, on the contrary, they failed, they had the certainty of receiving all their capital back, for all that was asked by the Government was, that if their Company was successful, surplus profits should be paid to the Government to defray the interest on the original capital; and if it was unsuccessful, that after the shareholders had been repaid their outlay, the balance should go to the Government. The capital (£100,000) was small, but sufficient to repair the cable from Aden to Kurrachee, which would reduce the distance between India and England to five days. The shares were nominally £2, but virtually £1, and the prospect of success was universally admitted. Two-thirds of the capital had been subscribed, as the Government made it necessary that this should be done in the first instance, but the directors had refrained from incurring additional expense until it was decided what terms were to be agreed on. As an Englishman, he felt that an enterprise once undertaken by this Company could not be abandoned without a diminution of its national prestige, and he had contributed, as far as it was in his power, his aid to prevent it in this instance, and in this he had been ably assisted by the officers of the Company. The Government had met the question in a very liberal and comprehensive manner. He could assure the shareholders in the old Company that the new one would be quite willing that they should take shares in it. He asked for their co-operation, and he was sure he would not have to appeal in vain.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

A DISPATCH FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN TO THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

THE unsatisfactory state of our relations with Japan is, just now, the most prominent question in Asiatic politics. The late dastardly nocturnal attack on HER MAJESTY'S representatives, demands not only full compensation for the national affront, but also satisfactory guarantees against the repetition of similar infringements of the law of nations at any future period. There can be no doubt that in every country the life and property of the diplomatic representative of a foreign potentate ought to be, and are generally, held to be inviolate, and the precincts of his residence admitted to be as sacred an asylum as the "horns of "the altar" used to be considered in the Middle Ages.

It may be difficult to say how far the Government of Japan was compromised in this diabolical affair; but it will be admitted by all that a Government is responsible to foreign nations for the acts of its own subjects, and in this case must be required to give full satisfaction for the affront, and inflict summary punishment on the offenders. At the same time it cannot fairly be denied that the Government of Japan is placed in a very peculiar position, whilst the country itself is in a state of transition from semi-barbarianism to civilisation. After being shut out from intercourse with the rest of the world for nearly three centuries, the thin end of the wedge was first inserted by the American Commodore PERRY'S modest demands for admission to two ports (Simoda and Hakodadi), to re-fit and purchase provisions. Scarcely was this granted than UNCLE SAM appeared again with greater claims, and backed by an imposing naval squadron to enforce them, which resulted in the second American Treaty, negotiated by Mr. TOWNSHEND HARRIS; and when the ice was fairly broken, and the breach considered practicable, other nations—England, Holland, Russia, and now, as we learn, Prussia—stepped in to secure their part of the supposed advantages to be derived from a commercial intercourse, however restricted, with a nation numbering at least thirty millions of inhabitants. It is well known that this sudden change from a state of isolation to comparatively free intercourse with the rest of the world, was not effected without great opposition and internal dissensions, which it required all the energy of the Government to suppress. It is clear that the authorities of Japan have been well aware for a long time of the dangers to which they are exposed from native fanaticism on the one hand, and on the other from any hostile collision with foreign powers, and that they have done their best to steer clear of both. In the month of May last, the Government of Japan came to the decision that it was inexpedient, for the present, to increase their relations with other nations besides those with whom they had concluded treaties, and the unusual—or, indeed, for Japan, unprecedented—step was taken, of addressing a circular note to all known and unknown governments of the world to inform them of this determination. This curious document was entrusted for delivery to the care of the United States Minister resident at the Court of Japan, and has been transmitted by him to the Austrian cabinet. We are enabled to subjoin, for the information of our readers, a full translation of the text:—

"During the course of nearly three centuries, our empire held no intercourse with foreign nations. The native produce and manufactures of the country sufficed for the wants of the inhabitants; the usual articles of general consumption were plentiful, and to be had for moderate and nearly stationary prices; the country was flourishing, and the people were peaceful, happy, and contented.

"In the meantime the law prohibiting intercourse with foreigners was repealed by the advice of the President of the United States of America, and a treaty concluded on the 31st March, 1854, between the Government of Japan and Commodore Perry, the Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, by which American vessels were permitted to enter the ports of Simoda and Hakodady for the purpose of obtaining supplies of fresh water and purchasing wood and provisions. Subsequently a second treaty was signed on the 29th of July, 1858, by our Government and Mr. Townsend Harris, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, granting permission to the citizens of that State to trade with Japan; and since then five other similar treaties have been concluded with foreign nations, and are now either in full operation or about to become so.

"But the admission of foreign trade to the ports opened has been attended with results very different from our expectations; for the more wealthy and intelligent part of the inhabitants are unable to appreciate its advantages, whilst the poorer classes derive no profit from it. The objects of daily use and consumption are becoming from day to day scarcer and dearer from the quantities exported, whilst the poor are no longer able to supply their wants, but are now frequently exposed to cold and hunger, and ascribe their privations to the foreign trade and the measures taken by the Government. The system of excluding foreigners from all access to the country and all intercourse with the people, which has been pursued for so long a period, may be described as identified with the Japanese natives, and forming one of the most striking and fundamental traits of their national character. It will therefore be easily understood, that even if the above-mentioned difficulty were not in existence, it would surpass the power of the Government, or anybody else, to control or alter public opinion in this respect, or even to mitigate the uncomfortable feeling that predominates in this country, and which is generally ascribed to the admission of foreigners.

"There can be no doubt that the time is not very far distant when the inhabitants of this country will be able to appreciate duly the advantages that necessarily ensue in trading with other nations; but in the present excited state of public opinion it would be highly dangerous to conclude fresh treaties with other powers, and might even bring about a serious rebellion and all the horrors of a civil war. As it has been deemed advisable, in the present state of affairs, to propose a postponement of the opening of the ports of Hiogo and Niegata, as well as of the cities of Yeddo and Osacca, to foreign trade, as stipulated in the treaties, so we are bound to confess our inability at this moment to enter into negotiations with other States for the conclusion of new conventions; and it is the object of this dispatch to communicate reliable information of the present state of affairs in this country, and thus to prevent embassies

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being sent to us to open proposals for fresh treaties, which, to our deep regret, could not at present be entertained.

"It is the earnest wish of our Government that the above explanations be communicated to the different Governments of the more important States throughout the world."

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

(From Mr. Wilson, late Editor of the *China Mail*.)

We very gladly transfer to our columns an account of the Chinese in California, from the pen of a gentleman who knows how to handle the subject, and do the Chinese common justice :—

"San Francisco, 11th May, 1861.

"You know how difficult it is to get any general information from Chinamen, and how they nearly drove the interpreters mad, last year at the North, with their answers to the questions put to them. They are nearly as bad as that Arab Sheik who, when Mr. Layard made inquiries of him as to the trade of a certain town, replied,—'Many camels come and go, but how many, and what they bring, is known to Allah alone.' The Chinese, however, often conceal their knowledge purposely. The front of stupidity which they present is often assumed as a protection to themselves, and assumed, at times, with much profound policy.

"Such an appearance of stupidity is especially common among the Chinese in California, because they are there held down with a very strong hand, and feel somewhat depressed. As an Englishman, they were more ready to talk to me than to Americans; for, however it may be at Canton, here in California the 'Ameli kee' man is by no means regarded as a benevolent friend by John Chinaman. But, of course, the information I could gather from the Chinese themselves as to their condition, could only be got incidentally, and they were a little alarmed when at first I began incautiously to ask them questions.

"There is no doubt that there is a great 'down' upon the Chinese in California, but I think that the capitalists of the country are favourable to the introduction of them, and that the prejudice against them is softening rather than increasing. Their timidity and aversion to fighting is one reason why they are despised in a new country, where personal courage is of so much importance and is so highly valued. One of the hits which caused most laughter in a theatre I was at last night was made by the actor who represented the coward of the piece, and who, on being forced to fight, cried out in pidgin English—'No can fightee: can wash clothes.' This was received with shouts of laughter; but I am told that the Chinese are beginning to use knives and revolvers, when they are too much 'put upon;' and the up-country papers often contain little paragraphs headed 'Fight with Chinese,' which abundantly show that John is beginning to learn some of the characteristics of the bolder and manlier race among whom his lot has here been thrown.

"I was much obliged to the Rev. Mr. Loomis, a missionary to the Chinese in this place, for his kindness in taking me about among them, and acting, when necessary, as an interpreter. They may be divided into two classes: The merchants who carry on the trade with China and with the gold districts, and the labourers who are on their way to and from the mines. These last are to be found in the 'Kumpanee Houses,' of which there are a number in San Francisco, each house being usually filled with men from some particular district or of some particular clan. Thus the people of Sunon—the district of Kwang-tung opposite you in Hong Kong—have got a house of their own, and you would meet there faces that had perhaps become familiar to you on shooting excursions.

"On entering one of these houses, we at once see that John Chinaman, like John Bull, carries his country about with him wherever he goes. Instead of the uncorking of beer bottles, we meet the odour of the opium-pipe; and I was told at the Custom House that about six hundred thousand dollars' worth of prepared Opium came last year to San Francisco, besides what may have been smuggled. There, also, are the little *c'ha-pui* from which the Chinaman drinks his sugarless tea, the chop-sticks, the rice-bowls; and see if that dirty cook in the corner is not cutting up the identical pieces of pork fat which forms such a stumbling-block to the European debutant in Chinese chow-chow. There is also a joss-house, richly ornamented, as it ought to be in this land of gold; and the sleeping rooms are the same little wooden boxes in which we have spent so many pleasant nights when there was scarcely room for us and the mosquitoes in them together.

"The grand complaint raised by the Californians against the Chinese is, that they are most of them coolies held to servitude—in fact *Slaves*, who unfairly compete with free labour; but I could find no ground for this allegation. The head of the 'Kumpanee Houses,' the lodgers in the houses, and the respectable merchants, agreed in giving a different account of the state of matters. They said—and this you in Hong Kong know to be the case—that nearly all the Chinese who come over to California have had some little property of their own sufficient to pay their passage, or else have been able to raise the necessary sum on the security of their friends. It frequently happens that they reach San Francisco without funds, or are reduced to poverty by some unfortunate speculation at the diggings. In these circumstances the 'Kumpanee Houses' are prepared to advance money if the poor Chinaman can get a friend or two to indorse the bill. The rates of interest thus charged vary considerably, according to the character and prospects of the borrower, and run up sometimes so high as ten per cent. per mensem. A very respectable and pleasant Chinese merchant, who wished his countrymen to stand well in my estimation, was at pains to explain that the high rates of interest charged were necessitated, not so much by any tendency to unfaithfulness on the part of the debtors, but because their lives and their earnings at the diggings were so insecure that many of them were unable to pay up.

"But the Chinamen who thus borrow are not engaged to the company as labourers. They are free to go where they please, and to work as they please, so long as they pay the percentage. As a general, rule the work done by Chinamen at the mines is of such a kind that it does not require much combination amonsgt them. Capital will of course exercise its legitimate influences—here and there a wealthy Chinaman will hire a few labourers of his own race—and all men who are in debt must work at a disadvantage (to their employers, I believe, as well as to themselves); but white miners are in the same position; the most extensive works for obtaining gold have been undertaken by wealthy capitalists, and are carried out by means of white hired labourers. So far as I could discover, there were no indications of any 'peculiar institution' among the Chinese in California in regard to ordinary labour different from the ordinary influence of capital in this and other free countries.

"There is, however, one species of slavery among the Chinese here, as well as in Hong Kong, which gives colour to the allegations brought against them. I allude to that unfortunate class of females who are really held as slaves, and of whom the very dregs are imported into California. As a general rule, Attai is not very beautiful; but the California Attai—ugly, pock-pitted, not young, and diseased, is an object to fill gods and men with shudderings and pity. Being, as I have said, the very lowest of this unfortunate class of women, they are often treated by the Chinese with great inhumanity; and when—from whatever cause—no longer able to serve the purpose of bringing money to their masters or mistresses, they are flung aside to die miserably in any corner, without any alleviation of their sufferings. Cases of this kind, brought before the police, create much indignation against the Chinese, and naturally support the idea that Chinese coolies are worked on a system to which no white labourers would submit, and which secures them toleration and the ordinary offices of humanity only so long as they are profitable by being under-worked. This feature of the Chinese system and character brings its own punishment in this part of the world.

"I have said that there is a disposition among capitalists to favour the introduction of Chinamen, and little disposition among the people to make a crusade against them. Several intelligent men, possessing farms and gold claims, told me that they were desirous of seeing more Chinese brought over, and that the cry got up against them a few years ago, and which resulted in an illegal law prohibiting their importation, was more the work of a few cunning politicians than an expression of the feelings of the people. The few gold miners with whom I had the opportunity of conversing, and who were working in the vicinity of Chinese, spoke of these latter with no dislike, and with no wish to get rid of them. One man complained that the Chinese were given to pilfering; 'but, sir,' he continued, 'when we miss anything, we just go and take its value from the first Chinamen we come across, and so that puts everything square again.' Under this comprehensive judicial system I do not see that the white miners can have any objections to the neighbourhood of pilfering Chinese; and the question of competition is settled in an equally summary manner. Whenever the white man finds the Chinaman entering into competition with him, and threatening to under work him, he simply requests John to make tracks, and if he delays, quickly drives him out to some other field of labour. Washing clothes and selling China goods appear, by common consent, to be given over to Chinamen in San Francisco; but when Irish Biddy has appeared here in sufficient strength, I question whether she will allow John to dabble in soap-suds. The Chinese work at a woollen manufactory near this, and are found to be admirably suited for that kind of labour; but I suspect that the other emigrants to California do not much care about being shut up in a close factory, when they, perhaps, get large sums at the mines, or thirty dollars a month, with their keep at a ranch, and when such advertisements as the following appear in the papers :—

"'To Republicans.—Wanted, four good men, *of any politics*, to split rail fences at four dollars a day.'

"When they are kept from competing in the fields which white labour arrogates to itself, the influx of Chinese to this new country, where labour is so scarce and so highly valued, cannot but be advantageous to all the parties concerned. There are numerous sources of development which are left untouched just from the want of labour. Thus, from want of labour, whole crops of peaches are allowed to rot upon the ground, while preserved peaches are largely used, imported from the Eastern States, where labour is cheap; and almost all the gold procured by Chinamen is got from places which have been dug over and deserted by white men. The objection that the Chinese carry gold out of the country is thus met; for it is gold that would otherwise be unprofitably reposing in the ground; and they do spend large quantities in the country. They travel in steam-boats and railways, and are fond of riding about in carriages. The clothes they wear, the implements they use, the food they eat, are in great part purchased here; they themselves, with the rice and tea they use, are brought over in American ships; at the mines they pay a monthly tax of four dollars a head; they are robbed frequently by white rowdies; they pay highly for house-rent; they use a certain quantity of wine and of other European luxuries; and—viewed in every light, the objection that they carry money out of the country is one of the most ridiculous ever advanced, and I doubt very much of their doing so in any considerable quantity. I suppose, too, that some money—ay vast sums—is 'carried out of the country' to England, to Germany, and to the Eastern States, without any outcry being raised. But, oh John! unhappy friend! until you learn to fight in a civilised and manly manner, even Political Economy will fail to do you justice.

"On entering a shop in San Francisco or Sacramento, the Chinaman is a great favourite. It is all 'Good John! buy this; good John! buy that.' He is patted on the back, and asked high prices, it being known that he never tries to beat down; but if he fails to find what he wants, or does not meet the expectations of the owner, then the scene is changed with a vengeance, and the 'dirty stinking Chinaman' is very ignominiously dismissed. I rather think, however, that, as a general rule, the Chinaman is not ill-treated so long as he does not interfere with white labour. There is a good deal of strong feeling among the people of California against the ill-treatment of Chinamen; it is not thought right or manly to do so; and in American communities this public feeling has more power than among ourselves. The respectable merchants in San Francisco complain much of their not being allowed to bear witness in courts of justice. When the Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong) was here, he published a letter in the local papers, eloquently calling on Californians to allow the Chinese to make statements in courts of justice against white men, leaving

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it to the judge and jury to attach what value they pleased to these statements. To this proposal there could be no reasonable objection; but nothing has come of it as yet. The question is too much mixed up with that relating to negroes to be settled on its own merits. It would scarcely do to allow the Chinese coolie to testify against a white man and to refuse the same privilege to an intelligent negro. Another matter in which these two races are classed together, along with the Indian, is that of marriage. A law has been introduced lately forbidding what are called 'mixed marriages;' that is to say, marriages of white persons with black, yellow, or copper-coloured. The absurdity of such legislation scarcely merits exposure, and could only be tolerated where much prejudice and ignorance exist on the subject. In Australia the Chinaman often takes an Irish wife unto himself, and no evil, but some good, has resulted from the practice; but here, where he is prohibited from marrying white women, there are scarcely any white of a class likely to marry him, so the prohibition is in every sense uncalled for.

"On the whole, the conclusion to which we must come in regard to the state of the Chinese in California is, that they are very much kept down, and have not a fair field for the employment of their energies or the development of their character. They struck me as much more stupid and impassive than men of the same class in China. Their numbers here are estimated at about fifty thousand, and at present they are on the increase."

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Letters from Saigon, dated the 20th of August, give the following particulars as to the state of affairs in Cochin China:—

"The bands which had retired to the South have been completely defeated. On the 28th of July one of them, which we had been long pursuing, was attacked and destroyed; the chief who commanded it was killed, and on his person were found documents emanating from the Court of Hué, and most clearly demonstrating the hostile feeling of the Emperor Tu Duc towards us. The expeditionary corps does not remain inactive. The works it has undertaken are actively prosecuted. The road from Saigon to Mytho is already terminated. The lighthouse on Cape St. James is built, and the lighting apparatus brought from France is about to be installed. This light will be most serviceable to navigation. Two other fixed lights are to be established on the same coast, with the resources of the colony. The internal organisation of the country works satisfactorily. Its establishment has been all the easier, owing to the fact that the Annamites possessed administrative divisions something like our own—that is to say, prefectures and sub-prefectures subdivided into cantons and communes. Under these circumstances, nothing remained to be done but to name the officials. The prefects and sub-prefects are French, but they are aided by a native council with a consultative voice. The mayors and chiefs of cantons are Annamites, and, after numerous trials, persons have been found who fill these offices very satisfactorily. The Emperor Napoleon's fête was celebrated with great pomp at Saigon, and produced a deep impression on the native population."

A despatch had been received at Toulon from Suez, announcthat the steam corvette *Forbin*, which was conveying Admiral Bonard to Cochin-China, had her machinery so seriously damaged in crossing the Red Sea that she was forced to enter the port of Aden, where the Admiral found the steam transport *Rhin*, which was proceeding to Suez to embark troops. The Admiral transferred his staff and baggage to the transport and proceeded with her to Saigon. The corvette is endeavouring to return to Suez under sail.

"The evacuation of Tien-tsin by the allied troops," says the *Pays*, "commenced on 1st Oct. The marines, which are to keep garrison there and at Shanghai, had arrived. The French and English Governments have taken every measure that the garrison may, without fear of being disquieted, accomplish their task. The Chinese authorities have on this subject given every guarantee required by the Powers."

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

The heavy fogs we have had here for several weeks are considered by our meterologists as the sure forerunner of severe frost, and great activity is therefore prevalent in the port to enable the vessels to proceed to sea, or else they must inevitably become ice-bound for the whole duration of the winter. But these very fogs are almost as great an impediment to the navigation as ice itself, and the steamers that kept up the communication with Cronstadt have been obliged, in consequence, to suspend their usual trips.

Owing to these fogs, the departure of the new screw-steam corvette, *Bogatyr*, has been delayed for nearly a fortnight, and it is only within the last few days that she was enabled to proceed to sea, and commence her long voyage to the distant mouth of the Amoor.

Accounts from Nicolayevsk mention the arrival there of the Japanese schooner of war, *Kamito-Maro*, from Hakodadi. Besides the Captain, who rejoices in the name of Misupu-Ssuoday, she has four other officers on board, two native pilots, and a crew of twenty-seven men, together with some Japanese merchants, who came as passengers with a view to reconnoitre, in a commercial sense, the Russian settlements on that coast, for which purpose they brought with them samples and specimens of their native produce and manufactures to try the market. The schooner was to remain at Nicolayevsk till the return of the Governor, Rear-Admiral Kasekewitsch, from a tour of inspection to the newly-acquired territory, although the Captain denies that his mission has any political tendency.

By the same post we are informed that a protocol, as an integral addition to the Treaty of Peking, had been signed by the Russian and Chinese Commissioners at Turi-rog, the Russian frontier town on Lake Hanki, by which the boundary line from the mouth of the Belenche, where it runs into that lake, down to the coast on the sea of Japan, has now been definitely settled.

There is no foundation for the report mentioned by the *Pays* and other journals, that a Russian eighty-gun ship had been lost on the coast of Japan and all her crew perished. Russia has no ship of the line in the Pacific at present.

Great exertions continue to be made for the completion of the electric telegraph to the Amoor. A further purchase of wire for this purpose has been ordered at Berlin, of the value of 45,000 silver roubles, making the total sum thus expended amount to 105,000 silver roubles, which will suffice for 2,200 wersts (about 1,500 miles) of land telegraphs. By means of this wire, telegraphic communication will be effected between St. Olga, Wladiwostock, De Castries Bay, the Port of Nowogorod, and Nicolayevsk. For the greater facility of putting up the lines along the banks of the Amoor, three more iron river-steamers of 15 horse power each, and a larger one of 35 horse power, have been ordered at the establishment of Messrs. J. C. Godeffray and Sons, at Hamburg. The three former will be completed in December, and the latter in February next.

The young Emperor of China, who is only seven years old, was proclaimed sovereign with all the usual ceremonies on the 25th of August at Zehol, where his father died. Although the late Emperor's brother, Prince Kung, is not a member of the new Regency, he has been requested by them to remain at the head of the Foreign Department. This is considered an act of great importance for the future good understanding between the Court of Peking and the representatives of the European Powers.

Count Eulenburg has at length succeeded in concluding the Treaty between Prussia and China, but it contains nothing about the right of having a resident Embassy at Peking, which is left for the present an open question and subject to future negotiations. The Count has forwarded to Berlin an official letter from the Japanese Government, announcing their intention to send a special Embassy to the Prussian capital in the spring.

The imperial steam-corvette *Rynda*, of 350 horse-power bound for the Amoor, has just got away to sea from Cronstadt.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.

Scarcely six months have elapsed since the formation of the present Cabinet, and I have again to report a Ministerial crisis. It is understood that Mynheer Loudon, the Colonial Minister, has tendered his resignation, and that several other members of the Cabinet have followed his example. Among those named are Mr. van Tets van Goudriaan, Minister of Finance; Mr. J. A. Jolles, Minister for the Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Reformed Church; and Baron Huyssen van Cattendyke, Minister for the Naval Department. The reason assigned for the resignation of these four Ministers is, that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron van Zuylen van Nyefelt, had sent off circular despatches to Foreign Governments connected with the recognition of Victor Emanuel as King of Italy, without the knowledge and consent of his colleagues.*

Mr. Rochussen, the former Minister, has left the Hague for the Royal Summer Palace of the Loo, in obedience to a summons from His Majesty. It is not unreasonably supposed that the has been sent for to give his advice respecting the formation of the new Cabinet, in which it is expected he will have a seat, if not placed at its head.

One of the first visible effects of the King's late visit to Com-

* Telegraphic advices announce the resignation of the Baron, and tha he has been temporarily succeeded by M. Streno.

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piegne and his subsequent interview with King Leopold at Liege, is the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Belgium.

A letter from Curaçao of the 7th of October gives the following list of vessels forming the Dutch squadron assembled in that port:—Steam-frigate *Zeeland*, 51, Captain Fabius, commodore of the squadron; *Cornelis Dirks*, Commander Koopmann; *Vesuvius*, Commander A. Schotbergh; *Djambi*, Commander Jansen, and the schooner *Atalante*. The *Stad Leeuwarden* was expected from this country. In the face of the civil war going on in Venezuela and the United States, as well as the very unsatisfactory state of affairs in Mexico, it is considered necessary to have a naval squadron of adequate strength to protect the Dutch commercial and maritime interests in that quarter of the globe.

A letter from Delft states that the professors of the Oriental languages in Netherlands India belonging to the Royal Academy in that ancient city, have forwarded to the King an address, unanimously signed, complaining of the transgression of the rules on the part of the Director of the Academy, which alike interferes with the dignity and self-respect of the professors, and the comfort and education of the pupils.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Carlshaven situate in the centre of one of the most important manufacturing districts of this country, three separate proposals were brought under discussion with regard to the Government plan for the new Indian tariff. They were as follows:—

"1. A regular annual reduction of the existing duties at the rate of ½ per cent. every year from 1862 till 1866, and then a further reduction.

"2. A reduction once for all from 25 to 20 per cent. on foreign goods, and from 12½ to 10 per cent. on Dutch produce, to come into immediate operation; and

"3. To reduce all duties to an uniform rate of 16 per cent. on foreign imports and 8 per cent. on Dutch produce."

The first proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority, and the other two negatived.

The Netherlands Trading Company advertise for tenders to convey 300 tons of coke and 500 tons of coal from Newcastle to Sourabaya, as well as 500 tons of smithy coal from Cardiff to the above-named port.

The King of the Belgians, as a proof of his respect of and attachment to the reigning dynasty of this country, has sent the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange.

Orders go out by this mail for a new expedition to Banjermassing, with a proclamation offering a reward of 20,000 florins for the head of the rebel chieftan Antasari.

A letter from Harderwyk states that the Sergeant van der Horst, of the East India army, who so greatly distinguished himself in suppressing the late disturbances at Samarang, has been decorated by the King with the insignia of a Knight of the Fourth Class of the Royal Military Order of Willem. At the same time a handsome gold watch was presented to the gallant Sergeant by the Major in command of the East India depot in that town, in the name of the inhabitants of Samarang, and which had been subscribed for by them as a mark of their gratitude and admiration of van der Hörst's courageous conduct under the most trying circumstances of conspiracy and danger.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. J. Meyer, Civil Governor of the District of Tanah-Laut, in the Island of Borneo, to be Knight of the Order of the Crown of Oak.

The Company's sale of 2,013 chests of lacquered ware and other Japanese produce, commenced on the 28th October, and will last till the 12th instant. The articles were on show a week before the commencement of the sale, and attracted a very large number of dealers and others, among whom was an unusual concourse of ladies. It is not likely that the Company will make any great profit by their spirited enterprise, but it will have the good effect of familiarising the people in this country with the industry of Japan, and open the door for a future demand for the produce and manufactures of that interesting country.

LIEUT.-COL. SAREL'S EXPEDITION.

At the first meeting for the season of the Geographical Society, held on the 11th inst., Lieut.-Colonel Sarel's paper on his journey up the Yang-tse-Kiang towards India was read. Our readers will be aware from the notices which have appeared in our Journal from time to time, that this expedition was intended to terminate in India, but that owing to the insurmountable obstacles offered by the Chinese, the members of it were compelled to return without accomplishing their purpose. On the reading of the paper, the chairman, Sir R. Murchison, made the following remarks:—

"Some two months ago he received a letter from Monsignore G. D. Flechè, the vicar apostolic at Se-chuen, in which it was stated that when the expedition landed at that place the inhabitants were so alarmed at the costume of the Europeans that they threatened the wearers, who had to stay on board some time till the inhabitants were enlightened as to the peaceful character of the expedition. He thought they were much indebted to the members of the expedition, who had prepared the papers, for they had done much to fix the longitudes and latitudes of various places before unknown to this country; and they had also collected a vast amount of valuable statistics, which, when read in detail, would be found most interesting and important."

THE CONSULAR OFFICERS IN JAPAN.

We understand the following movements are about to take place among the British Consular officers in Japan, besides the return to England of Mr. Oliphant, Secretary of Legation, which we have already noticed:—Mr. Ensden returns to Yedo from Hakodadi. Mr. Euslie, relieves Mr. Ensden as Acting Consul. Mr. Meybergh, from Yedo, returns to Nagasaki as Acting Consul, in the room of Mr. Morrison, who, on being relieved, will proceed to England for the benefit of his health. Dr. Jenkins proceeds per *Odin* from Nagasaki to Yedo. Mr. Schmid is re-appointed Interpreter and assistant at Nagasaki.

RETURN OF MR. OLIPHANT.—Mr. Oliphant has reached England, bearing considerable traces of the severe injury he received during the late murderous assault in Japan. He has the scar of a deep wound across the left arm, which has so affected the hand that the fingers are quite powerless. Mr. Oliphant received another wound over the clavicle, which went within an inch of the jugular vein, and thus very narrowly escaped with his life.

LONDON MISSIONS IN CHINA.—We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Mr. Dawson, a gentleman of fortune, who, with his young wife, had dedicated themselves to the mission work in China, is now on his way home, being obliged to leave on account of his ill-health; and that Mrs. Edkins, the wife of one of the most able missionaries in China, died in August—a sad loss to all the mission. The season in the North of China has been this year extremely unhealthy for Europeans.

Literature.

Narrative of the North China Campaign of 1860. Containing Personal Experiences of Chinese Character, and of the Moral and Social Condition of the Country; together with a Description of the Interior of Peking. By Robert Swinhoe. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Swinhoe's volume will be read with avidity by his countrymen, both in England and in the Far East, for he tells a story which has not hitherto been told so connectedly or so well. The main facts of the North China campaign, and the official documents which have been published in connection with it, will be familiar to most of our readers; but, for singular incidents, for picturesque or lively descriptions, for those touching or amusing details which give vitality and interest to the dry narrative of military operations, they will do well to refer to the able work before us.

Mr. Swinhoe deprecates criticism on the literary defects of his narrative, owing to his absence from England and consequent inability to see it through the press. The excuse is in the main a valid one, yet it will not exonerate him from an error into which he has several times fallen. Fine writing is generally the fault of very young or very feeble authors; but Mr. Swinhoe's account of Formosa, published some time since in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, proves that he is far from being a literary neophyte. Yet, again and again we meet with passages in his volume which may attract schoolboys or very young ladies, but which are simply annoying to the reader whose taste and judgment are matured. The truth is Mr. Swinhoe is not blessed with an imaginative temperament, and his attempts to be poetical are singularly unsuccessful.

Every writer has his weak point; and having alluded to Mr. Swinhoe's, we are glad to pass from it to more attractive matter. "It has been my object," he says, "to write a complete account of the campaign, in conjunction with my own experiences in it, and I have thought it best to note every event in order as it occurred; for, if any portion were cut out, it would spoil the free course of the narrative." Such a plan may be injurious to dramatic effect, but it adds greatly to the historical value of the narrative, and we think that the author has done wisely in thus acting as a chronicler rather than as an historian. The cream of the volume, then, as our readers will conclude from what we have stated, is to be found in its

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details. Of a few of these we shall willingly avail ourselves, and by so doing shall best recommend the work to the attention of the public.

An interpreter, during the late war in China, had strange and onerous duties to perform; and one which fell heavily on Mr. Swinhoe was to bargain with the natives for the price of provisions and of cattle. The commissariat department of the British army afforded a striking contrast to that provided by the French Government—and equally striking was the difference between the strict discipline of the British commanders and the laxity which prevailed in the French army. At Pehtang, for instance, all looting was absolutely forbidden, and "many a poor fellow was flogged unmercifully for picking up a trifle," while Frenchmen were constantly to be met with, with big sticks in hand, "rushing into the houses, and ransacking right and left."

"What articles they did not carry away they ruthlessly destroyed. The few natives who still lingered by their unusurped domiciles quietly watched with the eye of despair the destruction of all the property they possessed in the world, and the ruin of their hopes, perhaps, for ever. A few, both men and women, committed suicide, but the majority quietly escaped to the neighbouring villages, and many others were still to be seen retiring from the scene of destruction with their packs of worldly goods on their backs. But I grieve to say that even these poor wretches did not pass away scathless. As soon as they reached the open beyond the village, they were met by prowling soldiers who had watched for them, and made to exhibit the contents of their packs before they were allowed to depart in peace."

The French soldiers were in evil plight enough themselves, and looting became, indeed, a necessity of existence. They were forced to search the streets for pigs, and, failing these, were glad to sit down to their *bouillon* of dog or cat. We have always maintained that our connection with France in the late campaign was most undesirable, and that the interests of that country in China were not only trivial when compared with our own, but were in character utterly dissimilar. Mr. Swinhoe does not commit himself on this subject to any decided statements, but it is easy to see that his views are identical with our own. He notes, with quiet indignation, the French habit of always claiming to be the first in entering a fortification or in attacking the enemy, and thinks it monstrous that our allies should have claimed the same indemnity as Lord Elgin demanded. But the best, or worst, story which Mr. Swinhoe has to tell of the Imperial forces is in connection with the capture of the Yuen-ming-yuen. General Montauban, it seems, solemnly protested that he had strictly prohibited his troops from entering within the walls of the Palace until the British came up, that all might have an equal chance. Yet, while our interpreter was proceeding to examine the curiosities of the Palace, the French officers began seizing everything they could lay their hands upon.

"After allowing his people to load themselves as fast as they could for about ten minutes, the general insisted upon them all following him out, and kept on repeating that looting was strictly prohibited, and he would not allow it, although his officers were doing it without any reserve before his own eyes. He then told the brigadier that nothing should be touched until Sir Hope Grant arrived. Just as we were walking out of the chief gateway an officer accosted the general, and informed him that they had caught a Chinese stealing a pair of old shoes out of the Imperial grounds. 'Bring him here,' said the indignant general; 'have we not said that looting is strictly forbidden?' The prisoner came forward trembling, and the gallant general exhausted his wrath with his cane about the shoulders of this luckless scapegoat. The brigadier then went to breakfast with General Montauban and staff, and I sought my friends of the *Bureau Topographique*. The French camp was revelling in silks and bijouterie. Everybody had some rare curios to show me, asking me their worth, as, being an interpreter, and having the eunuch with me, they looked upon me as quite a connoisseur. One French officer had a string of splendid pearls, each pearl being of the size of a marble (this he afterwards foolishly disposed of at Hong Kong for £3,000); others had pencil-cases set with diamonds; others watches and vases set with pearls. Indeed, it would be an endless task to enumerate all the valuables already appropriated from the Palace, and yet the French general had asserted that nothing had been taken, as looting was strictly prohibited!"

Such a general must be highly esteemed by his master, who is equally prone to make strong protestations and to act in direct contradiction to them. Lord Elgin spoke against the looting in very plain language, saying, "I would like a great many things that the Palace contains, but I am not a thief. After the release, however, of Messrs. Parkes and Loch the looting became general. "What a terrible scene of destruction presented itself! Officers and men, English and French, were rushing about in a most unbecoming manner, each eager for the acquisition of valuables. Most of the Frenchmen were armed with large clubs, and what they could not carry away they smashed to atoms. In one room you would see several officers and men of all ranks with their heads and hands brushing and knocking together in the same box searching and grasping its contents. In another, a scramble was going on over a collection of handsome state robes. Some would be playing pitch and toss against the large mirrors; others would be amusing themselves by taking 'cock' shots at the chandeliers. Respect for position was completely lost sight of, and the most perfect disorganisation prevailed."

Sir Hope Grant's after orders to call in the loot, and to submit the various articles acquired to public sale, together with his generous gift to the men of his own share in the spoil, are among the familiar incidents of the war. The saddest page in the whole story—we mean the murder of the English prisoners—as written by Mr. Swinhoe, is also necessarily a recapitulation of well-known and mournful facts. The indignation and sorrow excited in the camp, the burial of the murdered men in the Russian Cemetery, and the destruction of the Summer Palace are described somewhat minutely, and Mr. Swinhoe does not fail to note the inconsistency of our allies in refusing to co-operate in firing the Palace when 'the chief mischief had been committed by themselves, not only in purloining and demolishing everything that the Palace contained in the way of art, but also in having permitted their men to incendiarise the choicest rooms of the Emperor."

Mr. Swinhoe makes no attempt in his account of the campaign to take a broad view of British policy in China, neither does he venture to give any opinion as to whether the course to be pursued in the future should be that of strict neutrality or of interference on the Imperialist side. He accepts the war as a necessity, and hopes that Chinamen will be grateful for it, as having been the means of introducing the blessings of Christianity. That good will be "the final goal of ill" we do not doubt; but human nature in China must be quite different from what it is in civilised and Christian countries if, in anticipation of the ultimate gain, the Celestials are thankful for the violation of their women, the destruction of their property, and the death or mutilation of their friends.

In conclusion, we recommend Mr. Swinhoe's narrative of the recent campaign as a faithful and honest description of an eye-witness of the scenes recorded, and of one who in many of them performed no unimportant part.

The Russians on the Amoor; its Discovery, Conquest, and Colonisation; with a Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions, and Commercial Capabilities. By E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Illustrated by Maps, Plates, and Engravings. Trübner and Co., 1861.

This volume, the labour of several years, supplies a want in English literature, and is, at the same time, a valuable contribution to geographical science. There is a breadth and massiveness about the work which mark it off very distinctly from the light books of travel or history which are written to amuse a railroad traveller, or a subscriber to Mudie's. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the subject which Mr. Ravenstein has chosen for his theme, and yet it is one with which most Englishmen are but slightly acquainted. The fact that Russia has advanced within six hundred miles of Peking, that her recent acquisitions in China comprise mighty provinces rich with the capabilities of commerce; that she has founded military stations, and peopled cities, and formed companies, and launched steam-ships, and established lines of telegraph, by means of which news from the capital of China is first carried to Europe—proves, however, that we, as Englishmen, cannot afford to remain indifferent to the progress thus made, and to the success which has hitherto crowned it. By the aid of the map which accompanies the volume, and a copy of which we are glad to present to our subscribers, it is as interesting as it is profitable to follow Mr. Ravenstein in his narrative of geographical explorations, and of the rapid advances made by Russia in these comparatively unknown regions of the world.

We propose to return again shortly to Mr. Ravenstein's work, and to consider some of the subjects suggested by it, which are of special interest to the merchant and politician. Many of the historical statements made by the writer are worthy of attention, and the chapter which is devoted to a consideration of the commercial resources of the country contains much fruitful matter, of which we shall gladly avail ourselves. In the meanwhile, we recommend every one who wishes to understand the position and prospects of the Russians on the Amoor not only to read, but thoroughly to master, the facts put forth by Mr. Ravenstein.

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1861.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

THE conduct of the French in Cochin-China, unlike that of the French EMPEROR in Europe, is not so complex as to be unintelligible to those who are acquainted with the geography of that quarter of the world. It has ever been a dream of France to found an Empire in the East, and nothing, perhaps, save the defeat at Waterloo is more galling to her pride than the utter failure of the hopes which were excited upwards of a century ago by the genius and ambition of her Governor of Pondicherry. But while it is not difficult to understand the present policy of France in Cochin-China, it is difficult to ascertain the nature and extent of her operations in that country. Almost all the information which reaches us is derived from French sources; and in the efforts we have made from time to time to furnish details of the progress of French arms in Cochin-China, we have often been perplexed by the obviously one-sided accounts from which we have been compelled to form a judgment from the information recorded in our columns. One thing, however, is, we think, at least clear, that in Cochin-China, as in Algeria, the French have resolved to found a colony, and to conquer a country, partly it may be, for the peaceful purposes of commerce, but mainly to occupy an important naval and military position. It, therefore, behoves our Government to be fully alive to the consequences which may grow out of this policy. There is no cause for irritation on our part, still less for fear: but at the same time we should be prepared for the contingencies—possible at least, and as we believe probable—which are liable to arise from the military occupation of Cochin-China and command of the mouths of the Kamboja river by our rivals and allies. But although we believe this is the main object of the French in establishing themselves in that country, there are other advantages to be gained from the annexation to which they are evidently not insensible.

Russia, having possessed herself of the great Asiatic river, Amoor, which runs a course from the west of full 1,800 miles to the Pacific Ocean, is laying down tramways and setting up telegraphs from her European wires to her new port and arsenal at the mouth of the Toumen, in the Sea of Japan. It is through St. Petersburg that we now receive intelligence of the events which occur in the North of China; and it was, as our readers are aware, through that channel that we were first informed of the termination of the last Chinese war, of the death of the EMPEROR, and the recent conclusion at Tien-tsin of a treaty between the Chinese and Prussia. In fact, no one can doubt that the progress of Russian encroachment along the whole west, north, and east of the Chinese Empire, has given her the position and power to domineer, henceforth, over both the Chinese and Japanese Governments, and to hold command of the Sea of Japan and adjacent waters. While Russia has thus progressed, almost by stealth, in the Northern part of the "Far East," France has been securing a territorial position in its more Southern part. Her hostile acquisition of Cochin-China and formal annexation of it to the French Empire, the occupation of its extensive coast, its rich country and its navigable rivers, her improvement of the originally formidable fortifications of Saigon, with the construction of docks and erection of lighthouses in that direction, show a systematic imitation of the course pursued by Russia in the North.

We do not say that we should view these rapid Asiatic acquisitions of those two naval and military European Powers as hostile. It would be narrow-minded in us to regard all the rich and populous countries of the East as a trading preserve of our own. There is in the those countries ample room for the commercial enterprise of all civilised nations. It has been for England to lead the way; and we should neither wonder or begrudge that others, free from the cares and cost of wars in Europe, should essay to follow our example in Asia. At the same time, we should carefully remember the new relations in which these two leading European Powers now exist to ourselves and to others. For purposes of both commerce and war, steam navigation, railroads, and telegraphs, have changed the face of the earth. And where different powerful nations penetrate, though at far distant points of it, into a distant country, for the peaceful pursuits of trade, there commercial rivalries and jealousies are sure to arise, and create a struggle between them for supremacy in the councils of the country into which they have intruded. Their very position and opposing interests in such a country place them within the range of those great causes of strife that affect, at times, even the most civilised nations.

The original expedition to Cochin-China was professedly to redress wrongs French missionaries had sustained at the hands of its Sovereign. That object, however, accomplished, the invasion has continued, and annexation of the country to France been formally proclaimed: thus showing that political objects in that quarter influence the French ruler. The very imposing fort of Saigon stands on the most navigable of the several mouths of the Kamboja river. That river has its rise in the lofty snow ranges of north-western Thibet, and, after flowing a length of several hundreds of miles through that country, enters Western China a large stream, at the extreme north of the province of Yunnan, flows nearly due south for some more hundreds of miles through that province, until it reaches eastern Burmah, and flows still southward until it enters the territory of the inland States of Laos, from which it runs, south-easterly, to the new French territory of Cochin-China, entering the sea at about 60 miles below the French Cochin-Chinese capital of Saigon, at about 10 deg. N. lat.

Now, when we state that at the Burman city of Kiang-Hung, which is 860 miles direct from the sea, this river measures 1,600 feet during the floods, and in the dryest season is never less than 540 feet in width and 16 feet in depth, and that it is navigable from Kiang-Hung far up into Western China, it becomes at least highly probable that the eyes of French merchants, if not of the EMPEROR, have been directed to Cochin-China, as offering a route by this stream to a future exclusive commerce with the western inland half of China. This idea, too, is not a little strengthened when we call to mind that, although the policy of our Government has, strangely enough, hitherto discountenanced the exchange of friendly missions between our Sovereigns and the Kings of Burmah, yet that the last occupier of the Golden Throne at Amarapoora sent Ambassadors to King LOUIS PHILIPPE at Paris, and that the now peaceful occupier of it has sent Envoys to the present EMPEROR of the French, and entered into Treaty relations with him, the particulars of which have never been made public, nor, we imagine, been correctly ascertainod by the diplomats of our Foreign-office.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THAT HIEN FUNG died on the 22nd August last, in the 30th year of his age, is nearly all we know with absolute certainty respecting the departure of a monarch who ruled, or imagined that he ruled, an enormous Empire. His reign has been marked by great events. Eleven years seems a short time in the history of a country that carries back its chronicles and traditions into far distant ages; but those years have been pregnant with eventful circumstances, which give them a strange significance in the long and somewhat monotonous chapter of Chinese history. Though the late EMPEROR died in the early prime of manhood, he lived long enough to incur an indelible disgrace, and to know that he could only purchase peace by implicitly submitting to the demands of his conquerors. And not only had he to contend with the pressure imposed upon him from without, he had also to maintain a conflict with rebels, in the heart of his own dominions, a conflict that seems to betoken a chronic disease in the political condition of the country which no remedy in the possession

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of the Imperialists is strong enough to reach. If, as has been reported, the late EMPEROR surrendered himself to luxury and dissipation, it cannot be denied that his temptations to such a course were powerful, and that in yielding to them he proved his unfitness for empire more even than his moral degradation. The standard of right is indeed the same all the world over; but the position occupied by an heathen EMPEROR at the head of a Government so utterly and openly corrupt as that of China —by a young man surrounded at once by boundless luxuries, and by perplexities which threatened every day to increase,— renders the conduct of HIEN FUNG if, indeed, it has been correctly described, a subject for our pity rather than our blame.

We can but vaguely conjecture the effect of the EMPEROR'S decease on our future relations with China. To us the monarch of the Celestials has been little more than a puppet—a name rather than a person, and the news of his death has been received in England with comparative indifference. Contrary to the usual custom in China, the infant son of the EMPEROR has been proclaimed as his successor. This fact, while it is ominous of evil for the country in its present distracted state, concerns us mainly in its relation to British interests. If Prince KUNG acts as Regent all may be well; if the old war party comes once more into power, our Treaty rights may be again repudiated, and the hopes we have formed for the future, overclouded.

It is singular that the death of the EMPEROR should have afforded a solution to the difficulty which has been hitherto kept in abeyance. By our recent treaty the EMPEROR was bound, on returning to Peking, to receive our Ambassador; but months have passed on and HIEN FUNG has carefully avoided a return to his capital. Probably he dreaded the humiliation of such an ordeal, and so delayed until death came to his relief and cut the gordian knot.

EXPORTS OF YOKUHAMA.

A. General View of the Exports (with the exception of Tea and Silk) from Yohuhama), from January 1 to June 30, 1861,

Articles.	To Shanghai.	Hong Kong.	London.	San Francisco	Total.
Copper, packages	1188	1764	1777	...	4729
Oil, casks	1603	...	...	...	1603
Beans, packages	...	111	...	...	111
Whalebone „	608	117	...	...	725
Mushrooms „	932	164	...	...	1096
Sharks' fins „	364	267	...	...	631
Galls „	145	18	338	...	501
Sea grass „	13297	2000	...	...	15297
Folingroot „	1075	123	...	...	1198
Arrowroot „	112	...	...	...	112
Drugs „	371	180	...	...	551
Ginseng „	86	...	...	...	86
Dried fish „	1331	1166	...	171	2668
Saltpetre „	1339	287	...	...	1626
Wax „	17	...	5	179	201
Boards, number	35243	9287	560	...	45090
Lackeredware, packages	547	146	38	650	1381
Porcelaine „	585	...	...	513	1098
Tobacco „	...	40	...	...	40
Indian ink „	12	...	...	...	12
Almonds „	...	119	...	...	119
Silk goods „	3	14	...	...	17
Charcoal „	...	...	...	461	461
Paper „	...	133	...	...	133
Potatoes „	438	...	...	...	438
Orange peel „	39	...	...	...	39
Copper ore „	100	...	...	...	100
Rags, piculs	...	...	12000	...	12000
Sundries, packages	4037	1283	6	92	5418
Number of ships	17	3	4	1	25

B. Exports of Silk, from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861.

In 39 ships to Shanghai ... 8,927 bales silk, 636 bales cocoons.
3 „ Hong Kong 72 „ — „
7 „ London..... 2,002 „ — „

49 ships. Total, 11,001 bales silk, 636 bales cocoons.

C. Exports of Tea, from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1861.

In 40 vessels to Shanghai ..... 42,625 packages.
4 „ Hong Kong..... 1,777 „
5 „ London ..... 25,157 „
4 „ San Francisco ... 2,243 „
1 „ Batavia ..... 69 „
1 „ Lima ..... 461 „

55 vessels. Total, 72,332 packages.

Naval and Military.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir James Hope, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet (holding the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral), Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station, Her Majesty's Royal License and Permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Second Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of the French hath been pleased to confer upon him in approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the recent combined operations of British and French forces against China.

Rear-Admiral Erskine, whose flag was recently flying on board the *Edgar*, 89, screw, as second in command of the Channel fleet, is to succeed Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., as commander-in-chief in the East Indies and China. Captain Edward Tatham goes out as flag captain of Admiral Erskine.

Notice is given of a distribution of bounty awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China Seas on the 26th of June and 4th of July, 1855, by Her Majesty's ship *Racehorse*. Persons interested are requested to transmit their claims to the Prize Branch of the Department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house.

Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., M.P. for Devonport, accompanied by his late flag captain, M. K. Hall, visited the gunnery-ship *Cambridge*, Captain Jerningham, in Hamoaze, and, after inspecting the ship, witnessed target practice, at various ranges up to 1,200 yards, with shot and shell, the ship being rolled heavily during the practice.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

COBBOLD—On the 27th ult, at Broseley Rectory, Salop, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Cobbold, late of Ningpo, of a son.

FEARON—On the 4th inst., at 4, Palace-road, Roupell-park, Streatham-hill, the wife of Charles A. Fearon, Esq., of a daughter.

LAMMEREE—On the 5th inst., on board H.M.'s ship Leonidas, at Sheerness, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lammeree, of the Dutch East India Army, of a son.

MELBOURN—On the 3rd inst., the wife of G. Melbourn, Esq., of Java, of a son.

VAN STRAUBENZEE—On the 9th inst., at Sandgate, the wife of Major van Straubenzee, A.D.C., of a son.

WADMAN—On the 28th ult., at Lindfield, Sussex, the wife of E. Wadman, Esq., late of China, of a son.

WISE—On the 3rd inst., at Fulshaw-house, near Wilmslow, Cheshire, the wife of John Wise, Esq., late of China, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KEPPEL—WEST.—On the 31st ult., at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Richard West, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Martin J. West, Esq, and the Lady Maria West, of Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.

DEATHS.

NEWBOLT—On the 30th ult., at Bath, Anne Frances, widow of the Rev. W. R. Newbolt, vicar of Somerton, Somerset, aged 63.

PASTRE—On the 30th ult., at Marseilles, aged 61, Joseph Pastre, Esq., of the firm o Pastre Brothers, of Marseilles, London, and Alexandria.

PONDER—On the 26th ult., at Brixton, Surrey, Mrs. Mary Ponder, relict of the late Stephen Ponder, Esq., in her 79th year.

Monetary and Commercial.

At the meeting of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company on the 5th inst., the propositions made by Government were accepted, on condition that the annuity proposed should be made clear. A report will be found in another column. The capital of the new Company has been subscribed, and the preparations are now being made for despatching the necessary cable, estimated at 200 miles, for the repairs of the sections between Aden and Kurrachee, on the successful completion of which, the sections between Suez and Aden will be proceeded with. The working of the Aden-Kurrachee line will shorten the communication with India, but only in an indirect manner with the Straits, China, &c., viz., by passing messages from Kurrachee to Calcutta, and thence to Ceylon, where they may occasionally catch a steamer in advance of the mail. When the Suez-Aden section is working, the communication with China will, by the aid of the lines lately opened between Malta and Alexandria, be reduced to twenty-six days.

The arrangements necessary to be made for the transmission of messages by the Malta and Alexandria Cable, on behalf of the public, have been completed earlier than expected, and the line is now open from London to Alexandria, at a cost of £2. 6s. 9d. per twenty words. This reduces the time of communication with India, China, &c., by six days. The line to Malta is now working more satisfactorily, in consequence of English clerks being placed at all the stations *en route*.

It is understood that there are some new Indian banking projects about to be brought forward, and one, if not more, it is said, will be influentially supported. The object, it is stated, is to take advantage of the field of enterprise presented in that locality, particularly under recent changes, the prospects connected with which are steadily improving. Institutions of the kind, however, will involve serious responsibilities, and therefore it is to be hoped their organisation will be delegated to properly recognised individuals.

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The bar silver brought by the last steamer from Mexico has been disposed of at 60⅞d. per oz., and the dollars at 59⅜d., showing an advance of ⅛d. in both cases.

A half-yearly meeting of the Oriental Bank was held on the 29th ult., Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair, when a dividend was declared at the proposed rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax. There was no report, the present meeting being merely for the declaration of a dividend; but the annexed account was submitted, showing the progress and satisfactory position of the establishment:—

BALANCE-SHEET FOR THE HALF-YEAR, ENDING JUNE 29, 1861.

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
To promissory notes in circulation not bearing interest	686,464	5	0
To bills of exchange, in circulation not bearing interest	4,302,733	6	9
To balances due to other banks	100,181	17	2
To cash deposited, not bearing interest	1,664,258	0	7
To cash deposited, bearing interest	4,244,249	6	11
Total due to the public ...	£10,997,886	16	5
To capital paid up 1,260,000	0	0	
To reserve surplus fund 252,000	0	0	
To insurance fund 50,000	0	0	
To dividends remaining unpaid ... 3,862	0	0	
To balance of profit and loss after defraying all current charges ... 109,015	9	9	
	1,674,877	9	9
	£12,672,764	6	2

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was held on the 30th ult. at the London Tavern, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last; T. M. Mitchell, Esq., M.P., presided, who made the following statement:—

"That this was the half-yearly meeting at which it was not the practice to present the accounts. He had to move that a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax, be declared for the half-year. Although they did not furnish accounts, he could inform them that, after paying the dividend, they would be able to carry forward about £5,000. He wished he had not to add that, since the accounts were made up, one of their agents had incurred a liability of £20,000. They appointed this gentleman as their agent in Bombay, he having had considerable experience in another bank in the East, and being strongly recommended. He had not fulfilled their expectations, but had involved them in a liability of £20,000 with some Hindoos who were under a contract with a railway company there. As soon as they heard of it, and before the embarrassments of the parties were known, they reprehended it severely, and subsequent circumstances which had come to their knowledge led them to believe that their agent in making this loan was guilty of a breach of duty, and they have been advised that in case a loss were incurred—which was not certain—they would be able to recover the amount of his bond (£5,000) from the Guarantee Society. The agent was no longer in their service."

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the meeting separated.

The rags imported from Kanagawa have not as yet been realised. A fresh lot arrived lately by the *Vision*, and another is daily expected per *Antagonist*. The freight, at £3. 10s. per ton of fifty cubic feet, is equal to fully £6 per ton weight. Large quantities of these rags are also obtainable in India, but a recent experiment to import them resulted unsatisfactorily, as their value was found to be small, owing to the wear to which they had been subjected.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Indus* from Southampton on the 4th inst. was:—In gold, to Alexandria, £100; Madras, £628. In silver: Calcutta, £2,040; Hong Kong, £5,106; Foo-chow-Foo, £1,300; Shanghai, £12,915.

EXPORTS TO CHINA, &c..

The exports to HONG KONG and CANTON of plain cottons for 12 months ending Oct. 17, 1861, are, 91,277,300 yards, against 57,938 036 in 1860, and 49,580,753 in 1859. Of coloured cottons, in 1861, 4,173,980, against 5,533.672 in 1860, and 5,626,483 in 1859. Of printed cottons, 1,015,396 in 1861, against 1,201,835 in 1860, and 2,291,616 in 1859. Of Twist, 8,908,110 lbs. in 1861, against 7,633,860 in 1860, and 9,096,989 in 1859.

To SHANGHAI.—Plain cottons, 172,954,352 yards in 1861, against 116,954,568 in 1860, and 109,001,875 in 1859. Coloured cottons, 10,205,272 yards in 1861, against 21,677,666 in 1860, and 11,905,087 in 1859. Printed cottons, 2,664,143 yards in 1861, against 3,206,629 in 1860, and 3,088,875 in 1859. Twist, 22,240 lbs. in 1861, against 1,000 in 1860, and 55,100 in 1859.

To SINGAPORE.—Plain cottons, 46,266,674 yards in 1861, against 53,150,730 in 1860, and 41,214,867 in 1859; coloured cottons, 7,964,917 yards in 1861, against 9,246,854 in 1860, and 9,367,352 in 1859; printed cottons, 2,415,823 yards in 1861, against 3,232,896 in 1860, and 3,480,567 in 1859; twist, 1,983,704 lbs. in 1861, against 3,416,937 in 1860, and 3,540,198 in 1859.

To BATAVIA.—Plain cottons, 31,539,534 yards in 1861, against 31,523,920 in 1860, and 26,669,595 in 1859; coloured cottons, 15,294,326 yards in 1861, against 19,021,046 in 1860, and 12,205,143 in 1859; printed cottons, 12,138,253 yards in 1861, against 12,017,244 in 1860, and 7,006,809 in 1859; twist, 1,008,835 lbs. in 1861, against 1,389,790 in 1860, and 1,238,555 in 1859.

To MANILA.—Plain cottons, 16,157,197 yards in 1861, against 20,663,608 in 1860, and 13,473,052 in 1859. Coloured cottons, 11,930,443 yards in 1861, against 15,732,750 in 1860, and 5,592,432 in 1859. Printed cottons, 727,625 yards in 1861, against 277,899 in 1860, and 348,800 in 1859. Twist, 134,640 lbs. in 1861, against 172,597 in 1860, and 259,720 in 1859.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	85 to 87	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19¾ to 20¼ xd	20 to 19¾ x.d.
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	32½ to 33½	33½
100	London and Westminster	20	70 to 72	71 to 70½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	49 to 50 x.d.	49½ to 50
50	Union of London	12	27 to 28	...
	MISCELLANEOUS			
1	Great Ship Company	All	⅛ to ¼	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	4 to 5	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	69 to 71	70½ to 71
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18¾ to 19½	19 to 18¾
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	1½ to 2 pm.	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	2.10	...	...
25	Oriental & Gen Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The market during the past fortnight has shown great activity, The trade have bought largely of the new season's teas, and also of most other kinds, while there have been also considerable purchases on speculative account in common to medium qualities of Congou and common to fair kinds of Scented Teas; and the rise established in all descriptions of Black Tea is from 1d. to 1½d. per lb., whilst Green Teas have barely maintained the very extreme rates ruling last month for the finer descriptions. The deliveries continue to show a considerable improvement on last year, chiefly, however, in Exports, the increase as compared with last year for the first nine months being nearly 4,000,000 lbs., 3,000,000 lbs. of which is in exports. Low to fair common Congous, with leaf, have advanced fully 1d. per lb. The dusty kinds are also about 1d. per lb. dearer. Good common Congou must now be quoted 1s. 1d. per lb., and with but little to be met with at that figure. Fair to good flavoury kinds of old season have been more inquired for, and prices have advanced 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Common to good Ho Hows and Ning Chows, as also second class Honams, Monings, and Wopaks, have been in good demand, and prices rule 1d. to 1½d. per lb. dearer. The few fine Monings offered have realised a similar advance. The new season's Kaisow Congous continue to command great attention, and fully the opening prices have been paid for the later arrivals, whilst in many cases for the grades about 2s. per lb., 1d. to 2d. per lb. advance has been obtained. The sales comprise nearly the whole of the cargoes of the *Falcon*, *Ellen Rodger*, *Flying Spur*, *Robin Hood*, and *Beemah*. Tayshans have been bought speculatively at an advance of fully 1d. per lb. on the lower qualities, whilst good and fine show a similar improvement. Souchongs of common to good kinds show an advance of 1d. per lb.; some of the new season's fine kinds have been sold from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. Common to good Oolongs have been in better demand at 1d. per lb. higher prices; the new season's have sold readily from 1s. 11d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. There has been a steady demand for Flowery Pekoes, and sales made, both privately and at public auction, at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per lb. There have been large speculative purchases of common to fair Scented Capers, and an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb. has been established: good and fine kinds, both from Canton and Foo-Chow, continue in request at full prices. There have also been speculative purchases of common to fair scented orange Pekoes at a rise of fully 1d per lb.; good and fine of these are also in demand, and some from Foo-Chow have sold up to 3s. per lb. Uncoloured Japan Teas continue saleable at from 1s. 7d. to 2s. per lb., with a few extra fine from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. per lb. In Green Teas there has been less to notice in the absence of fresh arrivals, but the extreme rates ruling have not been quite maintained for the finer kinds of Moyune, which, owing to the high prices, are less in demand than the commoner kinds. The *Sir Ralph Abercrombie's* teas have as yet only been partially offered, but the sales made have been at fair prices. There have been four public sales during the month, comprising 37,000 packages, of which 16,300 packages were sold, including 8,230 packages without reserve, and about 1,500 packages Assam tea, which sold rather dearer, especially for the commoner kinds. The stock on the 1st of November of all descriptions of Black was—in London, 44,235,935 lbs., and of Green 2,966,285 lbs. The total delivery was—of Black 63,092,304 lbs., and of Green 8,701,058 lbs. The stock at Liverpool was 3,711,210 lbs. of Black, and 13,634 lbs. Green. The total delivery of Black was 6,808,383 lbs., and of Green 505,857 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st of October have been, of Black 61,192,723 lbs., and of Green 5,523,293 lbs.; at Liverpool, of Black 8,408, 539 lbs., and of Green 488,504 lbs.

SILK.—We have again an unsatisfactory report to give of Silk. Transactions generally have been upon a limited scale, and prices barely supported. The deliveries are less unfavourable than the previous month, but still not good. In China Silk there has been an occasional appearance of business and sales of parcels of decent extent, but this has been only occasional, and the market generally has been heavy—so much so, that notwithstanding the continued small supply of "classical" Chops, the prices of these Silks have given way 6d to 1s., thus reducing them to about their usual parity. Chinese Thrown Silk continues neglected. In Japan Silk fair business has been done—the sales fairly keeping pace with the arrivals. Bengal Silk shares the general quiet, unfortunately, to the fullest extent. In Italian Silk we have very little doing. In Brutia and Persian Silk nothing.

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			Superior.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	21 0	to 22 6	
„ No. 3 and 4	17 6	20 6	
„ No. 5	16 0	17 0	
Taysaam	12 6	15 0	16 0 to 17 0
Ditto, long reel	14 0	15 0	16 0
Canton	9 0	14 0	16 0 16 6
Chinese thrown	15 0	18 0	19 0 20 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0 26 0
Yuenfa	10 0	20 0	21 0 22 0

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock. Nov. 1, 1861.	Sold Stock. Nov. 1, 1860.	Unsold Stock. Nov. 1, 1861.	Unsold Stock. Nov. 1, 1860.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Nov. 8, 1861.	Delivered. Jan. 1 to Nov. 8, 1860.
Bengal	2,006	2,092	3,319	3,069	5,569	9,036
China	9,760	4,543	7,472	2,871	49,437	46,818
Japan	1,531	962	744	666	8,045	4,812
Canton	707	899	1,310	1,177	1,284	1,689
Chinese thrown	1,051	1,540	2,520	2,588	1,311	3,713

SUGAR.—A better tone has prevailed in the market, and a fair amount of business has been done at firm prices. The public sales of East India were confined to 1,600 bags Bengal, of which 528 bags good and fine white Benares met ready buyers at stiff rates, 46s. to 47s., the rest, Gurpattah Date, was withdrawn at 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d., scarcely any offers being made.

COFFEE.—A steady demand has existed, and although from importers of Colonial sorts continuing free sellers, a slight decline has occasionally been submitted to. The sales have been 177 casks, 138 barrels and bags, Plantation Ceylon publicly at 73s. to 77s. 6d. for fine fine ordinary to low middling. 590 bags dull brownish Singapore brought 66s. 6d. to 67s.

RICE.—There is no demand for this article, and transactions have been unimportant. 400 bags good midding white Bengal sold at 14s. There have been no sales of East India.

PEPPER.—White is again the turn dearer. 2,158 bags Penang sold at auction at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. per lb. for fair to good; moderate trade privately in Singapore at 4d. to 4⅛d. Black: Transactions confined to a few small lots, sold upon former terms.

SAGO is 1s. per barrel dearer, and of 253 packages at auction, three-fourths sold at 21s. 6d. to 23s. per cwt. for fair small. Good business privately up to 23s. 6d. for good small. FLOUR.—No auctions. Fair trade privately at 16s. 6d. per cwt. for good.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: The quarterly sales went off with very fair spirit at a general advance of 1d. to 2d. per lb., nearly all offered selling. They were thus composed:—110 bales 1st at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., with superior at 3s. 1d.; 970 bales 2nd, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d.; 600 bales 3rd, 10d. to 1s. 3d.; and 100 4th and Jungle, 8d. to 10d. Cassia Lignea: Quiet, and of 306 cases at auction a few lots only quitted at 87s. to 92s. per cwt. for 2nd to 1st pile; 153 chests Japan at 37s. to 54s. for coarse to good thin, fair flavour. Cassia Buds: Very scarce. Cloves: Of 848 bags of Zanzibar at auction, two-thirds sold at 3¼d. to 3⅜d. for middling to good. Mace: Quiet, and without change. Nutmegs: 18 cases Penang sold at auction at previous terms.

HEMP has been in improved request, and good business has been done privately up to £25 per ton for good roping, but of 1,502 bales at auction, the damaged only (700 bales) sold at relative prices.

COTTON.—Prices have fluctuated to the extent of ⅜d. to ½d. per lb., and business to some extent has been accomplished in middling to good Dhollera at 7¼d. to 8⅛d.; good to very good Broach, 8⅜d. to 9d.

JAPAN WAX.—Saucer is now quoted at 65s. to 75s.; block, 52s. to 60s., the former is scarce and wanted, and a few sales have been made of block at 60s.

TOBACCO.—Very large imports have taken place from Holland, and holders are asking higher prices, which checks the consumption, manufacturers turning their attention to other growths.

TIN.—A slight drooping was felt in the market, but recently an improvement has taken place and is now firmer.

GAMBIER.—Firm. Sound, 18s; heated, 17s. 6d. CUTCH: An increased demand and rates have further advanced 1s. 6d. per lb.; 1,983 bags at auction sold at 24s. 6d. for good.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India-rubber: Private sales have been effected to some extent, but lately the market has become quieter. Camphor 75 chests at auction sold at £8 to £8. 5s. Sapanwood: 6 tons at Bombay sold at £6. Soy: Steady. Mother-o'-pearl shells: Market quiet. Star anniseed: Of 17 cases two only sold at 64s. per cwt. for good quality. Sticklac: Firm. Gum benjamin: Without change; and 30 cases Siam at auction, all sold at £9 to £12. 2s. 6d. for dark brown, and £6 to £7 dust and block. Damar: Quiet, and 4s. to 5s. per cwt. lower. Of 213 cases at auction, one-third sold at 49s. to 50s. 6d. for good picked. Gambouge: In some request, and 13 cases at auction chiefly sold at £7. 10s. per cwt. for good pipe. Rattans: Firm. Saltpetre: Prices have advanced 6d. per cwt. with a firm market. Gutta-percha: Less demand; a small portion has been sold at 1s. 3½d. per lb. for fair genuine. Rape seed: Small supply and good demand. Elephants' teeth: No alteration. Vermilion: Inquiry but no sellers. Galangal root: Steady; of 160 bags half sold at 22s. to 22s. 6d. for middling. Cubebs: 50 bags at auction all retired. Dragoons' blood: Dull; 2 cases at auction retired. Galls: 75 cases China at auction, retired at 60s.; good China and Japan is quoted 40s. to 50s. Rum: East India sorts have been restricted to retail quantities of Penang at 1s. 6½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6. 5s. 0d.; nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 5s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s. to £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—120s. for block; 121 for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. to 28s. 6d. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £19. 15s. to £21. 10s.; shot, patent, £22. 10s.; sheet, £20. 10s.; spelter, £19. 5s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The total export of metals from London and Liverpool to China for the first ten months of 1861 have been:—Iron: rails, 77 tons; pig iron, 556; bars and nail rods, 5,300; hoops and sheets, 500. Steel: English, 39; Foreign, 131. Copper: cakes, ingots, and tiles, 1; sheets, rods, and nails, 103; yellow metal, 237. Lead: pig lead, 4,565; sheets and pipe, 114; spelter, 429; zinc, 21; tin plates, 8,904 boxes; quicksilver, 520 bottles.

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 7¼d.	Buy at	4s. 1½d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 7¼d.	Do.	4s. 1½d.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

There has been a large business in yarns lately, and prices have considerably advanced. A large business has been done for Germany, India, and China. The home trade houses have also been buying freely at fully ¼d. per lb. advance. The market is, in fact, very strong in neary all kinds of yarn, whether for home manufacture or for export. In the cloth-market we hear of no improvement. A telegram from India has been received announcing a rather large business at advanced prices, but there are no quotations given. There has not been much business offering for any kind of goods. Manufacturers are firm, and for the business that was done we hear that speculators, who have become rather anxious to realise, have undersold producers.

From Samuel Mendel's circular we learn that the advance in the price of Cotton since last April has been 4¾d. per lb., the price then being 8¼d., and now 13d. for fair to good fair Orleans, which is the highest price known for thirty-six years. The advance in Yarn has been 2d., the prices for Water being respectively 10½d. and 12½d. In Grey Shirtings the advance has been 1s. 4½d., the prices being for 40 in. 8-6ths respectively, 8s. 10½d. and 10s. 3d. The present stock of American cotton held at Liverpool is less by 236,550 bales than at this time last year. The shipments from the United States during the four months ended Decem-31st, 1860, amounted to 1,000,000 bales, whilst this year they will be *nil*. The high prices now being realised for cotton, of all grades, will, most certainly, attract increased supplies from all other countries, but these must fall far short of the deficiency for a long time forward.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The final settlement of the conditions between the Government and the Red Sea Telegraph Company for the establishment of the new Company and the termination of the old one, has not yet been executed, and as so much time has been lost by Government, it is now doubtful if the necessary repairs to the line can be effected this season.

Advices from New York state that San Francisco has been brought into telegraphic communication with Cape Race, the wires being stretched across the continent to the Pacific. The line will now be extended by the way of Behring's Straits to the mouth of the Amoor river, to which point the Russian Government is extending its wires from its European frontier. Thus the Government and merchants of the United States, as well as of Russia, will soon enjoy the incalculable advantage over us of telegraphic communication with China. A notice of this matter will also be found in our St. Petersburg correspondent's letter.

Mr. Mendel's circular of the 12th says:—"There is a decidedly better inquiry in the Manchester market to-day, with increased sales both of yarns and goods, at prices not obtainable on Tuesday last."

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Nov. 6, at Brouwershaven, from Sourabaya, Maastroom; at Cuxhaven, from Singapore, Elizabeth; 7, at Texel, from Batavia, Almelo, Koning Willem III., Bilderdyk; at Flushing, from Maulmain, Edouard and Julie; 11, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Aloe; at London, from Singapore, Corvermatia; 10, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Jane Henderson; from Rangoon, Henry Reed; 11, at Deal, from Singapore, Granville; from Akyab, Royal Charlie; 12, at London, from Rangoon, Essex; from Shanghai, Glenclune; Off Falmouth, from Akyab, Garland; 9, at Texel, from Batavia, Alblasserdam; from Padang, Trynje Fenna; 8, at Brouwershaven; from Batavia, Buitenzorg; from Passaroeang, Maria Diederika; 12, at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Seringapatam; 10, at Texel, from Batavia, Jacoba; 12, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Harola; 14, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Prins Oscar.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 12, from London, for Cardiff and China, Kate Swanson; off the Wight, for Singapore, Western Continent; 9, from Cardiff, for Shanghai, Mahe; 9, from Mumbles, for Shanghai, Bonny Lass; 12, from London, for Shanghai, James Miller; from Deal, for Batavia, Constance.

SPOKEN.—Martha and Jacoba, London to Batavia, Aug. 1, 28 S., 1 W. Christina Agatha, Liverpool to Batavia, Sept. 17, 11 N., 23 W. Salatiga, London to Batavia, Sept. 26, 8 N., 25 W. Bankok, French barque, Bordeaux to Singapore, Oct. 2. City of Glasgow, Singapore to Liverpool, Sept. 7, in the Straits of Banca. Bride, barque, London to Singapore, Aug. 4, 30 S., 27 W. Minerva, Newcastle to Shanghai, Aug. 11, 35 S., 4 W. Cornelius Anthonie, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 25, 42 N., 13 W. Elise Henrietta, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 2, 8 N., 24 W. Minister Thorbecke, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 26, 47 N., 10 W. Medea, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 8, 9 N., 25 W. Jan van Schaffelaar, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 8, 49 N., 10 W.

Laid on at London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Banian.

LAID ON AT GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Singapore: Colonsay.

CASUALTY.—Cuxhaven, Nov. 7, the Neuhof (Danish barque), Kros from Hamburgh to Singapore, parted her chain last night, and is now on shore on Krautsand. She is expected to be got off to-day by the assistance of a steamer, after being lightened.

The Prompt, Whittle, from Rangoon to Liverpool, was thrown on her beam-ends about eight to ten miles N. by E. of the Bell buoy, and suddenly foundered in eight fathoms of water, master, mate, pilot, man, and a boy saved; fifteen hands lost. Her cargo is washing up.

The Neuhof, which got on Krautsand, Nov. 7, has been assisted off, and has anchored in the roadstead.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Oct. 12	New York	Shanghai	Dora	Rose.
— 26	Falmouth	Do.	Sir R. Abercromby	McLaren.
Nov. 1	Off Plymouth	Foo-Chow-Foo	Beemah	Pickernell.
— 3	Deal	Do.	Veronica	Robinson.
— 7	Do.	Do.	Banian	Graham.
Oct. 12	New York	Ningpo	Potosi	Johnson.
Nov. 6	Deal	Canton	Golden Eagle	Oldham.
— 4	Bordeaux	China	St Clair	Merill.
Sept 10	Valparaiso	Hong Kong	Zanzibar	Koerner.
Nov. 3	Deal	H. Kong & Demerara	Whirlwind	Edgell.
— 5	London	Hong Kong	Caribbean	Winchester.
— 4	Plymouth	Manila	Roebuck	Moir.
— 4	Off Queenstown	Do.	Victor Emanuel	
— 7	Deal	Do.	Regina Maris	
Oct. 19	Off Scilly	Batavia	Presdt. v. Ryckevorsel	
— 24	Texel	Do.	Cortgene	
— 24	Do.	Do.	Delft	
— 24	Helvoet	Do.	Jacobus Martinus	
— 2	Texel	Do.	Clio	Wynmalen.
— 25	Zierickzee	Do.	Burg. Hoffmann	De Witt.
Nov. 4	Brouwershaven	Do.	Huydekoper	Blok.
— 4	Do.	Do.	Vrede	Ter Bruggen.
— 6	Deal	Do.	Staatsraad vd. Houven	Heymerick.
Oct. 30	Off Queenstown	Singapore	Canadian	Guthrie.
Nov. 1	Falmouth	Do.	Australia	Gottschalk.
— 3	Deal	Do.	Weymouth	Davey.
— 4	London	Do.	Britannia	Prows.
— 6	Liverpool	Do.	Australian	Silk.
— 7	Queenstown	Do.	Commerce	
— 8	London	Penang	William and Jane	Shiells.
Oct. 24	Schelde	Akyab	Alarm	Gibson.
— 2	Antwerp	Do.	Frederick VII.	
Nov. 1	Liverpool	Do.	Alliance	Wilson.
— 2	Brouwershaven	Do.	Maude	Batty.
— 3	Texel	Do.	Augusta	Westenberg.
— 4	London	Akyab and Mauritius	Garibaldi	Montgomery.
— 4	Falmouth	Akyab	Indiana	Sansom.
— 5	Deal	Akyab & P. Elizabeth	William	Ellis.
— 5	Falmouth	Akyab	Harold	Bergstrom.
— 8	Queenstown	Do.	Ferns	
Oct. 24	Texel	Rangoon	Isabella Hamilton	
— 24	Brouwershaven	Do.	Diligentia	
— 27	Helvoet	Do.	Hendrik Jan	Weyden.
Nov. 1	Brouwershaven	Do.	Jan de Wit	Guyt.
— 2	Do.	Do.	Elise Susanne	Grafthens.
— 3	Texel	Do.	Sultan	Limstrong.
— 4	London	Do.	Liverpool	Kinney.
— 5	Queenstown	Do.	Prompt	Whittle.
— 6	Falmouth	Do.	Samuel Lawrence	Wheeler.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Essex	Hart.
Oct. 29	Liverpool	Maulmain	Lady Hobert	Hawes.
Nov. 3	Antwerp	Do.	Sowanset	Johnson.
— 3	Falmouth	Do.	Alexander	Sjadee.
— 4	Do.	Do.	Dikotah	Newall
— 4	Texel	Tjilatjap	Willem Hendrik	Beckering.
Oct. 27	Flushing	Bassein	Solide	Andersen.
Nov. 1	London	Do.	Premier	McGilvery.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 3	Swansea	Shanghai	Bonne Sophie	Perelle.
— 3	Off Dover	Do.	J. V. Brookman	Crocket.
— 7	London	Sundlnd. & Shanghai	Ellen Rodger	Mackinnon.
— 8	Do.	Newcstl. & Shanghai	James Miller	Carbonett.
Ort. 10	Madeira	China	Island Queen (s)	
Nov. 6	Liverpool	Hong Kong	Sappho	Twist.
Oct. 26	Off Portsmouth	Singapore	Leopold Catteaux	
— 30	Sunderland	Do.	Western Continent	
Nov. 5	London	Do.	Salvador Packet	Alexander.
Oct. 27	Liverpool	Manila	Sales	Mendezona.
— 30	Cardiff	Do.	Asia	Hussey.
— 23	Liverpool	Batavia	Stad Middelburg	
— 30	Off S. Foreland	Do.	Acadia	Greefses.
— 5	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Vooruit	Rool.
Nov. 2	Glasgow	Do.	Diana	Kyle.

LOADING.

At London.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Fiery Cross, Helen's Bank, Beautiful Star, Flying Spur. For Shanghai: Canton, Ziba, Falcon. For Bankok: Kalahome. For Singapore and Penang: Pebchelle.

At Liverpool.—For Manila: Reyna del Oceano, San Luis. For Shanghai: Min, Philomela, John Bibby. For Hong Kong and Canton: Robin Hood. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Aeolus, Goede Verwachting. For Batavia and Singapore: Selina Jane. For Singapore: Imina Brons, Cannata, Crisis, Eunomia.

At Glasgow.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Wave Queen.

SPOKEN.

Vanguard, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 18, 10 N., 24 W.
Ranee, Liverpool to Singapore, Sept. 15, 15 N., 29 W.
Maastroom, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 18, 36 S., 17 E.
Jacatra, for Singapore, Oct. 22, 50 N., 14 W.
Sierra Leone, Canton to London, Aug. 22.
Alexander, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 1, 28 S., 9 E.
Ocean Home, Liverpool to Manila, Oct. 3, 5 N., 24 W.
Augustin Grangier, Bordeaux to Singapore, Oct. 23.
Laura and Adele, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 25, 10 N., 26 W.
Alblanerdam, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 29, 21 N., 31 W.
Constance, Macao to Falmouth, Aug. 15, 21 S., 75 E.
Louisa Kroonprinces van Sweden, Rot. to Bat., Oct. 4, 13 N., 26 W.
Dageraad, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 25.
Medea, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 8, 9 N., 25 W.
Commerce, Singapore to Queenstown, Oct. 19, 34 N., 37 N.
Christina Agatha, Liverpool to Batavia, Sept. 17, 11 N., 26 W.
Bernard and Agnes, Amsterdam to Batavia., Oct. 24, 23 N., 22 W.
Queensberry, bound to Hong Kong, Sept. 24, 13 N., 27 W.

EXPECTED.

From China.—At London: Northern Cross, Egmont, Glenclune, Geelong, Hafis, C. S. Lemon, Shakespeare, Chrysolite, Sharpshooter, Northfleet, Victor Emmanuel, Unrivalled, Invincible, Maiden Queen, Challenger, Sir W. F. Williams, West Australian, Prince Alfred, Jubilee, Spirit of the North, Mutlah, Ægean, John Norman, Coleroon, Verbena, Primula, Niphon, Polmaise, Charlotte Ann, Wynaud, Kelso, Napoleon III., City of Carlisle, Clara Novello. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, Chaa-sze. At Outports: Eloise, Fadres Minde, Mischief, Nemesis.

From Singapore.—At London: Procymatia. Granville, Caroline Elizabeth, Lettice Catherine, Pioneer, Mencius, Palmerston. At Liverpool: Primula, Tigris, Excelsior, City of Glasgow, Antilla. At Outports: Burnside.

From Manila.—At London: Kate, Zealandia, Ethereal. At Liverpool: Julia, Pepita, Soberana, Ashmore, Joaquina Victoria, Wild Gazelle, Gertrudis, Burdoes y Habana, Northern Crown. At Falmouth: Nueva Engracia, Yarra, Bahia. At Cork: Marchioness of Londonderry, Chatham.

From Penang.—At London: Sirocco, Norwood, Pilgrim, Robert and Alexander, Mary Ann, East Lothian, Gwalior, Victor.

From Batavia.—At England: William Simpson, Sarah. At Outports: Omega.

From Bankok.—At Falmouth: Hannah Salkeld.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Somewhat more business has been done in charters, but there has been little or no improvement in the rates of freight offered. Contracts have been entered into for the delivery of 6,000 tons of coals at Point de Galle, and 2,400 tons at Singapore, but the supply of ships is fully equal to the demand, and consequently several vessels have been engaged at low rates. For coal ships to China there is rather more inquiry.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Meg Merrilies, which sailed from Cardiff, Oct. 30, for Shanghai, was run foul of by another vessel, and sustained considerable damage. She returned to Cardiff, Nov. 4.

The Whirlwind, Edgell, from Hong Kong and Demerara, which arrived at London, Nov. 5, whilst swinging round off Blackwall to enter the West India Docks, got foul of a tier of vessels, carrying away a brig's bowsprit, &c., and receiving some damage herself. She was towed off and into the East India Docks.

At St. Helena, Sept. 18.—The Procymatia, of Newcastle, Loram, from Singapore for London, arrived here Sept. 1; shipped four extra hands for pumping, and sailed, Oct. 3, for her destination.

At Ascension.—Sept. 28, Marchioness Londonderry, Smith, from Manila. Off Ascension, Sept. 19, Victor Emmanuel, from Manila. 24, Tigris, from Singapore for Liverpool.

At St. Helena.—Sept. 2, Buitenzorg Ruhaak, from Batavia, and sailed 4 for Rotterdam. 4, Huidekoper, Block, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam. 6, Regina Maris, Ouwehand, from Batavia. 8, Amerika, Meermans, from Batavia, and sailed 9 for Rotterdam. 9, Staadraad van der Houven, Heymeriks, from Batavia, and sailed 10 for Rotterdam; Granville, Laker, from Singapore, and sailed for London; Schelde, Hoffman, from Batavia, and 10, Jacoba, Schaap, from Batavia, and both sailed 10 for Amsterdam. 10, Carribbean, Winchester, from Hong Kong and sailed 11 for London. 11, Koning Willem III., Zeylstra, from Batavia, and sailed 12 for Amsterdam. 12, Golden Eagle, Oldham, from Whampoa, and sailed 13 for London. 16, Eliza Henrietta, Debering, from Batavia, and Bilderdyk, Loochen, from Padang, and both sailed or Amsterdam; Robertus Hendrikus, Muller, from Batavia, and sailed, 17 for Rotterdam. 22, Ternate, Cars, from Batavia, and sailed 23 for Rotterdam. 23, Julio de St. Vincent, from Manila, and sailed 24 for Liverpool. 26, Kate, Mowat, from Manila, and sailed for London; Prioress, Mitchell, from Manila. 27, Banian, Graham, from Foo-chow-Foo, and sailed for London.

At Table Bay.—Sept. 21, Soberane, Guardiola, Manila; 10, Granger, Hansen, from Hong Kong; 17, Thetis, Kimball, from Sumatra.

At Simon's Bay.—Sept. 13, C. S. Lemon, transport, Campbell, from Hong Kong.

At Rio Janeiro.—Maria, from Boston, for China, leaky.

Steamer "Nankin."—This vessel arrived, under canvas, at Hong Kong from Glasgow on the 9th Sept. Off the Cape she met with very heavy weather, but proved quite equal to it, and sustained but little damage. After fitting up her machinery at Hong Kong she would proceed to Shanghai and Ningpo, and be employed in the trade between those two ports.

The Port of Newchang.—In consequence of the shallowness of the harbour, the port of Ying-tsze, about forty-five miles distant, has been substituted.

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*** For a Notice, see *Quarterly Review* for July, p. 179, and following.

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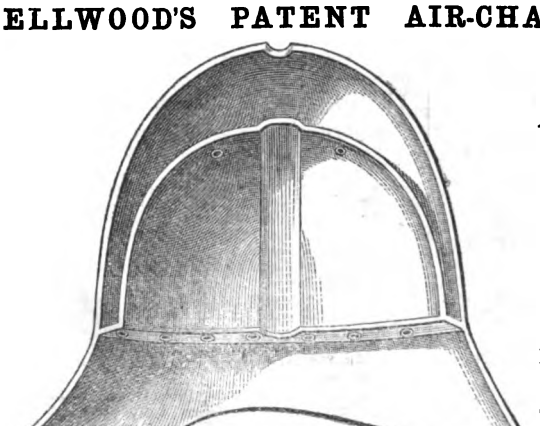

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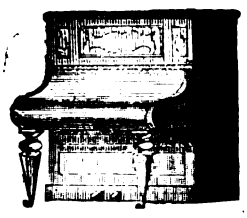

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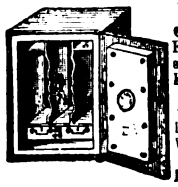

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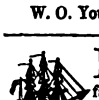

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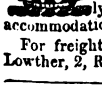

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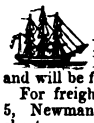

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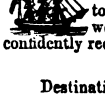

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China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. IV.—No. 73. | LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861. [Sub. 18s. per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER COMMENCED AT 3 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED AT 5 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			
Kanagawa			Sept. 21
Nagasaki			Oct. 1
CHINA—			
Peking			Sept. 25
Tien-tsin			,, 22
Hankow			,, 29
Shanghai	Aug. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 6
Foo-Chow-Foo	,, ,,	,, 29	,, 9
Amoy			,, 11
Swatow			,, 12
Hong Kong	,, 26	Oct. 9	,, 15
Canton			,, 12
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	,, 10	Sept. 25	,, 5
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			,, 14
SIAM—			
Bankok			Sept. 27
BORNEO—			
Labuan			,, 19
Sarawak			Oct. 16
JAVA—			
Batavia		,,	,, 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Sept. 10	Oct. 13	,, 22
Penang	,, ,,	,, 11	,, 24

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Commander H. Harey, R.N., Captain Twiss, R.A., H. S. Bailey, midshipman, Rev. Mr. Armistead, Mr. Bogg and servant. For Marseilles: Captain E. Laffitte; Messrs. J. P. Garliscas, S. Polaez, F. M. Benjamin; S. Annesley, H. Durans, P. J. Hughes, and W. Servantes. For Malta: Mr. P. M. Tait. For Alexandria: Messrs. B. Telge, and M. Ladage. For Suez: Mr. G. Layon. For Calcutta: Mr. G. Boys. For Singapore: Captain Williamson and servant.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. & O. str., 4th Dec., from Southampon to Singapore: Mr. A. C. Babington, and Miss Babington. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Hilhard, infant, and servant. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Caine, two infants, and E. I. servant, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Fred. Adams, Miss Cruickshank, Miss E. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Fittock. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Hong Kong: Mr. Diego Snares, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland.

Per str. 20th Dec., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gibbon; to Hong Kong: Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Payne. Mrs. Hamilton. To Singapore: Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Littledale. From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Shanghai: Madame Cordier, infant, and two servants; Mr. E. Fierz. To Singapore: Mr. D. Rodger, Mr. Wolterbeck. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Togore. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. C. Lehmann.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Jan., 1862, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Moffatt and friend, Mrs. Markham, infant, and native female servant. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Valck. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Hong: Mrs. H. D. Browne, Mr. T. K. Ashton and friend, Mr. F. L. Larkin and friend. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Heumkens and child, Mr. Van Kerkwyn.

Per P. and O. str., 28th Jan., from Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. Cazavan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong, per Don Quixote, from San Francisco, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Cullen, and 48 Chinese. Per Minerva, from Melbourne, Messrs. Marks, Aurback, Slowan, Cerruth, Smith, J. Kerr F. Kerr, jun., Severes, Smith, jun. Per Columbian. Mail Steamer from England, &c., Capts. Caldbeck and Nolleth, Dr. Lawrence, D. C. General Horne, Mrs. Vielle, Mrs. Carr and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Olona, Misses Adams, Lucas, and Wade, Messrs. Rennie, Bullock, R. Lowes, Ayers, Cheverton, H. Brammah, J. Owens, B. Gilman, Rearey, Ladage, Riemer, Donaldson, F. D. Barnes, Vidal, Kav, C. Miralles, F. Mack, and Webb, Dahabhoy, Hosunjee, Dossabhoy Shapoorjee and servants. For Shanghai, Mrs. Wynter, Messrs. Gavin, Cheshire, Stranach, Gardner, Preswick, Morff, and St. John. Per Samuel Russell, from New York, Dr. S. Wells Williams, wife, and daughter; Mrs. Parker and two children; Messrs. Barton and Seaman, and 7 Chinese. Per S. S. Viscount Canning, from Bangkok, Mr. Markwald, and Mr. Rossier. Per Mary Whitridge, from Bangkok, Mr. Paul Pickenpack. Per Bertha, from Singapore. Signor Rotio, 5 Italians on deck, and 65 Chinese. Per Henry Miller, from London, Mr. A benson. Per Marion, from Callao, Messrs. S. H Curtiss, E. Vogal, and C. Fisher. Per Albuero, from London, Mrs. Elmslie, child, and servant, and 8 shipwrecked seamen. Per Amalia, from Saigon, Mr. Gustav Behre. Per Fiery Cross, from Calcutta, Major Pennycuick, and Messrs. Wood, Sampson, and Bell. Per Pottinger, Mail Steamer from England &c., Mrs. Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Messrs. J. Cann, D. Welsh, H. Roper, D. Lowden, Tillinghast, G. Duddell, Lapraik, Booth, and Ellis, Rev.—Pitkin; for Shanghai, Messrs. E. M. Smith, and Teares.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan by this mail is of no special interest. H.M.S. *Ringdove*, which had arrived at Shanghai, brought dates to the 21st Sept. from Yokuhama, and 1st Oct. from Nagasaki. All was quiet at Yedo; Mr. Alcock was at Yokuhama, and intended to reside at that place and Yedo alternately, the Residency at the latter place being still retained for the Legation. Admiral Sir Hope Grant had returned from his cruise round the northern part of Japan, in the *Encounter*. He visited Tsu-sima, Hakodadi, and several other places. He left Yokuhama again on the 21st in the *Imperieuse* for Chefoo and Tien-tsin.

An extract of a letter, dated Yokuhama, 6th Sept., says:—"Everything is very dull here except in silk and tea, in which there is something doing. The Consul says that the Japanese now grant all their demands; but that may be only a temporary lull, consequent on the presence of a strong naval force. We have had a very dry summer, and pleasant weather—only rather hot at times—as high as 93 deg. in the shade."

It appears that the Russians have taken possession of two islands in the Strait of Corea named Tsu-sima, which are under the jurisdiction of Japan. Between these two islands there is a sound which forms a magnificent harbour. There is also a seaport, named Fatchu, containing a population roughly estimated at thirty thousand. The climate is healthy, the scenery exquisite, and the country abounds with the luxuries, as well as necessaries of life. The story runs that H.M.S. *Ringdove* lately entered this lonely bay, and her officers were amazed on rounding a headland to see three Russian frigates lying at anchor, while the standard of the Czars waved from a high flag-staff, erected in front of a large and substantially built edifice. On inquiry, it was stated by the Russians that they had obtained permission from the Damios to locate themselves there for the purpose of repairing boats and recruiting their sick people. It was uncertain how long they should remain, as that depended on the naval officer in command of the fleet cruising about the Japan and China seas. On the other hand, the Japanese said that these foreigners had deceived them, and that when they obtained permission to come on shore, it was only for a short period, to careen their ships, repair some boats and recruit the sick. If the Russians have in this underhand manner annexed Tsu-sima to the empire of the Czars, the act is a direct violation of their own Treaty with Japan.

The following is from the correspondent of the *New York Herald*:—

"The British Ambassador has stopped our Minister from passing British subjects to Yedo. This was because our Minister did not inform the British Minister of his action. Mr. Hyatt, our Consul at Amoy, China, was stopping with our Consul at Kanagawa. The Government had informed the Foreign Ministers that it could not protect foreigners. A threatened attack on the foreigners resulted in the arrest of a few desperadoes, but it was not known what the Government would do with them. The Japanese people declare that the opening of their ports is the greatest evil that ever befel the Japanese nation. The Governor of Kanagawa has requested the American Consul to remove the New York missionaries to a place of greater safety than they occupy at present. The British Consul received a similar notice, and acted upon it, while our Consul consulted Mr. Harris, believing there was no danger."

The Nagasaki *Daily Shipping List* is to be transferred to Kanagawa.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The Emperor Tsai Ch'un appears to have ascended the throne without the slightest opposition. The following autograph decree by Hien Fung determines the constitution of the new Government:—

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"Our eldest son, Tsai Ch'un, being now constituted Heir Apparent—let Tsai Yuen, Twanhwa Kingse'ou, Sushun, Muyin, Kw'ang Yuen, Tu Han, and Tsiau Yu-ying, with all their might aid him as Councillors in all things pertaining to the administration of Government. A Decree Extraordinary.

"Tsai Yuen, Prince of I, as the prefix Tsai shows, is of the Imperial House, in the same generation as the Crown Prince.

"Twanhwa. Prince of Ching, Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmerie of Peking, elder brother of Sushun.

"Kingsh'ou, husband of the sixth of the aunts of the Heir Apparent.

"Sushun, one of the two junior members of the Grand Secretariat.

"Muyin, the Prince of I's colleague as Commissioner at Tung Chow, 1860; a President of the Board of War.

"Kw'ang Yuen, a Chinese, some time in the Great Council; a Vice-President.

"Tu Han, Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office, son of Tu Shau-tien, tutor to the Emperor.

"Tsiau Yu-ying, Vice-President of one of the Lower Courts."

The decree of the new Emperor was published on the 24th August, and at the same time a curious Imperial manifesto appeared, announcing the death of the late and succession of the present Emperor. It is too long for quotation, but we extract a few of the more notable paragraphs, describing the illness and character of Hien Fung:—

"Last summer it chanced that he was affected with a cough and expectoration, but under medical treatment he recovered, and after the Imperial tour to Lwan Yang (Je Ho) in the autumn, the person of the Sainted One was as well (as much at ease) and strong as formerly. But the continued disorders of the provinces occasioned by the pestilence of rebellion gave him anxiety by night and by day; and, in the spring of this year, a cold he had caught caused his malady to break out afresh, while in the sixth moon he was attacked by a dysentery, which by degrees so reduced his strength, that in the 16th day of this moon he made an effort, ill as he was, to summon before him Tsai Yuen, Twanhwa, Kingshan, Sushun, Muyin, Kw'ang Yuen, Tu Han, and Chiau Yuying, and gave them a special command to write for him a decree in the vermilion pencil, constituting us *Hwang T'ai Tsz'* (heir apparent) With bitter tears we received his commands, grieving and anxious trembling and awe-struck. We hoped that the person of the Affectionate One might yet be saved. But after we had in person been informed of the will of him that regarded us fondly, his malady attacked him with increasing violence, bringing him presently to the last extremity, and on the 17th day in the *yin* watch (3 to 5 A.M.) he sped upwards upon the dragon to be a guest on high. We tore the earth and cried to heaven, yet reached we not to him with our hand or voice. With reverence we call to mind that his late Majesty, during the eleven years that he sat upon the throne, with earnest zeal, with painful solicitude [so toiled that], he rested little amid the more than myriad [affairs that demanded his attention]; that on no day did he fail in showing respect to heaven, or in following in practice the example of his ancestors. Diligence in his administration of the State, love of his people, were his chief consideration. He remitted taxes, or gave time for their collection. He chose men of ability. In everything that concerned the policy of the empire or the well-being of the people, the Sacred One was ever unceasingly forethoughtful. Touching the observances of burial and mourning, the last decree of his late Majesty, which we have with reverence received, ordains that, as of old prescribed, the mourning shall end in twenty-seven days. Our heart cannot indeed allow that this should be. It will be our duty, in devout conformity with the ancient limitation, to mourn solemnly for three years, that the sincerity of our babelike affection may be, in some degree, satisfied.

It will be seen that Prince Kung is not a member of the new administration. His name only occurs among those who are graciously excused prostration on all except occasions of high state. The foreign policy of the new Government is not yet known, but there are not wanting indications of its friendliness to foreign nations.

There can be no question after all that the main barrier to trade is the movement of the Taipings. No body politic can be healthy with such a canker at the heart of it. The *China Mail* states that there are strong grounds for believing that foreign neutrality runs the risk of being speedily broken in favour of the Imperialists. If this be true, it is the most important and serious news which has reached us for many months past from the Celestial Empire. We sincerely trust that no prospect of contingent advantages, no imaginary insults to be avenged, or rights to be maintained, will again involve us in a war with China. Neither on political, moral, or commercial grounds, shall we be justified in fighting either on the side of Imperialists or Rebels.

TIEN-TSIN.

The intelligence received by this mail confirms the announcement given in our issue of the 17th of October, relative to the departure of troops from Tien-tsin. The *Simoon* takes the 60th Rifles to England, and the *Urgent* the Land Transport. Fane's Horse has left in the *Vulcan* for Calcutta.

CHEFOO.

The following letter, dated 25th September, gives an account of the movements of the Rebels in this quarter:—

"They have taken the cities of Kaichu to the South and the city of Laichu to the Westward, these are important places and the key of the promontory. Another gang have also come by water to Whang hyen and taken that place. At Tung-chow-foo there has been a panic, and many people had left the place.

"Here all business is put an end to. The trading people have all left, and most of the hongs are closed. For Chefoo itself there is no fear, as the French have it under their protection, besides which there is nothing to get in the way of plunder. The French have landed two hundred men and three guns, and the militia are out all round. So with these and three or four men of war in port, we are pretty safe.

"Tung, the prefect of this place, is applying for a man-of-war to go to Whang-hyen to drive what he calls the pirates away; but we all know there are no pirates up here. These are men that have given San-ko lin-sin the slip—that worthy has been out-manœuvred. Some mandarin is, I hear, at the head of the Rebels at Kai-chu. The whole province is in open rebellion."

SHANGHAI.

The Chinese tradesmen living on the Yang-king-pang have petitioned the Municipal Council to erect defences and maintain a guard round their quarter, as the loose marauders who leave the Rebel ranks are becoming a dangerous nuisance; the expense of such protection, if granted, will be paid gladly by the petitioners.

Mr. Medhurst, H.M.'s Consul, has issued the following notification in reference to Mr. Bruce's opinion on the late impositions of the Customs, which, it will be seen, only partially touches the grievance, and a full settlement of this question must be looked for at the hands of Earl Russell, who has been addressed in a memorial which will be found in another column:—

H.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., at Peking, has pronounced an opinion on the questions at issue between the Chinese Superintendent of Customs of this port and the undersigned, relative to the indiscriminate levy of transit dues on all Chinese produce, whether brought down from the interior or purchased at a seaport, and the abolition of exemption certificates.

With respect to the six rules issued by the Custom-house on the 22nd July, 1861, H.M.'s Minister declares,—

1st. That the British merchant has nothing to do with the payment of transit dues, unless the goods are carried into the country, or brought down from the place of production, under certificate as British property. It is optional to the British merchant to take out the certificate or not as he pleases; but if he does not, and he buys or sells at the port of shipment, he has nothing to do with the payment of any duty, but the one specified in the tariff on imports and exports.

2nd. When Chinese produce is procured at one port, and carried thence to be shipped at another port for the foreign market, such produce is only liable to the export duty at the first port of shipment, where all duties in the nature of transit duties due by the British merchant ought also to be levied.

H.M.'s Minister thinks the above is the fair construction of the Treaty.

As regards the exaction of transit dues at Shanghai on goods despatched up or brought down the Yang-tse river, H.M.'s Minister does not admit the principle on which it is founded, as he considers the arrangement adapted for payment of tariff duties at Shanghai as one eminently favourable to the Chinese Government; and the payment of transit dues by the foreign merchant is dependent, as has been stated, on his taking out a certificate at the port of shipment, which is in this case either Hankow or Kiukiang.

As to exemption certificates on produce carried coastwise from one Chinese port for consumption in another, H.M.'s Minister is ready to agree that tariff-duty be paid at the port of shipment, which shall be brought to account for indemnity, and half-duty at the port of discharge, which being in the nature of a transit-duty, shall not be subject to deduction for indemnity. The rule will apply to cargo of the above denomination carried up or down the river Yang-tsze.

Imports and exports in the coast trade being liable, under the understanding now declared, to pay a half tariff-duty more than imports and exports in the trade between China and Foreign merchants, H.M.'s Minister thinks that the Custom-house will be entitled to make such arrangements as shall prevent the loss to the revenue that would be occasioned, were goods, nominally imported for reshipment outwards, detained and consumed within the port.

Pulse and beancake are declared by H.M.'s Minister to be separately provided for by the 5th Article of the Tariff Rules.

The Superintendent of Customs has received instructions from Peking corresponding to the opinion above detailed; and the undersigned is now in consultation with him regarding a few rules which he proposes to issue in pursuance thereof, as also in respect to arrangements for the refund of all duties which have of late been levied in contravention of the principles now laid down by H.M.'s Minister.

A memorial has been presented to the Municipal Council for an increase in the police force within the settlement, as the native population is said to be disaffected. At the same time, the vicinity of the Rebels is said to require preparations for defence. It is stated that the Artillery now in Shanghai are so located as to be almost useless in case of any sudden attack; that "the building in which they are housed is unfit for a stable, and open to the piercing winds and heavy rains of the north-east monsoon," and that it would cost more to make it suitable than to provide suitable quarters in the settlement.

The *North China Herald* writes in strong language as to the necessity of having a Harbour-Master at Shanghai, and states

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that the appointment to the office rests with His Excellency the Taoutai, who, in appointing Mr. Lay Inspector-General of the Customs, has empowered him under the Treaty, Rule X., "of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbour-master."

The new Race Course is completed.

Accounts from the ports on the Yang-tse continue satisfactory for trading operations, and all the steamers find ready employment at 15 to 20 taels per ton. The Rebels are losing ground.

HONG KONG.

Mr. Mercer, the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong, proceeds to England by this mail, on leave of absence.

It is intended to increase the police force, and a proposition has been thrown out to send to Madras for an additional number. A long report appears in the *China Mail* from the pen of the Rev. I. J. Roberts at Nanking.

At a meeting of the Victoria Library, it was announced that the affairs of the society were in a flourishing condition; and a vote of thanks was passed to Captain Charles Willson for the use of his premises at a reduced rental.

The Civil Service abuses inquiry is at an end. The long and intimate connection which Mr. Caldwell had with Machow Wong has been viewed as affording sufficient grounds for recommending that officer's dismissal from the public service.

In another column will be found the details of a French kidnapping expedition, intended for Callao. It is reported that the French authorities have sent the captain to France for trial.

CANTON.

The evacuation of the city by the Allied forces, it is reported would be completed on the 19th Oct., on which day the forma resignation of the Allied Commissions into the hands of the Chinese would take place.

An accident resulting in loss of life has taken place Lieut and Adjutant Sandwich, of the 3rd Regiment, B.N.I., was riding from the heights towards the Commissariat, on duty, when his pony shied at a kite and threw him. He fell on his head, producing concussion of the brain, and lingered a few hours, quite unconscious to the last. Medical assistance was at hand, but proved of no avail. Lieutenant Sandwich was Secretary of the Committee of the Soldiers' Institute, and was first and foremost in promoting the cause of temperance among the troops. Not only did he abstain himself from the use of all intoxicating drinks, but he advocated temperance as a public lecturer, when not only the natural earnestness of his manner, and the modesty with which he gave his own opinions, but the evident care with which he had studied his subject, procured him always an attentive hearing. Not only will his loss be felt deeply by his brother officers and the Canton garrison, but by a large circle of friends, whom he encouraged in every good work by his consistent conduct as a soldier and a Christian.

The *Friend of China* contains some very interesting items in connection with the daily occurrences at Canton. We regret our space will not permit a larger extract than the following:—

"The death of the Emperor must cause great distress among the barbers, singing girls, and others, who, for one hundred days, are not allowed to follow their vocations. As for the Canton river, the usual theatre of song and viol from sunset to early morn, it is as quiet nightly as a desert, only here and there being heard the voice of some damsel whose thrilling notes cannot be stilled. Debarred music, the debauchees who haunt the river flower boats indulge in gambling, large sums changing hands occasinoally."

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

We very gladly avail ourselves of the following which we have received from an occasional correspondent, and is under date 26th Sept.:—

The Kralahom, with his suite, has returned from Singapore, in his ship the *Enemy Chaser*, a fine screw steamer. An accident occurred on board during the passage. From some cause or other, the water was allowed to get too low in one of the boilers, and the consequence was the fire burned out the bottom of the boiler. The Kralahom, on the arrival of the steamer, made a claim of $1,200 against the first and second engineers (Englishmen), referring the matter for decision to the English Consul. Accordingly, a Court was held composed of the principal English residents, but no evidence could b brought forward that they had culpably neglected their duty; however, it appeared that they could not command sufficient authority over their Siamese subordinates, who would occasionally fasten down the safety valves, shut off the water supply to the boilers against orders, in order to drive the ship faster, and meddle otherwise with the machinery, against the instructions of the English engineers. The Court found that the defendants were not guilty of the charge brought against them.

The first King has had the misfortune to lose his first wife, who died on the 10th inst. very suddenly, from breaking a blood vessel. All the Consuls sent circulars to the ships in port, and to others whom it concerned, instructing them to lower their flags half mast, and to cross the yards. A few days after the King sent a letter to each of the Consuls, thanking them in the most sincere terms for their marks of commiseration, at the same time sending a present of $8, "to defray any expenses incurred by the steps they had taken."

The Krhrom Hluang Wongra, who was seized with a paralytic stroke in his left side, is slowly recovering. His illness has caused much sympathy and not a little alarm to the community here, as he is renowned not only for his cordial and friendly treatment to Europeans, but also for the interest he takes in, and influence he exercises for their protection and comfort.

A large fire occurred on the 25th September, at the house of a Chinese Mandarin, residing between the houses of Messrs Remi, Schmidt, and Co., and the Borneo Company. The building was of brick, and contained many valuables. There was no wind at the time or the damage would have been much more considerable than it was, for the owner, a very rich man, was building a large schooner in his dock, which is only about fifty feet from the house. The heat was so great on the side of the vessel that they were obliged to keep throwing water on it to prevent the wood catching fire. The house was completely destroyed, nothing but a few brick pillars remained standing.

COCHIN CHINA.

A series of regulations have been published for the government of the resident Chinese. There is no further intelligence of the military progress of the French.

MALACCA STRAITS.

An interesting account of the departure of Sir James Brooke will be found in another column.

The *Singapore Standard* of the 28th of September states that the paper ceases with that number, and that the *Standard* and *Singapore Daily Press* will be embodied in a new daily paper to be entitled the *Singapore Daily Press and Shipping Gazette.*

The case of the collision between the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, *Madras*, and the American ship, *Argonaut*, has been decided by each party paying their share of costs and damages.

The French steamer *Japan*, with troops for Saigon, arrived at Singapore on the 30th Sept., from Suez.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Singapore to Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Lens, three children and servant, Madame Rozy, infant and servant, Mr. Deschamy and infant, Mr. St. John, Mr. Blangamdardt. To Southampton—Rajah Sir James Brooke and European servant, Captain Wellstead. From Penang to Southampton—Major Snow. From Singapore to Egypt—Major and Mrs. Sangford. From Penang—Captain Coleridge.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON—On the 11th inst., at 4, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, W., the wife of General Sir John Aitchison, of a son.

BARTON—At Hong Kong, on the 6th October, the wife of Captain Z. Barton, of Swatow, of a son.

BAXTER—At Rose Cottage, Singapore, on the 14th October, the wife of James Baxter, Esq., of a daughter.

CAMPBELL At Leonie Hill, Singapore, on the 12th October, the wife of T. H. Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.

FINCHAM—At Hong Kong, on the 16th September, the wife of Alfred Fincham, Esq., of a daughter.

GASSET—At Spring Gardens, Hong Kong, on the 26th September, the wife of Edward Gasset, Esq., of a son.

LAMBERT—At Hong Kong on the 26th September, the wife of Mr. John W. Lambert, of a son.

M'GRIGOR—On the 25th inst., at 3, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Sir Charles Roderic M'Grigor, Bart., of a son.

TURNER—At Canton, on the 3rd October, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Turner, of the London Missionary Society, of a son.

WILLAUME—At Hong Kong, on the morning of the 19th September, the wife of Mr. John Willaume, of a son.

WILKINSON—At Osborne House, Singapore, on the 25th Sept., Mrs. William Wilkinson, of a daughter.

WOODFORD—At Hong Kong, on the 14th September. the wife of Mr. James D. Woodford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUDDELL—ROHL.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 14th September, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Mr. W. H. Duddell, to Ida Rohl.

HOGG—PARSONS.—On the 18th inst., at Brighton, by the Rev. James Vaughan, Fergusson Floyer Hogg, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., to Elizabeth Helen, daughter of the Hon. Laurence and the late Lady Elizabeth Parsons.

ICK—THOMAS.—On the 12th inst., at St. Bride's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. T. G. Leigh, M.A., E. G. McDougal Ick, Esq., 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to Maria Eliza Bridget, third daughter of the Rev. Lewis F. Thomas, B.A., and granddaughter of the late General Lewis Thomas, C.B., some time Acting Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

JOHNSON—HEAD.—On the 20th inst., at St. Mary's in the Castle, Hastings, by the Rev. Thomas Vores, Francis Bulkeley Johnson, Esq., of Hong Kong, China, to Jane Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Charles Franklin Head.

KING MARIA.—On the 21st inst., at the parish church of Twickenham, by the Rev. George S. Master, M.A., H. J. King, Esq., Major late 3rd Buffs, to Harriett Augusta Maria, third daughter of the late George Barnard, Esq., of Cross-deep, Twickenham.

LARKEN—TENNANT.—On the 14th inst., at St. John's, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R. Larken, M.A., father of the bridegroom, Thomas Lancas er Larken, of Foo-chow, China, to Sarah Ursula, only daughter of John Tennant, Esq., Leeds.

MCDOWELL—RYNN.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 23rd September, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Mr. Edmund Gresawold McDowell, to Miss Hester Matilda Rynn.

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DEATHS.

BARTON—At Hong Kong, on the 9th October, of consumption, Sarah, wife of Capt. Z. Barton, of Swatow, aged 35.

JANSEN—At Shanghai, on the 1st October, of fever, Philip Jansen, formerly of Malacca, aged 23 years 8 months and 23 days, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

NICKELS—At Hong Kong, on the 28th September, Capt. Edward C. Nickels, of Charlestown, Mass., U.S.A., aged 52 years, of the American ship *Bald Eagle*.

SANDWITH—At Canton, on the 24th September, from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from his pony, Lieut. and Adjutant H. M. B. Sandwith, of H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Native Infantry.

WEBB—On the 31st ult., Frederick Parry Webb, sen., Lieut. H.E.I.C. Naval Service, at 6, Thurloe-square, Brompton, and late of Shanghai, China.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—The opening of the Yang-tse to trade, and the expeditions made into the interior in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, have combined to give a great stimulus to the trade of that port. Considerable supplies arrive thither from Hankow, the trade of which place in Tea will doubtless become permanent and important. The exports to Great Britain are unprecedentedly large, and stand thus:—From 1st July, 34,072,169 lbs.; same period in 1860, 29,615,284 lbs.; in 1859, 22,746,915 lbs.; in 1858, 6,777,545 lbs.; in 1857, 17,845,708 lbs.; in 1856,22,608,144 lbs. To the United States the trade has, of course, been influenced by political events. The exports since the 1st of July have been 3,978,703 lbs. this season, against 10,017,025 lbs. last season, and 10,710,253 lbs. the season before.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The supplies from Hankow have continued upon a fair scale, though latterly they have rather fallen off. Shipments and resales for the month have taken place to the extent of 30,000 chests congou, making a total for the season to date 65,500 chests, against 15,000 chests at same period last year. Latterly the bulk of the arrivals have been of inferior qualities. Good and fine are scarce, and fully maintain previous rates, but middling and inferior are considerably lower, and, from the nature of the advices just to hand per August mail, it is likely that rates may still further decline. Fair to good Oopack are saleable at 28 to 31 taels; fair are quoted at 23 to 26 taels. The stock on the market is estimated at 20,000 chests Oonam and Oopacks, mostly inferior, 1,000 chests Hoochow, 1,500 chests old common teas, 800 chests New, and 200 chests old Flowery Pekoe. Green: Prices are extremely high. Supplies to some extent had reached Ningpo. The stock for sale upon that market is computed at 25,000 half chests. The settlement of a large portion will most probably be advised next mail. A little more was doing in the early part of the month, but latterly business has fallen off. Pingsueys are higher, Japan teas lower. The settlements of the month are reported at 15,000 half-chests China and 1,500 ditto Japan tea, making for the season 42,000 half-chests China and 8,000 ditto Japan, against 25,000 half-chests and 5,000 ditto, respectively, at corresponding period last season. The stock on the market is stated at 3,000 half-chests Pingsuey, 1,000 ditto Moyune, 2,500 ditto Hoochow, and 1,500 ditto Japan.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.—The sales of the month are stated as follows:—Congou, 55,500 chests, at 8.2 to 16.14 taels for low, trashy, and common; 17.4 to 24 taels for good common to flavoury; 24.7 to 28.2 taels for good flavoury to Kaison: Souchong, 4,600 chests, at 18.7 to 34.7 taels; Flowery Pekoe, 1,000 chests, at 20.7 to 25.7 taels; Oolong, 6,000 packages, at 17.7 to 25.7 taels; Scented Teas, 17,500 boxes, at 16.7 to 30.7 taels; in addition to which, some 20,000 packages of Oolongs have been settled on terms which are kept secret. The market for that description may be said to have opened at [ship off] 17.7 to 20.7 taels for common to good cargo, and 21.7 to 28 7 for fine to finest. Of Congou, the supply this season has been 375,000 chests, against 394.000 same period last year, and 247,000 the year before. The settlements have amounted respectively to 250,000 chests, 292,000, and 182,500; the unsold stock on the market being 125,000 chests, against 102,000 in the corresponding period last year, and 64,500 the year before.

AMOY.—Plain Orange Pekoes: This description has again commanded but a small share of the attention of buyers, the settlement for the month reaching only 1,458 half-chests at 12 to 14 per picul, short for ordinary to common quality. Arrivals to date are, market, 9,235; settlements to date are, 7,772 half-chests; stock, 1,463 half-chests; contract, 1,914; total, 11,149 half-chests, against 14,674 half-chests and 2,536 boxes last season. Congou settlements during the past month comprise 2,635 half-chests at $11.00 to 16.50 for inferior to clean common cargo, and $18.50 for preferable to good common cargo quality. Arrivals to date are, market, 20,530; settlements are 10,294 sent coastwise; on native account, 1,229; stock, 9,017; contract, 1,163. Total, 21,694 half-chests, against 19,652 half-chests last season. Oolong and Ankoi: Of the former all grades have been taken rather freely during the past month, and settlements amount to 19,899 half chests at $17.25 to $19.00 for mixed Ankoiesh to good common cargo, and $12 to $24 for fair to good cargo qualities. The business done in Ankois amounts to 1,315 packages at $9 to $14 per picul for common to good clean tea. Arrivals to date are market, 69.219 half-chests and 340 boxes; settlements, 37,132 half-chests; sent coastwise on native account 4,874 half-chests; stock, 26,513 half-chests and 340 boxes; contract, 4,710; total arrivals, 73,929 half-chests and 340 boxes, against 77,517 half-chests and 738 boxes last season. Plain Capers: 2,868 ten catties boxes of good quality have been taken at $13 to $13.50. Arrivals are, market, 5,876; settlements, 2,868; sent coastwise on native account, 1,240; stock, 1,768; contract, none; total, 5,876 boxes, against 32,754 boxes last season.

CANTON.—This market is in rather an unsettled state. The business of the month has been small, and although foreigners appear determined upon reducing the standard of rates, the teamen are hard against them. More supplies than were expected are on the way from Hankow, and but for a settlement of 3 chops Oonams and Oopacks a few days since at 25 to 27 taels, the teamen might have yielded. Scented Teas have fallen 2 taels, whilst Canton Greens have advanced a little owing to a demand for the United States. The following are the sales of the month:—Congou, 8 chops Oonam at 25 taels 8 to 32 taels 8, and 2 chops Oopacks at 27 taels 8 to 27 taels. Scented Teas, 5,500 boxes Or. Pekoe at 22 to 37 taels, and 6,500 boxes Caper at 16 to 28½ taels. Canton Greens, 1,500 half-chests and 2,300 boxes Young Hyson, at 17 to 22 taels; 7,600 boxes Gunpowder, at 17 to 29 taels; 1,000 boxes Imperial at 19 to 21 taels, 1,300 chests and 1,000 half-chests Hyson skin at 14 to 15 taels.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—Supplies have continued on a large scale, and the unsold stock has become unprecedentedly heavy. The unfavourable accounts from England, the advance in the rate of exchange, and the accumulated stock, combined to make foreigners very cautious buyers, and the tendency of rates has consequently been downwards. Fine qualities being very scarce are fully maintained, but middling and inferior have fallen 10 to 15 taels, and even at that reduction purchases are only made in barter for goods. The sales of the month are estimated at 5,500 bales, making the total sales for the season to date 23,500 bales against 32,000 bales same time last season and 23,000 bales the season before. The unsold stock is now 25,000 bales, against 7,000 bales same time last year, and 13,000 the year before The following are the latest quotations:—Tsatlees, No. 1, 450 to 460 taels per picul; do., 2, 420 to 440 taels per picul; do., 3, 385 to 415 taels per picul; do., 4, 340 to 340 taels per picul; do., 5 and common, 300 to 330 taels per picul; Taysaams, No. 1, 350 to 360 taels per picul; do., 2, 320 to 330 taels per picul; do., 3, 280 to 300; do., 4, 5, and common, 215 to 260 taels per picul; Yuenfa, 280 to 400 taels per picul; Haining, 280 to 360 taels per picul; Hongchow Tsatlee, 335 to 360 taels per picul; Hongchow Taysaams, 250 to 260 taels per picul; Hong Tsatleee (nom.), 370 to 380 taels per picul; Sewhings, 280 to 315 taels per picul; Laeyongs, 230 to 250 taels per picul; Throwns. coarse, 270 to 300 taels per picul; middling to fine (nominal), 330 to 400 taels per picul.

DRUGS, &c.—From the export tables it will be seen that the *Verbena* took a cargo of these articles from Macao to London in August. The shipments of essential oils by her, and by the *Blohm* to the Continent have been, it will be observed, enormous. The following is the report on the Macao market, to which port the trade in these articles appears to be exclusively directed. Cassia lignea is quoted $14 to $14 25c., with a stock of 2,500 piculs. Cassia buds are quoted $32 to $33, no stock. Cassia oil $200 to $210, stock 60 piculs. Star aniseed $14½ to $15, stock small. Aniseed oil $145 to $148, stock 100 to 200 piculs. Golangal $4 to $4 25 c., 600 piculs on the market.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The import market is thus noticed in the *Overland Trade Report*:—At the Northern Ports but very little business in imports appears to have been transacted, and that little has principally been in barter for tea and silk. At Tien-tsin a better feeling existed, and woollens and heavy cotton goods were in more demand in anticipation of the cold weather. At Hankow more confidence existed, owing to the Imperial forces having captured Nganking, but prices are nominal, and very little doing. From Newchwang there is not any intelligence of interest; trade is dull, and quotations nominal. For full particulars of sales, prices, &c., readers are referred to pages 15 and 16, where also the Japan market intelligence will be found.

Inactivity in imports is still the prevailing feature to notice at Shanghai. American drills are saleable, and grey and spotted shirtings, chintzes, T-cloths, and handkerchiefs show a fractional advance. For white shirtings there is not any demand. There has been a fair business done at Foochow, but principally in barter against tea. American goods have advanced, and the transactions in grey shirtings and T-cloths have been large. Fancy goods are almost entirely neglected. At Amoy more business has been done, especially in medium and heavy goods, and T-cloths, which were wanted—the latter have advanced in price. Grey shirtings are quiet, and white are reduced in price, and large sales have been made. Yarns have advanced. Swatow: Manchester goods have come forward freely. Yarn has advanced; and American drills, Turkey red cloths, and dyed damasks are inquired for. Great inactivity prevails at Canton. The sales have been very small, as reference to the subjoined particulars will show. In the Hong Kong market even greater dullness, if possible, than has been reported for several mails past prevails, except for T-cloths and scarlet long ells, for which there has been a slightly better demand. Even the auction sales for damaged goods have fallen off

FOO-CHOW.—The prices and deliveries of this market are reported a —Shirtings (grey), 10.700 pieces at $1.80 to 2.50; white, 500 pieces a. $2.70; T-cloths, 27,500 pieces at $1.66 to 1.95: American drills, 7,875 pieces at $3.60 to 4.00; lead, 3,000 piculs at $9.00 to 9.50; and a few small sales of stripes, long ells, twills, and damasks, amounting in all to about 1,600 pieces. The deliveries at Amoy are reported as—Yarns, 283 bales; shirtings (grey), 1,950 pieces, stock, 12,500 pieces; white, 2,900r pieces; stock, 12,900 pieces; T-cloths, 350 pieces, no stock. Othe manufactures are without demand, and call for no remarks. There is not anything to be said about metals or Straits produce, as in this, as in other markets, neither one or the other meet with any attention.

CANTON.—The deliveries are reported as foliows:—Shirtings (grey), 6,550 pieces; white, 900 pieces; yarn, 191 bales; coloured spot shirtings, 720 pieces; coloured brocades, 768 pieces; chintzes, 1,560 pieces; American drills, 5,500 pieces; jeans, 600 pieces; T-cloths, 4,480 pieces; long ells, 1,100 pieces; lastings, 1.200 pieces.

HONG KONG.—The sales for the month are about 250 bales yarns; 6,500 pieces grey shirtings, chiefly 8¼ to 8¾ lbs.; T-cloths, 31,300 pieces; 1,700 pieces long ells, principally scarlet; 800 pieces Spanish stripes; 800 pieces camlets, and 400 pieces lastings.

COALS—HONGKONG.—Stocks unaltered, and no sales reported during the month. For English and Welsh steam the price is $13 to $14, with a small demand. Sydney are not liked, and are quoted $6 to $8 according to quality. Shanghai—The quotations are, English 12 taels; Japan 4¾ to 5¼ taels; Sydney 9½ taels.

TIEN-TSIN.—There are no new quotations from this place. Business is reported to be dull.

CHEFOO.—There is very little business at this port, the few quotations given below are nearly nominal. Money was very scarce. The Mandarins were sanctioning the exportation of peas and bean cake on payment of a small duty.

HANKOW.—Imports: Not much demand for imports, second hands selling the goods taken in barter for produce at rates much below importers'

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demands. The prices given below are only obtainable in barter.—Exports: Tea has been quiet during the past fortnight, and the arriivals small. The market is very firm, and the dealers show no disposition to accept lower rates. 15 chops have been settled since the 9th, at from Tls. 18.5 to Tls. 21.0. A few Ningchows have arrived, but principally contracts. Silk: Yellow, 160.0.0 to 210.0.0 per picul; white, 160.0 0 to 220.0.0. Oil: Sew-Yen varnish, 2.8.0 to 2.9.0 per tub; Pih-Tong-En, 3.9.0; Cha-Yen, 5-2.0. Tallow: None on market, 4.8.0 to 5.4.0. Wax: White, 32.5.0; yellow, none. Lead: 7.4.0 per picul. Coal: 3.2.0 to 5.0.0. Musk: — per catty. Tobacco: 5.0.0 per picul. Grass: Finished for the season: —. Hemp: White, —; green, —. Exchange.—Gold-leaf per tael, Tls. 152; gold bar per tael, Tls. 15; copper cash, 6m. 2c. per 1,000. Freights.—To Shanghai, Tls. 15 to Tls. 20 per ton.

BATAVIA.—Imports: The Market has been very dull, owing to sales of damaged goods ex. Weber exports. Coffee Java: The market continnes tairly supplied, and it can be produced at *f* 34 to 34.50 per picul. Coffee Padang: Government sells at auction at Padang at the end of the month 40,000 piculs. Possibly the price thereof may be slightly effected by the new tariff imposed by the United States Government. Sugar: On the 15th Government sold at auction 40,000 piculs, which averaged *f* 15 9 per picul. This high average is entirely owing to some Armenian merchants paying extreme rates for some lots; otherwise for shipment to Europe none was bought above *f* 15 for No. 16. Since the sale several parcels of sugar have changed hands at *f* 14.75 for No. 16, and this is now the market price.

SINGAPORE.—IMPORTS: Holders gradually became firmer in consequence of the advancing prices in Manchester, and considerable purchases of grey goods were made on speculation. During the past fortnight the feeling in the market has improved, and aided by a limited demand for Cochin-China, and some little inquiry for the native prows, a slight advance has been obtained in twist and plain grey goods. Stocks, however, are considerably in excess of those on the 30th June, and unless the inquiry is aided by some further export demand, it will be long ere, at the advanced prices now demanded, they will be cleared off.—EXPORTS.—Tin: The market has been nearly cleared. Gambier also advanced rapidly on receipt of last mail's advices, and has been purchased freely at gradually rising prices. Black and white pepper continue in moderate demand at about former rates, and are not very plentiful. Coffee has come to hand freely, and has been taken readily at former quotations. Sago flour has continued steady, and pearl sago, which gave way in price slightly, has again rallied to about last price. India rubber is again somewhat dearer, and is rather scarce. Gutta percha without change. Rice is looking up, and rather scarce. Mother-o'-pearl shell is readily taken at at former prices, but tortoise shell is less inquired for, and only parcels of superior quality find purchasers.

JAPAN.

KANAGAWA.—IMPORTS:—The business of the past month has been unusually large. In the early part of August the transactions were almost entirely confined to sales of grey shirtings and dyed brocades against tea, but latterly a demand for camlets has sprung up, and 1,500 to 2,000 piculs must have found buyers; rates are unchanged, heavy stocks and anxiety of importers to realise preventing any improvement in price. EXPORTS:—Silk.—Early in August the market was very active, and large settlements made at an advance of $15 to 20; subsequently prices gave way on large supplies coming forward, but lately rates were again higher. Quotations, Mybash 1 and 2, $495 to 505; 2 and 3, $465 to 480; Cotia No. 1 and 2, $400 to 420. Total export from 1st July to 2nd September, 1,245. Stock on board ship and in the hands of foreigners estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 bales. Tea.—The transactions of the month have been mostly in barter. Settlements estimated at about 4,000 piculs. Stock light and of inferior quality. Exchange.—Drafts on Shanghai, 10 days' sight, 2¼ to 2½ discount. Itz 230 per $100. Freight.—To England, £6 10s. to £7. To Shanghai, silk, $3 per picul. Measurement, $6 per ton. To Hong Kong, $8 per ton.

NAGASAKI.—IMPORTS:—The improvement in the import market before advised is confirmed. Large transactions have taken place in barter against tea at fair rates. Cash sales are difficult to effect, but inquiries have lately been made for goods which have been entirely neglected during the past six months.—EXPORTS.—Tea: Large supplies arriving, holders becoming anxious to realise, but buyersholding out for lower rates. Stocks estimated at 5,500 to 6,000 piculs of new fair to good quality, at from $12 to 22; 2,500 to 3,000 piculs common and bad, at from $1.50 to 5. Settlements in the past month 1,750 piculs, fair to good.—Silk: Only a few parcels of the new crop of inferior quality have arrived. No settlements reported.—Exchange: Drafts on Shanghai 1 to 2 per cent. discount, Itzebos 233 to 234 per Mexican $100.—Freight: For Shanghai. $4 to 4.25 per ton of 40 feet. For Hong Kong $8.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents. and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	5s. 11½d. to 6s. 0d.	6s. 0¼d. to 6s. 0½d
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton			
At Hong Kong	6 ditto	4 5½	4 5½ to 4 5¾
At Macao			
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 4½d. to 4 4¾	4 5 to 4 5¼
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	3 11	3 11¼
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	..

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 217 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai taels 11¼ per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 10 per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75 4c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	7,533,753	10,367,750	13,533,109	31,734,621	17,957
Comparative period last season	1,740,283	12,107,900	11,984,138	26,082,321	23,965
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	3,978,703	Piculs. ...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,859,955	188
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	432,900	Bales. 1,378
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	624,700	1,960
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 13,056	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,837	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 3,596,400	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	5,243,740	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	..
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644

EXPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Per George Washington, from Kanagawa, August 25, to London,—Tea, 300,000 lbs; galls, 106 piculs; camphor, 318.

Per Eloise, from Yokuhama, September 7, to London.—Full cargo of rags and bones.

Per Carrington, from Yokuhama, September 17, to San Francisco.—Tea, 1,125 packages; cassia, 18; lacquered ware, 460; rags, 550; tallow, 15; chow-chow, 18; hides, 1,350.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Assyrian, from Shanghai, September 13, to London.—Tea, 614.899 lbs.; silk, 826 bales.

Per Pegasus, from Shanghai, September 16, to London.—Tea, 570,198 lbs; silk, 174 bales.

Per Margaret Dundas, from Shanghai, September 21, to London.—Tea, 353,132 lbs.

Per Ballarat, from Shanghai, September 21, to London.—Tea 700,748 lbs.; silk, 1,497 bales.

Per Queen of the Ocean, from Shanghai, September 30, to London.—Tea, 742,407 lbs.; silk, 395 bales

Per Raleigh, from Shanghai, October 2, to London.—Tea, 620,348 lbs.; silk, 328 bales.

Per Leichardt, from Shanghai, September 22, to New York.—Tea, 557,113 lbs.

Per Napoleon III., from Foo-chow-Foo, September 2, to London.—Tea, 950,559 lbs.

Per Clara Novello, from Foo-chow-Foo, September 7, to London.—Tea, 565,000 lbs.

Per City of Carlisle, from Foo-chow-Foo, September 7, to London.—Tea, 1,062,500 lbs.

Per Romeo, from Foo-chow-Foo, September 18, to London.—Tea, 478,000 lbs.

Per Gauntlet, from Foo-chow-Foo, September 18, to London.—Tea, 816,300 lbs.

Per Runnymede, from Foo-chow-Foo, September 21, to London.—Tea, 797,200 lbs.

Per Southern Cross, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 8, to London.—Tea, 787,500 lbs.

Per Marco Polo, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 28, to Falmouth.—Tea, 243,600 lbs.

Per Theodore and Julie, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 28, to Falmouth.—Tea, 192,300 lbs.

Per Macao, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 14, to Melbourne.—Tea, 381,200 lbs.; opium, 23,400 taels; sundries, 3,276 packages.

Per Florence Nightingale, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 21, to Sydney.—Tea, 557,000 lbs.

Per Esmeralda, from Foo-chow-Foo, Sept. 21, to Sydney.—Tea, 393,000 lbs.

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Per Miranda, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 7, to Sydney.—Tea, 297,500 lbs.

Per Peterbcrough, from Amoy, Sept. 11, to New York.—Tea, 593.000 lbs.

Per Miletus, from Amoy, Sept. 28, to New York.—Tea, 741,809 lbs.

Per N. B. Palmer, from Hong Kong, Sept. 16, to San Francisco.—Tea, 1,906 packages; sugar, 7,000 piculs; rice, 5,550; matting, 82) rolls; opium, 9,400 taels; firecrackers, 2,400 boxes; China goods, 3,603 packages; peas, 875 piculs; pepper, 530; gunnies, 25 mil.; whiskey, 161 barrels and 50 tons.

Per Bald Eagle, from Hong Kong, Oct. 10, to San Francisco.—Tea, 2,107 packages; sugar, 8,040 piculs; rice, 3,750; oil, 50; matting 260 rolls; opium, 16.500 taels; China goods, 7,904 packages; peas, 150 piculs; hemp, 500 bales.

Per Verbena, from Macao, August 21, to London.—Sweetmeats, 150 boxes; anniseed and cassia oil, 670; soy, 100 packages; sundries, 281; cassia lignea, 1,700 piculs; sugar, 1,500; tobacco, 169 boxes.

Per Blohm, from Macao, September 28, to Falmouth.—Cassia oil, 1,350 boxes; anniseed oil, 40; cassia buds, 49; sugar, 2,000 piculs; rice, 5,000; matting, 200 rolls; fire crackers, 1,000 packages; sundries, 693.

Per Hero, from Canton, September 13, to London.—Tea, 867,600 lbs.; sundries. 18 packages.

Per Shand, from Canton, September 14, to London.—Tea, 936,530 lbs.; matting, 350 rolls; sundries, 300 packages.

Per Finzel, from Canton, September 19, to out ports.—Tea, 480,606 lbs.

Per Lord of the Isles, from Canton, October 3, to London.—Tea, 851,500 lbs.; sweetmeats, 251 boxes; sundries, 409 packages; china ware, 95.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Luisita, to Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Hemp, 5,830 piculs; sugar, 12,900; cigars, 165 mil.

Per Rosarito, to Liverpool, Sept. 12.—Hemp, 2,270 piculs; sugar, 3,600; sapanwood, 30.

Per Cervantes, to Liverpool, Oct. 3.—Hemp. 7,200 piculs; sugar, 11,456; cigars, 380 mil; indigo, 142 quls.

Per C. E. Lemon, to London, Sept. 25.—Hemp, 5,300 piculs; sugar, 16,110; coffee, 126; cigars, 5,276 mil; indigo, 838 quls.; tortoise shell, 642 catties; mother-o'pearl shells, 393 piculs; buffalo horns, 243.

Per John Mathie, to Cork. Sept. 23.—Sugar, 12,318 piculs.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Samuel Appleton, to New York, September 30.—Tin, 1,028 piculs; black pepper, 3,532; india rubber, 283; buffalo hides, 139; cow hides, 178; nutmegs, 263; mace, 33; wild cinnamon, 693; gum benjamin, 25; rattan chairs, 24.

Per British Queen, to London, October 10.—Tin, 3,241 piculs; sugar, 868; black pepper, 3,770; white, 490; india rubber, 406; rattans, 100; tapioca, 88; buffalo hides, 320; horns, 45; nutmegs, 6; rum, 1,000 gallons; sundries, 5 cases.

Per Abdul Medjid, to London, October 15.—Tin, 1,786 piculs; sugar, 927; black pepper, 1,863; white, 612; tapioca, 1,397; india rubber, 122; gutta percha, 30; buffalo hides, 33; cow hides, 23; rattans, 521; nutmegs, 106; rum, 3.900 gallons; croton seeds, 4 cases; preserves, 1 case.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Electric, Oct. 12, to London.—Coffee, 589 piculs; India Rubber, 373; Buffalo Hides, 232; Sago Flour, 1160; White Pepper, 546; Pearl Sago, 1393; Black Pepper, 1646; Tin, 1681; Tin Ore, 71; Gambier, 2448; Tapioca, 27; Gutta Percha, 251; Rattans, 179; Camphor, 78 cases; Cigars, 7; Essential Oils, 90 boxes.

Per Greyhound, Sept. 27, to Liverpool.—Buffalo Hides, 112 piculs; Rattans, 549; Black Pepper, 1471; Pearl Sago. 528, India Rubber, 20; Gambier, 7981; Coffee, 844; Sago Flour, 1884.

Per Singapore, Oct. 21, to Bordeaux.—Gambier, 1892 piculs; Rattans, 125.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At Shanghai.—From London: Sept. 11, Anglo Saxon; 27 Capiolani. From Liverpool: 11, Mirage; 26, Tartar. From Hartlepool: 12, Earl of Windsor. From Cardiff: 22, Mary Lee. From Bordeaux: Jeanne and Joseph. From New York: 26, Kathay. From Boston: 29, Argonaut. From Sydney: 10, Coeriemulzie; 30, Fenella (str.) From San Francisco: 27, Wavelet.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—From Sydney: Sept. 29, Juverna.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—From London: Sept. 15, John Scott; Oct. 5, Henry Miller; 7, Albuera, Patna. From Shields: 6, Cleveland. From Swansea: 2, St. Louis. From New York: Sept. 30, Samuel Russell. From Sydney: Oct. 1, Morning Star. From Melbourne: Sept. 19, Minerva. From San Francisco: 13, White Swallow; 12, Don Quixote. Oct. 4, Dictator.

At Ningpo.—From Sunderland: Aug. 28, The Cedars.

At Manila.—From Liverpool: Sept. 15, Casas.

At Singapore.—From London: Oct. 12, Avondhu; 16, Ocean Bride. From Liverpool: Sept. 23, Johanna Stoll. From Hamburg: 23, Susanne. From Toulon: 26, Nepaul. From Rotterdam: 29, Valparaiso. From Cardiff: Oct. 1, Mercury.

At Penang.—From London: Oct. 16, Ecliptic.

At Batavia.—From Glasgow: Sept. —, Antonia.

At Bankok.—From London: Sept. 3, Nil Desperandum.

SAILED.

From Shanghai,—For London: Sept. 13, Assyrian; 16. Pegasus; 25, Magna Bona; 28, Margaret Dundas, Ballarat; 30, Queen of the Ocean; Oct. 2, Raleigh. For New York: Sept. 28, Leichardt. For Melbourne: 16, Maria.

From Foo-chow-foo.—For London: Sept. 4, Napoleon III.; 7, Clara Novello, City of Carlisle; 17, Gauntiet, Romeo; 24, Runnymede; Oct. 3. Southern Cross. For Cowes: 1, Theodore and Julie, Marco Polo. For New York: Sept. 7. Peterborough. For Sydney: 23, Esmeralda, Florence Nightingale. For Melbourne: 14, Macao; Oct. 3, Miranda.

From Amoy.—For New York: Sept. 27, Miletus.

From Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton. For London: Sept. 12, Hero; 14, Shand; Oct. 3, Lord of the Isles. For Falmouth: Sept. 28, Blohm. For New York: Oct. 3, John Jay. For Sydney: Sept. 25, Kestrel; Oct. 9, Samuel Fales. For San Francisco: Sept. 16, N. B. Palmer; Oct. 10, Bald Eagle. For Cape of Good Hope: Sept. 30, Prince of Wales.

From Manila.—For London: Sept. 25, C. E. Lemon. For Liverpool: 12, Rosalita; 14, Luisita; Oct. 3, Cervantes. For Cork: Sept. 23, John Mathie.

From Singapore.—For London: Oct. 12, Electric. For Falmouth: Sept. 27, Neptune. For Liverpool: Oct. 2, Greyhound. For Bordeaux: 21, Singapore.

From Penang.—For London: Oct. 10, British Queen; 15, Abdul Medjid. For New York: Sept. 30, Samuel Appleton.

LOADING.

At Shanghai.—For London: Anglo Saxon, Cyclone, Drusus, Kate Carnie, Mallard, Queen Bee, Silent, Spirit of the Deep, Wagoola. For Liverpool: Wellington. For New York: Queen of May. For Sydney or Melbourne: Ngapuhi.

At Foo-chow-Foo.—For London: Britannia, Foam, Hanover, Ocean Mail. For Hamburg: P. C. Kinch. For Australia: Isis. For Sydney: Juverna.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—For London: Dunmail, Sea Snake, Keepsake. For New York: Christopher Hall. For Sydney and Melbourne: Formose, Margaret Eliza. For San Francisco: Dictator, Fortuna, Mary Whitridge.

At Manila.—For Liverpool: Clementina. For Cowes: Oscar Vidal.

At Singapore.—For London: Harmonia, Myrtle, Oryx. For Liverpool: Constance. For Hamburg: Franziska.

At Penang.—For London: Ceylon. For Liverpool: Greyhound.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At Shanghai.—To London: Tea, £3 to £3. 10s.; silk, £4 to £5. To New York: Tea, $14 to $15; silk, $25. A large fleet of merchant vessels are in port, with but few charters, either coastwise or to Japan, and the prices of all descriptions of Japan produce being very low, there is but a poor inducement to proceed there. The charters since our last have been—Anna Maria, Chefoo to Swatow, with 45 lay days, $3,500; Griefswald, 25 lay days, $1.600; and several to load at Newchwang for southern ports. The following vessels have also been sold:—May Queen (Am.), $7,000, Cricket (Br), $25,000; Rose (Am.), $43,000; Chrystal (Am.), 5,000 taels; Granada (Am.), $4,500; Madras (Fr.) 14,000 taels.

At Amoy.—Moderate rates are now ruling here, and several vessels have obtained employment, amongst which are—Macassar, to Saigon and back, 50 days, $5,400; Wodan, Ningpo and back, 30 days, $2,000; Wilhelm, $1,225; S. Friederika, $1,700; Bantang, $1,250—each to Taiwan and back.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—To London £3 10s. The shipping prospects at these ports are decidedly better, and likely to continue throughout the winter with improved and satisfactory rates. The dispute regarding the duties on native produce have been settled by the British Minister at Peking by a compromise. Government have taken up between 4,000 and 5,000 tons for transport service. The emigration and coolie trade to the West Indies and Havana is certain to require a large amount of tonnage, and for the latter no American vessels will, at present, be used. The Manila market is also bare, and draws its supplies from here. These reasons, and the amount of disengaged tonnage being very small, are assigned for the improvement. The charters reported are Dunmail, from Canton to London, at £3 10s. Valdivia, Manila to United Kingdom, £2,000 in full. Christopher Hall and John Jay, to New York, on owner's account. Miranda, Foo-chow-Foo to Australia, at £4, and Despatch, at £4. 5s. Marguerite Elisa, Sydney, £1,500 in full. Mary Whitridge and White Swallow, to San Francisco, at $12,000 in full, Dictator, at $13,500, and Fortuna, at $7 50c. per ton. Haddington Euphemus, Good Success, to Bombay, at current rates. Rajah of Sarawak, from Macao to Batavia and Samarang, 5,000 guilders in full, and then to Europe, at £4 per ton. A few to Bangkok and back, at 50c. to 55c. Westminster, Minerva, and Lauderdale, to Bombay, with troops, at £10 12s. 6d. per man, and £3,500 each for cargo in full. Challenge, to Bombay, with troops and cargo, at $30,000 in full.

At Manila.—All the tonnage in port is employed, and the Valdivia has been chartered at Hong Kong from here to Liverpool.

At Singapore.—To London £2 to £3 15s. To Liverpool £3 to £3 10s. Fair employment is still to be found here, and there are but few disengaged vessels in port. The engagements made have been Johanna Stoll, from Batavia and another port to Great Britain, at £4 15s., or from Padang, with coffee, at £5 10s. Norma, from hence to Bremen, at £3 10s. dead, £4 light freight. Avondhu, from Siam back here, for $2,900 in full; thence from a rice port to Great Britain, at £3 15s., if between Havre and Hamburg, £4, or Holland and Belgium, £4 5s. The Black River Packet has been sold for $1,750, and the Swiftsure for $6 800.

At Batavia.—Tonnage continues in good demand, and ready employment has been found for all available ships. The Antonia loads for the Gulf of Persia, and the Hassar for Holland at rates that have not transpired.

CASUALTIES.

The Sabrina, from Amoy to Chefoo, was wrecked off House Hill or Red Bay. The crew remained on board till morning, when they left in the long boat, and arrived at Amoy.

The Swan parted her anchors in Tongsang Harbour, and soon became a total wreck.

The Albion has been totally wrecked, and the hull and cargo sold in Kelung for about $2,000. Master and crew were to proceed to Shanghai.

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The Malakoff foundered on the 8th Sept. in lat. 29, 17 N., long. 128, 51 E. The crew were saved by the schooner Shanghai.

The Valle de Luz, from Nagasaki, struck on a bank about 12 miles from Gutzlaff on the 13th Oct., and in spite of all endeavours, the crew were obliged to leave her, and take refuge on board the Chene, bound to Chefoo. The ship and cargo are totally lost.

The Leontine was lost on the 21st Sept. in a typhoon inside Reiss Islands. The crew arrived at Hong Kong on the 3rd Oct. in the steamer Swatow.

The Jose Maria, from Amoy to Manila, has been totally lost on the coast of Hocos, on the 13th Sept. The crew have been saved.

The Benjamin is reported as being wrecked near Wanchew Bay.

The Faust has been lost with all hands but one.

The Spirit of the North, from Macao to London, struck on a sunken reef on the 21st Sept., and put into Singapore, making six feet of water per hour. She has had to discharge, but will soon reload and proceed on her voyage. The cargo is not much damaged.

The Peregrina has been lost on the coast of Cochin China, and all hands were saved, but taken prisoners by the natives. A gunboat has been sent to the scene of the disaster.

The Orion, from Foo-chow Foo, for Shanghai, was totally lost on the 22nd Sept., on one of the Ocksen Group of Islands, and went to pieces in two hours after striking. Two of the crew were lost, the remainder reached Foo-chow on the 11th Oct.

The Napoleon III., from Foo-chow-foo to London, put into Singapore on the 19th Oct., with loss of rudder, and will proceed on her voyage after repairs.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Sept. 12, Nepaul; 13, Merse; 15, Henry Miller; 16, Albuera, Koh-i Noor, Celestial; 17, Patna, Volunteer; 27, Minerva; Oct. 4, Miibrook; 8 Heroes of Alma. From Boston: Sept. 28, Palmetto. From China to England and Continent: Sept. 2, Prince Alfred; 16, Victor Emanuel; 18, Caduceus; 27, Jessie Beazley, Kelso. To New York: Sept. 10, S. H. Snow; Oct. 4, Penguin. From Nagasaki to London: Sept. 21, Antagonist. From Holland to Batavia: Sept. 5, Asia; 12, Hendrik Ido Ambacht, Elshont; 14, Hellevoetslius, Jacob Roggereen, William Daniel; 16, Straat Baly; 17, Tjielingsie; 22, Minister van Hall, Zwaan; Oct. 8 Pieter Schoewmakers. From Melbourne: Sept. 14, Quickstep. From Hamburg: 18, Loopuyt. From London; 27, Martha and Jacoba. From Liverpool: 27, Emma and Mathilde. From England and Continent to Singapore: Sept. 13, Otto; 14, France; Oct. 3, Minna; 4, Albert Borsig; 6, Avondhu. To Manila: 17, Cornelies Smith; 23, Prudencia; Oct. 7, Guadalupe. From Singapore to England and Continent: Sept. 12, City of Glasgow; 14, Pioneer; 16, Mencius; Oct. 5, Palmerston; 9, Antilla. From Bankok: Sept. 17, Southern Cross. From Manila: 20, Gertrudes Bordios Habana. From Singapore to New York: 23, T. W. Sears. To Melbourne: Oct. 3, Heather Bell. The Caduceus, from Canton, passed St. Helena on the 28th October; 73 days out.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE EXACTIONS.

The following is a copy of the protest addressed by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Earl Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

My Lord,—We, the undersigned members of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, beg most respectfully to draw your lordship's attention to a matter which gravely affects our commercial interests in this country, and in many respects, in our opinion, most seriously trenches upon our Treaty rights.

It is to the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, as regards foreign trade, that we allude. Your lordship is aware that the Maritime Customs at this port have now for many years been directed by foreign inspectors, and within the last eighteen months the same system of a foreign inspectorate has been extended to most of the ports opened to foreign trade by the Treaties of Nanking and Tien-tsin. The very fact of an administration by foreigners has necessarily involved a much greater strictness in matters of detail than prevailed under the previous and more lax supervision of the native authorities; and many facilities formerly granted, both as regards the hours and the mode of passing business through the office of the Customs, have been withdrawn. These restrictions have at several times caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst the community of this port, and called forth remonstrances and applications for improvement from this Chamber of Commerce; but it has always been acknowledged that if the great argument adduced in favour of a foreign inspectorate could be practically borne out—viz., that it insured an equal collection of duties from all concerned, and afforded a sure protection to the honest trader against evasions of a Treaty tariff by unscrupulous competitors, and that if the system were equally applied to all the ports of importance open to foreign trade it would be unbecoming to oppose such an institution solely on account of the additional trouble in the transaction of business, to which, from its constitution, it must necessarily give rise.

In thus premising, we desire to assure your lordship that even on the present occasion our remonstrance is not intended to be directed against the system of the Foreign Inspectorate, but against those illegalities which, in infringement of our Treaty rights, have lately been attempted by the Imperial Maritime Customs, even when enjoying the advantage of foreign experience and advice in their administration.

This Chamber of Commerce has, during the last two years, more than once addressed Her Majesty's Minister and Chief Superintendent of Trade, the Hon. F. Bruce, upon the subject of the Customs administration, but has not been favoured in reply with any exposition of the views of His Excellency, nor has it, to its regret, been able to observe as the result of official, although silent, action, any amelioration in the state of things so much complained of. On the contrary, the latest infringements of our Treaty rights have proved so much more serious than any which have preceded them, that it has become incumbent upon us, in our own defence and in that of the important interests confided to our care, whilst again drawing the attention of Her Majesty's Minister to the facts of which we complain, to present them with the utmost respect to your lordship's most serious consideration.

We take, therefore, the liberty of enclosing to your lordship a printed pamphlet, containing the Minutes of the late Annual General Meeting of this Chamber, of the resolutions passed at that meeting, and of certain cases submitted to the Chamber wherein it is affirmed, and justly so in our opinion, that the Imperial Customs have exceeded their own rights, and infringed upon those of British subjects in three particulars, viz.:—

First. In exacting duties upon ships' stores, contrary to Rule 2 attached to the tariff of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and in accompanying such illegal collection with the obvious inconsistency complained of by the storekeepers of Shanghai (Case No. 5); any levy at all upon such articles placing equally their importers and British shipping which consumes these stores, in a worse position than that held under the Treaty of Nanking.

Secondly. In claiming to collect transit duties upon Chinese produce purchased by foreigners within the actual limits of this port—in claiming them upon Chinese produce merely transported from the open port of Hankow to the open port of Shanghai—and in claiming them upon British goods forwarded from this, their port of importation, to the open port of Hankow—such claims being entirely at variance with Article 28 and Rule 7 attached to the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

Thirdly. In refusing to continue to grant exemption certificates in the case of imported merchandise, &c., exported to another port, such refusal being in direct contravention of Article 45 of the Treaty of Tientsin; and in refusing to continue to grant exemption certificates upon the export of merchandise from one Treaty port to another—the latter refusal enforced without a moment's notice, being in opposition to long-established custom under the Treaty of Nanking, and to the spirit pervading the Treaty of Tientsin, that merchandise shall, except in the case of becoming subject to transit duties, be only once liable for the amounts laid down in the tariff.

The first irregularity complained of will depend upon the interpretation to be given to the term "ships' stores;" and we most respectfully submit that this, as well as the term "household stores" immediately preceding it, should be read in its widest sense, as is evidently to be deduced from the context of Rule 2, and from the practice universally in vogue under the Treaty of Nanking.

In the second instance, in which transit duties have been claimed, we need but refer to the terms of Article 28 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin to refute the position lately assumed by the Imperial Maritime Customs; and it is entirely beyond our comprehension how that Article, or its explanatory Rule No. 7, can be read in any other sense than that transit duties become leviable, in certain cases, upon produce purchased by a foreigner inland and conveyed to a port, or upon imports of a foreigner conveyed from a port to an inland market, and that conveyance from one Treaty port to another will not of itself subject either produce or goods to such impost.

There is one point, however, in connection with transit duties which has lately been raised, and to which we beg to draw your lordship's particular attention. It is now asserted by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and we believe that the opinion is also held by Her Majesty's Minister in China, that by Rule No. 7, which is to be "equally binding on both countries with the Treaty itself," the payment of transit duties, as now commuted for one-half of the tariff duty, is no longer a matter "at the option of any British subject," as is expressly laid down in Article 28, but that the half tariff rate is in all cases to be applied.

With all due submission, we cannot interpret Article 28 and Rule 7, intended for "the better explanation of that Article," as correctly bearing any such interpretation. By the Article it was provided that within a certain stated time, the Chinese Authority, appointed to superintend "the collection of duties, should declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the place of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular ports and the inland markets, and that a notification thereof should be published in English and Chinese for general information."

After inspection of such notification, it was to be at the option of any British subject to pay the duties in accordance with the notification, or to commute them by the payment of a single charge, which was to be "calculated as nearly as possible at the rate of two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. *ad valorem*," and to be "fixed for each Article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the Tariff."

At that conference, no doubt in view of the fact that the tariff duties are supposed to be established on a basis of five (5) per cent. *ad valorem*, it was determined that instead of declaring a rate for each article half tariff duties should constitute the fixed rate for transit duties, and that the notification required under Article 28 of the Treaty should be dispensed with; but we most respectfully submit to your lordship that Rule No. 7, being in explanation of and not over-riding Article 28 of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, the option conferred upon a British subject in the body of the Treaty has not been removed by the Rule; but that it still remains within his province to decide whether he will pay on his goods or produce the rates levied at the inland native Custom-houses, or avail himself of a commuted charge in the form of the transit duty.

One practical illustration will, we trust, suffice to show your lordship that our view of the question is in accordance, not only with the wording, but the evident intention of the Treaty to limit the transit duty to two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. *ad valorem*. The native inland duties from the tea districts surrounding the important port of Hankow do, in fact, represent about two-and-a-half (2½) per cent. of the value of the produce, amounting, as they do, to five or six mace per picul; but if the option of selecting this mode of payment be now denied to a British subject, and one tael, two mace and five candareens (T.1.2.5) be enforced, in accordance with the present claim of the Customs, he not only is inflicted with a payment one hundred per cent. heavier than that imposed on the native dealer who is competing with him, but all the benefits of the transit duty clause, hitherto regarded as the main advantage obtained by the Treaty of Tien-tsin, become neutralised and destroyed.

In respect of the refusal of the Imperial Maritime Customs to continue to grant exemption certificates on Chinese produce, the Customs rely upon their interpretation, that Article 45 applies only to foreign merchandise. We

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on the other hand, rely upon the text of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, and submit that there is no reservation implied or expressed by which the reading of the Imperial Maritime Customs can be supported; on the contrary, that the term "merchandise" applies inclusively to all articles, whether of foreign or native production.

Moreover, two practical illustrations will, we think, exhibit to your lordship the manner in which the principle claimed by the Customs would affect British interests. Article 45, in its application, must, it is evident, affect all articles of Chinese growth or manufacture or none; and if all, as the Customs maintain, it is clear that the two staples of trade with Great Britain, tea and silk, as well as such articles as rhubarb, wool, oil, tallow, hides, hemp, and many others, a great extension in the shipment of which must have been anticipated as resulting from the Treaty of Tien-tsin, will equally be included with Chinese medicines, drugs, or cottons.

A reference to the cases of Messrs. Adamson's tea, and Messrs. Fletcher and Co.'s silk, imported from Ningpo to this port (Cases Nos. 6 and 7 in the pamphlet sent to your lordship), will exhibit the result of applying the principle thus claimed by the Custom-house. Those firms have only been driven to avail of an expensive and circuitous route by way of Ningpo, owing to the state of anarchy from which the Imperial Government is unable to free the intermediate districts between the place of production and Shanghai. The produce is therefore forced to Ningpo, and the trade of that port in tea and silk not being sufficient to enable ships to be laden thence direct to Great Britain, the tea and silk has to be brought to this port for shipment.

The Imperial Maritime Customs at Ningpo and Shanghai would then claim on such produce, as Chinese merchandise, under Articles 45 and 28 and Rule No. 7, the following sums:—

Transit duties to Ningpo	Tls. 1.2.5.	Tls. 5.0.0
Export duty from Ningpo	2.5.0.	10.0.0
Import duty at Shanghai	2.5.0.	10.0.0
And as is shown by the letter of the Commissioner of Customs of 26th July to Messrs. Fletcher and Co., the Imperial Maritime Customs further consider themselves entitled to export duty from Shanghai	2.5.0.	10.0.0
Making in all	8.7.5.	35.0.0
Instead of the extreme, as provided by Treaty, of	3.7.5.	15.0.0

So that it will be clear to your Lordship that a charge of five (5) taels per picul or threepence per pound on tea, and twenty (20) taels per picul or one shilling per pound on silk must be imposed upon the consumers in Great Britain, in order to satisfy the interpretation placed upon Article 45 by the Chinese Maritime Customs; that the exportation of either article would now be conducted at a disadvantage to the above extent as compared with an operation carried on under the protection of the Treaty of Nankin.

We further protest to your Lordship against the present refusal to grant exemption certificates on the export of merchandise from one port to another. It is argued by the Customs that Chinese traders in native craft are forced to pay both an export and import duty, and that it would not be reasonable that foreigners should be placed upon a more advantageous footing than the native merchants.

We admit at once the correctness of the statement and the justice of the argument, with this important qualification, that it is a well-known fact that the two duties levied from the Chinese do not equal in amount the single one imposed upon foreign trade, that we are in practice to be placed on a par with the native dealers, and that the imposition of a second duty, whether import or export, is quite foreign to the whole spirit of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

We have thus endeavoured to point out the enhanced price of produce forced upon the consumer in Great Britain by the Chinese reading of Article 45. We assure your lordship that its effect upon the interests of British Mercantile Shipping will be equally disastrous; and that the coasting trade, to which it is by Treaty admitted, must inevitably to a great extent revert to uninsurable native craft should such a reading of the Treaty be consented to. And it will be apparent to your lordship that we are not overstating the case when we mention that since 22nd July, on which date the various new rules complained of were put in force, several vessels bound hither from the ports of Foochow and Ningpo, having full cargoes engaged for them from Chinese merchants, had to come to Shanghai in ballast, in consequence of the increased duties to be paid, which became quite prohibitory upon the intended operations.

We therefore commend these our views to your lordship's favourable attention, and trust we may be considered as claiming no more than is stipulated for us, both in letter and in spirit, by the Treaties under which we carry on our transactions in this country.

Whilst thus entering upon the subject of Customs administration in China, there are two further points connected with it to which we would direct the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that your lordship may see fit to intimate to Her Majesty's Minister in China a concurrence in the views entertained by this Chamber, and transmit instructions to carry such views into effect at as early a date as possible. We would strongly urge—

1st. That in future no alterations in the Custom House regulations, initiated by the Imperial Maritime Customs, should be considered as binding upon the foreign community without having been first submitted to the British authorities, and without giving timely notice of their intended introduction into the local Custom-house system. In urging this request we do not intend to allude to any harbour police regulations which, in the protection of its revenue, the Chinese Government may find cause to establish; but to those which apply to the shipping and landing of cargo, hours of business, payment of duties, and all the ordinary administration of the Customs.

2nd. In the second place, we would urgently represent to your lordship the advisability of effecting a complete change in the administration of Custom House cases, in which foreigners are accused of having infringed the provisions of the Treaty, and are deemed liable to fine or confiscation of their goods. The power of jurisdiction in these cases is assuredly at present somewhat undefined, and the uncertainty which exists is most detrimental to the interests of the British merchant. We have always maintained that it is not competent for the Chinese Custom House authorities either to fine a British ship or subject, or to confiscate British property, without the active intervention of the British Consul; and we are unable to see any valid grounds why any divergence should be allowed in this one particular instance from the principle of ex-territoriality so wisely insisted on in our Treaties, merely because the case in question is one in which the Chinese Government is interested in its own person and not in that of its subjects. We trust, and have some reason to believe, that the feelings of dissatisfaction with which we regard the present state of this question of jurisdiction are shared by Her Majesty's Minister in China, and we hope that he may accord his support to the proposition which we beg respectfully to lay before your lordship, that all such Custom-house cases should be taken before the British Consul and decided by him in open court; but should such proposition be deemed impracticable, we would then respectfully suggest that a joint court should be instituted, in which the Chinese and British authorities would act in concert, in the exercise of an equal authority and in open court, by which course of procedure at once ample justice will be secured to both parties, and the publicity of the proceedings will prove an additional deterrent from infractions of the Treaty. We must add, that in our opinion, the element of foreign administration now introduced into the Imperial Maritime Customs appears to us an additional reason for the change we have just advocated to your lordship, inasmuch as both from the arbitrary tendency which has occasionally been exhibited on the part of such foreign *employes*, and their irresponsibility, as Custom-house officers to their own authorities, the foreign merchant stands more in need of the active protection of his Consul than under the Custom-house system, worked by the Chinese officers only, which was previously in operation.

We would further beg respectfully to suggest that, in concert with the Chinese authorities, who, we imagine, could entertain no reasonable objection to the change, arrangements should be made by which, in lieu of the exemption certificates provided for on the re-exportation of imported merchandise under Article 45, drawbacks should be allowed at the port of original entry and the duty really be collected at the port of actual consumption.

By such a change the native authorities at each port would receive the duties attaching to the trade of their own locality—a fact, the importance of which under the peculiar system by which the Government offices are farmed in China, cannot be over estimated, and to the neglect of which, and the prevalence of a contrary system, we have to attribute those very considerable impediments to a free trade which have lately been experienced at the new port of Tien-tsin.

Lastly, we feel forced to call your lordship's attention, in the most urgent manner, to the heavy imposts with which the local trade, not only at this but at all other Treaty ports, has lately been visited at the hands of the Chinese authorities. The fact at the same time brings prominently before us the importance of the Imperial Government in its present state of impoverishment and want of power of the duties levied on foreign trade and the futility of attempting to impose by way of punishment upon the Government of China any stated indemnity in the way of direct payment, if accompanied by the idea that a similar sum will not be extorted by indirect means from the foreign trade. It is an undoubted fact that the payment of two-fifths of the Imperial Maritime Customs to the French and British Governments in part payment of the war indemnities is the real cause of all those exactions under which our local trade has lately suffered so severely. It may be replied by the Chinese authorities that the propriety of these imposts is beyond the discussion of any foreign Powers, being in the form of taxation upon the native trade, and the real causes may be incapable of direct and tangible proof or exposure at our hands: but as their enforcement is unfortunately too well known to us, their origin is equally clear, and their opposition to the whole spirit, If not to the actual letter, of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, is quite incontestable, The practical result is, that the burden of the indemnities falls, not, as intended, upon the Chinese Government, but upon the foreign trade, and that on the resident merchants in China devolves the heavy bulk of these serious impositions.

We, therefore, most respectfully crave your lordship's careful consideration of the various contents of this our memorial. We solicit your active intervention to prevent the recurrence of such illegalities as those of which the Imperial Maritime Customs have of late been guilty. We desire to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the high advisability of reconstructing the course of judicial proceedings in Custom House cases, and we earnestly solicit a powerful remonstrance to the Court of Peking on the excessive imposts to which foreign trade is now made subject through the medium of local taxation at the Treaty ports.

We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient and humble servants,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
DENT & Co.
GIBB, LIVINGSTONE & Co.
GILMAN & Co.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
HENRY TURNER, Manager, Agra and United Service Bank.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
BIBLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.
J. F. CARTER.
CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
J. H. GWYTHER, Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
H. H. WIGGINS, Agent, Commercial Bank of India.
W. JACKSON, Manager, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
ALEX. CUSHNEY.
DOW & Co.
FLETCHER & Co.
WM. HARGREAVES.
Per pro. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Jas. Whitlow.
HOGG BROTHERS.
JARVIE, THORBURN & Co.
Per pro. JOHNSON & Co., W. N. Bickham.
LINDSAY & Co.
J. McDOUALL, Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation.
REISS & Co.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Per pro. SHAW BROTHERS & Co., J. W. Broadbent.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
THORNE, BROTHERS & Co.
TURNER & Co.
ULLETT & Co.
WATSON & Co.
Per pro. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co., H. Dickinson.

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Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The reef in the Red Sea, said lately to have been taken in by England, has set the French press in an uproar. *La Patrie* asks—

"If Europe be not tired of England's continued encroachments, already mistress of Aden and Perim, it is not distasteful to England further to fortify herself in the Red Sea, where all the navigation in that sea, at the straits of Babel Mandeb, and in the Indian seas, will be placed at the mercy of her guns? We might call to recollection that the points the most insignificant in appearance, becomes in the hands of England formidable fortresses."

The *Débats* of the 12th inst. contains, too, a violent article with regard to Madagascar and British preponderance at sea, from which we extract the following passage :—

"Situated on the eastern flank of Africa, the island of Madagascar occupies one of the strongest positions in the globe, commanding as it does the two great maritime passages between Europe and Asia: to the north the straits of Bab el Mandeb; to the south the Cape of Good Hope. To add to the importance of this place, nature has endowed it with many admirable ports, already disfigured under English names and English maps. If these ports are once opened to the squadrons of a power which already occupies Perim, possesses Aden, several points on the African coast, Bombay, Ceylon, Calcutta, Mauritius, &c., it is all over with our authority, and the independence of our little colonies. The entire commerce of the Indian Ocean would pass under a single influence. What could be opposed to India and Madagascar in the same hands? Our old establishments in India, our recent establishments in Cochin-China and the Ocean would be paralysed; the Suez Canal would only serve the aggrandisement of one European Marine, and our future steam-boats for the East would be stifled in their birth. It is not the colonisation of land, it is the liberty of the seas which is lost."

La Patrie has the following :—"We have news from Cochin-China up to the 10th of September. At that date the condition of our colony of Cochin-China was satisfactory. A slight opposition still manifested itself in some parts. The first detachments sent out from France under the orders of Chef-de-Battalion of the Marine Artillery Sapia had arrived. The new Governor, Rear-Admiral Bonard, was shortly expected, and it was then supposed he would advance against the capital."

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

The Ministerial crisis, mentioned in my last, is over for the present. Baron van Zuylen van Nyefelt has been made the scapegoat, and was obliged to resign, the King preferring to sacrifice him rather than lose the services of the other Ministers. As a plaister to the wound, the King has, however, conferred on him the insignia of Knight-Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. It is not yet definitively settled who is to be the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, but the Minister for the Catholic Religion, Mr. Strens, is provisionally entrusted with the *portefeuille* of the Foreign Department. The other members of the Cabinet, whose resignation I chronicled in my last, now remain in office.

At the Hague great curiosity is felt to know what has become of the ex-Governor-General of Netherlands India, Mr. Pahud. The last heard about his movements was that he breakfasted at Alexandria with Mr. Ruyssenaers, the Consul-General of the Netherlands in Egypt, and was about to proceed to Marseilles. It would make but little difference when an ex-Governor-General returned to this country, if it were not a question intimately connected with the national finances, and as such, brought home to every man's door, for it appears that in addition to the handsome salary he receives when in office (£12,000 per annum during his period of five years' service in the appointment), they enjoy a so-called "non-activity salary," at the rate of 100,000 florins per annum from the day they lay down their functions, till their arrival in Holland. Therefore the longer they stay away, the greater the sum they are entitled to draw for travelling expenses. When Mr. Duymaer van Twist gave up the office of Governor-General, he was understood to have defrayed his expenses of returning home out of his own pocket, whilst his predecessor, Mr. Rochussen, on the other hand, remained for six months in the colony after he had ceased to be Governor-General, and then made a long journey through British India, claiming on his return the sum of 100,000 florins, which was paid him by Mr. Pahud, then the Colonial Minister, out of the Colonial funds.

Last year people saw with astonishment in the list of pensions those granted to Mr. P. Myer and Mr. G. L. Baud, both formerly officers of the East India Civil Service and ex-Ministers for the Colonies, for services they might have performed, but did not. These unjustifiable pensions were granted under the sanction and authority of Mr. Rochussen, who was then at the head of the Colonial Department. It is therefore to be hoped that some independent member of the Second Chamber will ask for an official explanation.

The Board of Trade of the important manufacturing district of Twente has sent in a petition to the Colonial Minister, showing the disadvantages attending a sudden reduction of the duties on the imports and exports of Netherlands India as affecting largely their interests.

It is stated on good authority, that the Government intend no longer to advertise for tenders in this country, for the supply of uniforms and other requirements of the army in Netherlands India, intending in future to make their purchases on the spot when needed.

Despatches have been received at the Naval Department announcing the safe arrival at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 25th of October, of the war-steamer *Sindoro*, Lieutenant of the First Class J. M. de Jongh. She was to proceed on her voyage to the East India station on the 30th of the same month. All well on board.

The King has been pleased to amend the Royal Decree of the 31st of December, 1860 (No. 15), which fixed the number of the contingent of fresh troops to be sent out to Netherlands India in the course of this year, at 1,500 men, by increasing the number to 1,900. As the number hitherto embarked in this country amounts to 1,495, preparations are making for sending out about 400 more.

Rittmeister Baron Snouckaert van Schaumburg, of the Staff, one of the King's aides de-camp, who accompanied His Majesty on his late visit to Compiègne, has been decorated by the Emperor of the French with the Cross of Officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour.

Somewhere about the year 1825 two young German noblemen, the sons of the late Prussian Captain von Beulwitz, left their native country, and entered the military service in Netherlands India. Nothing having since been heard of them, they are now officially invited by the authorities of Hof, in Bavaria, to appear before them, or communicate by letter, on or before the 30th of August, 1862, or else they will be considered dead in the eye of the law, and their inheritance go to the next of kin. Their names are Ludwig Ernst Ferdinand von Beulwitz, formerly captain in the Prussian army, and Adolph Friederich Alexander von Beulwitz, formerly lieutenant in the Bavarian service. Perhaps this notice may attract their attention, or that of some one acquainted with them.

It is by no means an unusual thing in all the Continental armies to see non-commissioned officers, and occasionally even privates, decorated with orders of knighthood, as a reward for extraordinary services in times of danger, and personal courage displayed in the field of battle. This custom is also observed in the Dutch army, and I have more than once had to chronicle in your columns such rewards for meritorious conduct. I have to-day to report a similar case, the King having decorated Sergeant E. H. Schanfelder, of the East India Sappers, with the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Military Order of Willem, in recognition of the bravery he displayed in the expedition to the South and East District of Borneo, and the landing in the river Kapoeas on the 28th of April, 1860; and the same honourable distinction has been conferred of P. F. O. de la Raparlier, corporal in the East India Army, for his gallant conduct in the expedition to the coast of Cereao, from September to December, 1860.

The City of Amsterdam now contains 269,523 inhabitants. The Corporation have just published the budget for 1862 of the local receipts and expenditure, each of these items amounting to 4,343,928fl. 50 cents. The municipality of Rotterdam have also published theirs for the same period, amounting to 1,763,650fl.

A pamphlet has just appeared here under the title of "Must the Dutch Commerce, Navigation, Ship-building, Industry, and our Commission Houses in Netherlands India be totally ruined? A question answered by the proposed new tariff for the East Indies, forwarded to the Chambers of and manufactures for their opinion, by the Minister for the Colonies." It has been sent to all the Members of the Second Chamber of the States General.

The King has granted a "Concession" to Messrs. A. Mendel

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and H. L. J. Haakman, both domiciled at Amsterdam, and Mr. A. N. van der Berg, of Riouw, in Netherlands India, represented in this country by Mr. H. J. van Buren, advocate of Rotterdam, permitting them to establish a Joint-Stock Association, with limited liability, under the name of the "Karimon Tin Mining Company."

The Netherlands Trading Company having again advertised for tenders of ships to bring cargoes of produce from Java to this country, the vessels to sail hence not later than the 10th of December, and those on the passage out to be placed at the disposal of the Company's Factory at Batavia, on or before the 10th of April next, a good many fine vessels have been offered and the following accepted to bring cargoes to the undermentioned ports :—

Port.	Vessel.	Captain.
For Amsterdam..	Batavia	J. D. van Dolder.
" ..	Christine and Juliette	N. Rademakers.
" ..	Admiral Piet Hein	L. Hazewinkel.
" ..	California	M. de Wyn.
" ..	Almonde	H. J. Surie.
" ..	Minister Thorbecke	C. van Duyn.
Rotterdam ...	Jacoba Cornelia..	H. Etz.
" ..	Diligentia	D. Bentveld.
" ..	Tryntje Fenna	O. Ingerman.
" ..	Henriette Gerardine Susanna ..	A. Sissingh.
Dordrecht ..	Jason	J. H. Lammerts van Bueren.

The arrival of the Overland Mail without the usual semi-monthly post from China and Java has created much disappointment both here and at Rotterdam, the more so as few appear to be aware of the reason, as stated in your paper.

Mr. Israel S. Diehl has been recognised by the Government of the Netherlands as Consul at Batavia for the United States of North America.

The Royal permission and licence is granted for the formation of another new Insurance Company in this city, with limited liability, to be called the "Marine Insurance Company of the River Y."

The King has presented his portrait to Count de Fiquelmont, formerly of the Dutch E. I. army.

H.N.M. steam corvette *Djambi*, Lieutenant Jansen, acting commander, now stationed at Curaçao, has been suddenly ordered to take in immediately the needful supplies of provisions, stores, and water, and proceed direct to Batavia without loss of time. It is stated here in naval circles that she is to take part in the new expedition to Borneo.

P.S.—By a letter just received from the Hague, I learn that the ex-Governor-General Pahud has safely returned to the capital, and is to have an audience of the King to-morrow.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Huydekoper*, Capt. Blok, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Messrs. van Rhyn and Dentz.

Per *Vrede*, Capt. Tirbruggen, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Favricius and two children, Mrs. Hubert and son, Mr. Bergoelet; 22 military invalids.

Per *Staatsraad van der Houven*, Capt. Heymeriks, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Messrs. Ryk and Arend, officers of the Netherlands Royal Navy, Capt. Severin, of the E.I. Infantry, and family, Mr. Lobby; four invalided seamen and seven D. soldiers.

Per *Tryntje Fenna*, Capt. Ingerman, at Nieuwe Deep, from Padang: Capt. P. A. Muller, of East India Army, and lady.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Wassenaar*, Capt. Hofstee, from Amsterdam, to Batavia: Capt. W. J. Visser, of E.I. Infantry, and lady, Messrs. H. Daarnhouwer and H. Hofstee, Miss M. Hofstee.

Per *Triton*, Capt. Adriaans, from Rotterdam, to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Schiff, two children, and maid-servant; Mr. and Mrs. Ossemann, Mrs. Mullemeister, Messrs. W. K. van Dedem, W. van Geen, ten Klooster, Pattin, J. A. Bekking, and Zuur.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE has been for the past fortnight in considerable request, at successively improving rates, and the market closes remarkably firm and decidedly higher. Good ordinary Company's Java, No. 18 and 19, has been paid with 45 cents., and no more is to be had at that figure. 6,000 bags private trade Padang have come in, but are not yet in the market. Owing to the large deliveries that have been made from the warehouses lately, our stocks of East India are 200,000 bags less than last year, so that there is every probability in favour of a further improvement.

SUGAR presents a very unsettled appearance. The sales of raw E.I. have been not inconsiderable, but with very irregular prices, varying for the same qualities from ½ to 1 fl. under September sale value. There is still some enquiry for the higher numbers, but they are getting scarce. Amongst the sales may be noticed 19,494 mats of Manila, No. 6-7 at 27 fl. Refined market very lively, and several large transactions reported. Amongst others 1,100,000 kil. crushed ASR, No. 1, at 37½; No. 2, at 36½; and No. 3 at 35½ fl., deliverable end of January; 200,000 kil. B and H., No. 1, at 37½; No. 2, at 36½ fl. per February and 150,000 kil. W. and Z at 36½ fl., per March. At Rotterdam about 1,800 tons have been sold at about the same rates. Ready goods are in brisk demand for exportation before the close of the shipping season, and in many cases a premium has been paid for the transfer of contracts for crushed deliverable in this month and December.

RICE continues to play an important part in our market, and prices may again be quoted higher than last mail.

TEA firm, with low stocks, which greatly restricts business. In the absence of China tea Java is much sought after. At a sale of 263 quarter chests at Rotterdam Congou sorts fetched 62 cents.: Oolong, 70 to 83 c.; black leaf, do., 95 c.; Schin, 61 c.; and Congou Oolong, 70 c. All sold.

SPICES firm, but little doing, with the exception of pepper, of which several sales are reported at about former prices.

INDIGO again very lively and higher. 400 chests Java taken at a profit of 25 to 30 cents. on last sale prices.

TOBACCO.—Java in high favour, with a well-assorted market, so that great facility is offered to buyers, who come forward very freely.

TIN rather firmer. Purchases cannot be made under 71 fl.

SUNDRIES.—At a sale here last week 273 chests (about 18,000 kil.) pearl sago, fine-grained, clean quality, sold at 13½ to 13¾ fl.; 200 bales (about 13.000 kil.) sago flour, of good quality, fetched 12 fl.; 28 chests (about 1 300 kil.) tapioca, fair Penang in large pieces found buyers at 18 to 18½ fl.; 266 blocks (about 1,060 kil.) gutta percha, of which 33 pieces AA, good clean, 152 B, good clean, and 83 BB, good, but less clean, averaged 111 fl.

HAMBURG.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.) NOV. 20

Last week a large party, comprising many of our principal notabilities, foreign ambassadors, officers, and ladies, were assembled at the ship-building and steam-machinery works of Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, at the Reiherstieg, on the banks of the Elbe, opposite this city, to witness the launch of a splendid vessel, built at that establishment for the Russian Government, and intended to be used as a transport for the conveyance of telegraph wire and other stores to the Amoor. The launch was effected with the greatest possible precision, leaving nothing to be desired. The vessel was christened the *Giljack*, and presents a very handsome appearance, her dimensions being 145 feet in length, 33 feet in breadth, and 19 feet in depth below the orlop deck. She is sheathed with yellow metal, and will be barque-rigged. After the launch she was in due formality given up to the Russian Ambassador to the Hanse Towns, Councillor of State, Baron von Koudriaffsky, who represented his Sovereign on the occasion, and had received the needful instructions to be present at the launch. He then transferred the command of the vessel to Capt. Inquist, of the Russian Navy, who lately arrived here in a ship of war from Cronstadt for that purpose, together with a full complement of officers and seamen to navigate the vessel to her ultimate destination. Capt. Inquist is displaying great energy in rigging the *Giljack* in order to proceed to sea before the navigation is interrupted by the frost, which sometimes commences in December. As part of her cargo the vessel will take in an iron schooner, fitted with a lifting screw and engines of 60-horse power, constructed at the same establishment for the Imperial navy, for employment on the Amoor; two iron-screw steamers of smaller dimensions to be used as tugs on the Amoor; and, further, four iron steamers for the telegraph service, one having 35-horse power, and the other three 15-horse power each, none of them drawing more than twelve inches of water. All these are ready for shipment, being a full month in advance of the time stipulated in the contract for their completion. This is also the case with the *Giljack*, and reflects great credit on the diligence and punctuality of the manager of the establishment. After the launch the company sat down to a collation, provided by the proprietors, at which Mr. Senator Godeffroy presided, and proposed as a toast the health and prosperity of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, which was duly responded to by his diplomatic representative, and the military band of the Hanseatic Brigade played the Russian Hymn, whilst a lively conversation was being carried on by the assembled guests, in German, Russian, Polish, Swedish, English, French, and Dutch.

It may be well to take this opportunity to caution merchants in the Far East *against chartering vessels under the Oldenburg flag* for shipments of goods to this port, as they are still subject to the payment of the Stade Dues, which have now been abolished for several months for the flags of those nations whose Governments signed the treaty with Hanover, which includes all maritime States, with the single exception of Oldenburg, whose Grand-Duke, strange to say, though so nearly allied to the Guelphs (the Queen of Hanover and the Grand-Duchess of Oldenburg being sisters), has hitherto consistently refused to enter into any negotiations for the abolition of the Stade Dues, probably considering the quota fixed for him out of proportion. But be that as it may, he is rendering his shipowner subjects but a poor service by his obstinacy, for it naturally places them

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at a great disadvantage as compared with the flags of other nations, and merchants will therefore do well in chartering Oldenburg vessels for this port either to stipulate for a lower freight than that for any other flag, or else to insert a clause in the charter-party, making it binding on the vessel to pay the Stade Dues on the cargo shipped, to compensate for the disadvantage.

SALES OF SHIPS AT HAMBURG.

		Tons.	Marks Banco.	
Hamburg steamer	Ida	—	10,000	
British schooner	Antelope	240	7,000	
Hamburg barque	Philip the First.	687	80,000	
Oldenburg schooner-brig	Struckhausen	—	6,000	
Hamburg brig	Don Antonio	165	5,600	
Do. barque	Colima	300	35,000	(not sold.)
Do. do.	Johanna Elise	435	15,000	
Do. brig	Conrad	270	13,500	
Do. barque	John Hermann	555	20.000	
Bremen brig	Mathilde	302	6,750	
Hamburg barque	Insulana	—	25,000	
Rostock brig	Rostock	236	20,100	
Hamburg brig	Esther	195	9,600	(not sold.)
Do. do.	Marie Frederike	288	15 500	
Chili barque	Greyhound	—	18,500	
Hamburg schooner	Amanda	138	3,850	
Do. kuff	Diogenes	75	1,350	
Do. barque	Marbs	534	30,225	
Do. cutter	Leonidas	72	3,000	[share.)
Do. brig	Wilhelm	336	7,025	(one half-

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—It is a common saying that men who make money easily lose it as fast; and though I should be sorry to think that this is the case with most of my countrymen in China, yet I have myself seen many instances in that country in which their generosity has been egregiously imposed upon. I know at this time one charlatan who is trying to live at their expense, and whose true character, although known to many, has never been publicly exposed. In truth, we foreigners in China are too busy for several hours in the day, and a great deal too hot and tired during the remainder, to investigate the dirty tricks of a pretender. However, having myself returned from the Far East, I am anxious to do my friends at Macao some service, by drawing their attention to the sayings and doings of an individual who is living there under false pretences, and trading on their kind-heartedness. This man has found it convenient, I believe more than once, to change his name, but he is now assuming that of "Count Scala." Here, then is my first charge against him. He asserts that he is a French nobleman, and a first cousin to the Marquis de Larochejacquelin, and married the Princess of Salm, with whom he received a dôt of 1,400,000 francs. Now, sir, from inquiries made in Paris and in London, I am prepared to state that both the claim of kindred and the statement of his marriage are utterly false, and that Count Scala's name is not to be found among that of the French nobility. The man with a false title is generally false throughout; and so it is in this instance. "Count Scala" asserts that he has held high official appointments under the Emperor — that, in consequence, he is well known to all the leading men in France—that he left Paris in consequence of a misunderstanding between Louis Napoleon and himself —that he has travelled in Egypt and Abyssinia, the entire length and breadth of the American Continent, and made the grand overland journey from the river Amoor (where he once had a settlement of his own) to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and written several standard works in the French language—that he has an ancient family chateau at Grenoble—that he was once the principal editor of the *Moniteur*, held the Political Portfolio for two years, and became the chief director of the Telegraphic department. These and many more statements, all alike capable, if correct, of being easily substantiated, but which are all equally false, have been made by this man, whose object in visiting China, according to his own account, was to act as an agent of the "Credit Mobilier" of Paris - but according to better authority than his own, has been to escape from justice in his own country, and to lead an idle and dissipated life by palming upon the credulity of merchants in Macao. I forgot to mention, by the way, that this "Count" is a bit of a philosopher, and that he sometimes visits the Chinese gambling house, simply, as he states, to study the philosophy of chances, on which subject he is —or, rather, says he is writing a dissertation. He also asserts that he is a celebrated chemist, and has discovered the art of preparing opium by chemical process, equal in every respect to Patna opium, and that he is now in negotiation with the Bengal Government to sell the secret for a large sum of money. In all communities such a man as I have described Scala to be would be voted a pest, but in a small community his presence is still more annoying; and I am anxious through your columns to warn my countrymen and others in the East against having any transactions with this impostor. "Who steals my purse, steals trash," says *Iago*; but Scala tries also to filch the good name from any man to whom he is inimical. In turns he has abused and criticised the French Minister M. Bourboullon, his lady, and every member of the Legation, and has also grossly libelled the Governor of Macao, and other officials, merely because they shunned him as a *mauvais sujet*. He does not hesitate to abuse private persons in the newspapers by inuendoes so transparent that they are at once understood in Macao and Hong Kong; and it is the opinion of those who have most narrowly watched him that he is playing a deep game, which will ruin many, if they do not receive timely warning. Those from whom he has borrowed money, or received any other favours, are scarcely likely to be again deluded; but the "Count" will, if let alone, always find fresh material to work upon: and it is precisely because such a man ought not to be let alone that I ask for the insertion of this letter. If substantially incorrect on any one point, let the "Count," if he will, vindicate his character by stating plainly the names and addresses of his friends and quondam colleagues in office, his actual place of residence when in Paris, the titles and publishers of his standard works, and last, though not least, the names of the despoiled jewellers in the Palais Royale whom he favoured with his commands, and who I have no doubt will be glad to know the whereabouts of their late patron Marion Louis Honoré François Hippolitto Antoine, Prince Salm, alias Marquis of Negropont, alias Count Scala.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MACAO.

London, November 23.

SUBURBS OF LONDON.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph.*)

SIR,—Frequent inquiries are made by India, China, and Australian friends as to the suitableness of suburban localities for permanent or temporary residence; thinking I might afford information likely to be of value to visitors from the Far East, I offer the same through your journal.

English people, long resident abroad, unquestionably have peculiarities which distinguish the Anglo-Indian, Chinese, or Australian from the "old folks at home," and each are distinct in style. Many feel disappointed with the change on returning to the country of their birth—ladies in particular—but, after a few months, what they were accustomed to in youth gradually comes back, and a good round of beef and plum pudding is considered better than mulligatawny soup or highly-spiced dishes of curry —the latter can be imitated here equal to the best abroad, but the roast beef and plum pudding of old England is not to be excelled.

The principal West-end suburbs sought by Easterns are Kensington, Bayswater, and St. John's-wood. The first is the locality of the Great Exhibition of 1862, and mansions are building fast in this fashionable neighbourhood; rents, of course, in proportion to the altitude—six or seven stories the average.

Bayswater, called "Asia Minor," has long been sought by Indians, and is a short drive from that resort of fashion, Regent-street. Houses in this locality are decidedly improved in style of architecture, but the "rage" appears to be to build lofty edifices, and in squares, intersecting the gardens with a couple of rows of houses—rents £120 to £600 per annum. Now, lastly, St. John's-wood is, in my opinion (and I say it conscientiously from experience), the most pleasant neighbourhood at the West-end of London. My friends, accustomed as they are to large bungalows, surrounded by gardens, will meet in this suburb with something to remind them of the East. As a locality, it is a garden. Houses are mostly built detached, or semi-detached, inclosed in their own grounds. The enervated lady, or her ayah, need not fear mounting several stories to retire. Seldom have the houses more than two stories. In fact, I call the class of buildings chiefly pretty English bungalows.

Kensington lies low, being on the banks of the Thames. In November and during the winter months, should a fog be desired, it can be obtained there to the "heart's content." The locality is S.W.; and the cold north or eastern wind blows the smoke and fog in that direction. It is supposed also that this suburb is warmer than the others, but the idea is a false one. I have tested the fact for several years, and been nearly choked by the fog into the bargain. Bayswater is higher considerably, and to the north of Kensington, but the neighbourhood is not rural.

St. John's-wood is elevated about two hundred feet above the Thames, but so gradual is the ascent from the City that this will scarcely be believed. It is sheltered from the north-east winds by the Hampstead hills; and the scenery around is charming. During foggy weather in London. Kensington, or Bayswater, the sun shines bright and unclouded here. I have no hesitation in stating from experience that St. John's-wood is as healthy a suburb as any around London. Contiguous to the "West-end," a drive of a quarter of an hour takes you to the clubs, theatres, or that fashionable resort of promenaders, Regent-street. Omnibuses and cabs are well appointed. The neighbourhood abounds in schools for young ladies; and the healthy rosy looks of the young lassies taking their morning walks testifies to the salubrity of the place.

To conclude, the City merchants are numerous residents; and within the last two years I recognise many old Australians, and friends from China and India, who are quite satisfied that I am right in my choice of residence. I am confirmed in my opinion by one of the most eminent scientific physicians of London; and I must say that I have had to treat that most serious of Indian diseases, chronic dysentery, especially in females, in other parts of England, and have found that some who, at my request, resided at St. John's-wood, recovered perfectly.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

J. McGRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P. London, F.E.S.,
Late Staff-Surgeon to H.M.'s Ceylon Rifles, China and Ceylon.

Mandarin-villa, St. John's-wood, Nov. 20, 1861.

CHINESE PERSECUTIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Bill for the better regulations of gold fields has afforded an opportunity for discussing, to a certain extent, the great "Chinese question." An amendment, which had for its object the entire exclusion of Chinese from the gold fields, was rejected by the large majority of twenty-two to ten. It was next sought to make the power of restricting aliens to particular localities applicable to the Chinese alone, but by the casting vote of the chairman of committees the existence of this power as to all aliens was retained. The miner's fee was reduced from £1 to 10s. per annum. While the assembly has thus been dealing more rationally than might, all circumstances considered, have been expected with "the Chinese question," many anti-Chinese meetings have been held outside, and many petitions for the exclusion of this race have been laid before Parliament. On the other hand, there have been several petitions for redress from such of them as have been plundered and maltreated during the late riots at Burrangong.

THE sum of £4,000 has been awarded for salvage to the ships *Cyclops* and *Furious* for the P. and O. steamer *Alma*, wrecked in the Red Sea.

SIR HOPE AND LADY GRANT have sailed for Madras by last mail.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the present number of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" we commence our Fourth Volume. Any Subscriber requiring back numbers to complete the year can have them on application.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1861.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT PEKING.

WHEN the right of a resident British Minister at Peking was established or wrested from the Chinese after a very serious loss of blood and treasure—for our readers must remember that the misfortunes to our fleet at Taku arose on this account—we certainly expected to meet with our reward in the speedy removal of any injustice attempted on our trade. We regret that such hopes have been doomed to disappointment, and that on the first emergency our merchants are driven back to the old resource of submitting their grievances to the Home Government. In fact, so useless do they consider a Minister at Peking, that at a public meeting lately held in Hong Kong, it was stated that, for all the purposes of giving redress to British subjects, Mr. BRUCE, our present Ambassador at Peking, might as well be at Kamschatka. We ventured two years since to predict that such would be the case, and that the introduction of Ministers at Peking would be productive only of jealousies between European Ministers, as already abundantly proved in Turkey and Persia. A copy of the memorial to Earl RUSSELL will be found in another column.

Judging from the very unsatisfactory accounts received from Peking as to the actions of our Minister, and his inability to produce any good work by virtue of his contiguity to the Imperial Court, and also of the state of terror in which he daily lives, we are not surprised to hear that Mr. BRUCE has requested that he may be relieved. The fact of Mr. BRUCE being induced to forego the right of British subjects entering Peking pretty clearly shows how far he is compelled to study his personal safety, and how he is prevented from enforcing the faithful discharge of other Articles in the Treaty. The present mail brings intelligence of the retirement of our troops from Tien-tsin, and we shall not be surprised to hear before long of the retirement of our Embassy to Tien-tsin, where it can be protected by our men of war, combined with the small garrison which has been stationed there.

In our last number we recorded several infractions of the Treaty on the part of the Chinese Custom-house authorities, and that a petition was about to be forwarded to the Home Government to procure the redress of these grievances, evidently showing that the sufferers did not deem it of any service to forward their remonstrance direct to Mr. BRUCE. While noticing these cases we omitted to point out that the Chinese had also put an outrageous construction on the 28th Article of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. By this Article the British merchant is entitled *at his option* to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 2½ per cent., in commutation of the inland transit duties. Will it be believed that the Chinese have twisted this clause so as to inflict even a greater injustice than on Article 45, and insist that the 2½ per cent. is leviable on the foreign trade, irrespective of any inland imports. The result of this is, that goods, whether imports or exports, which formerly paid a duty of 5 per cent., are now taxed with 7½ per cent., and by way of consolation, it is stated, that only the 5 per cent. goes to the Imperial revenue, while the 2½ is appropriated by the local authorities. The working of the 45th Article, according to the Chinese version, will have the effect of stopping the coasting trade, carried on in foreign bottoms, and our ship-owners at home are therefore interested in the question as well as the merchants, and should bestir themselves in the matter. With such interpretations we should certainly have been better off with the old Treaty and a Plenipotentiary stationed at Shanghai, where he could watch the operations of the Chinese Customs, and procure from the authorities at Peking a proper settlement on his periodical visit to that city, which we have before advocated as more advantageous than a permanent residence. As it is, our Minister in China feels that he is practically helpless when difficulties arise, and he is powerless while paralysed by his isolated position among a treacherous people, who hold human life in common with all Asiatics, at so little value.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEGU.

WE have before us the annual report on the province of Pegu for the official year ending 30th April, 1861. Blue-books, whether published at home or abroad, cannot boast of much that is generally attractive. We bear with them because we find them helpful; we tolerate their dignified prosiness because we are certain to gain from it suggestions and useful data. In spite of CANNING'S assertion that nothing is more fallacious than facts except figures, we must own to a large, and perhaps credulous amount of belief, both in the one and the other. Now, in the report before us we have a goodly number of figures and facts, and accepting them, which we are bound to do, as faithful testimonies to the condition of Pegu, we shall be enabled to glean from them some serviceable information. England is now in the eighth year of her rule over Pegu, and even a hasty glance at the contents of the report will show that our Government has instituted a widely-extended system of official organisation. What with courts of justice, criminal and civil, a well disciplined police force, a dockyard and flotilla, military positions at Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Toungoo, grants for education, topographical surveys and agricultural experiments, it is evident that British energy, and perhaps, too, British red-tapeism are at work in the province. It concerns us greatly to know the success or non-success of our experiment in governing Pegu, because it is across the eastern portion of the country that we must eventually open a road to all Western China. Let us see, then, what obstacles stand in our way, and what facilities are offered to us from the present state of the province.

The population of Pegu for the past year was 1,041,340, showing a considerable increase over the returns for 1859. Among the races, however, we observe a diminution in the number of Chinese, a fact which is to be regretted, and which demands explanation. There are scarcely more than 300,000 men in the country—a number utterly inadequate for developing its resources. In Pegu the patient industry and energy of the Chinaman would be of real service, especially as the Indian appears averse to settling there. However, during the last year an immigration from the Burman territory has taken place, and this circumstance may in one respect be regarded as favourable, since it proves that no invincible dislike to British rule is entertained by the Burmans. But, on the other hand, by receiving these people, or rather welcoming them, for to each a share of territory is allotted, we run the risk of another rupture with the King of BURMAH, with whom it is on every account desirable to keep on friendly terms. With a sufficient supply of labour, the resources of Pegu may be developed a thousandfold. Rice is the staple food of the country, and in the year ending April 30, 1861, beyond the supply requisite for home consumption, about 110,000 tons were exported from the province. The cotton crop has not hitherto been of much value, but experiments are now being made with foreign varieties of seed, which promise to be successful. From the teak forests, although at present the expenditure exceeds the revenue, there appears every prospect ultimately of a profitable return. These forests contain, it is said, a million and a half of trees of the first class, and already this invaluable wood is being largely employed in our British dockyards. A large sheep-breeding establishment at Thayetmyo has entirely failed; so also has the attempt to introduce foreign tobacco—and "the

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only agricultural product which the Burmese peasants have accepted as a welcome improvement on their own stock is a variety of paddy from the Island of Belooguen." Thus we see that, although the soil and climate of Pegu are adapted for almost all tropical products, the agricultural resources of the province remain yet to be developed.

There is also ample room for improvement in other departments. We have alluded to the want of population as the main difficulty with which Government has to contend in Pegu. But the course adopted by the Government seems exactly and admirably adapted to keep down the increase. MALTHUS himself could not have devised a remedy more effectual. Taxes are necessary evils, and in England we endure them with philosophic equanimity, grumbling a little, indeed, at the iniquitous and inquisitorial nature of the income-tax, but paying it with a good grace notwithstanding. But then in England our finances are elastic enough to allow of a certain pressure, just as a burly brewer in a crowd can endure a considerable amount of squeezing. The inhabitants of Pegu are not so happily situated. Yet the demand made upon them is enormous. From a total population of 1,041,340, Government received during the last year 5,152,035 rupees, while in the same year the local taxation, not included in the imperial revenue, amounted to 209,194 rupees. Capitation-tax, income-tax, tax upon salt, inland and marine customs, port dues, and land-tax, figure conspicuously among the items of revenue. This last-mentioned tax amounts, we believe, to about a tenth of the real produce of the crop, for it is in reality on the crop and not on the rent that this impost is levied. This in itself is a weighty burden, but when we look also at the other taxes, we are forced to believe that though it is safe to live under British rule in Pegu, it is at the same time exceedingly unpleasant.

THE "COUNT" AT MACAO.

WE call the attention of our readers to a letter which will be found in another portion of the paper, relative to a pseudo-count, who is endeavouring to live by imposing on the generosity and good nature of merchants in Macao. The statements made in our correspondent's letter can, we have no doubt, be fully substantiated, as other circumstances similar in character have come to our knowledge relative to this impostor. When at Singapore, some time since, he figured under the name of "Mr. SALM," after which he removed to Batavia, taking, in the first place, the title of the "Marquis of NEGROPONT," but, almost immediately after his arrival, that of "Count SCALA." The French Consul, however, informed the Dutch authorities that no such person was known in France, and ere long the "Count," finding that he was not properly appreciated in Batavia, bent his way to Macao, where he has been living, we believe, about three years. How he has subsisted during that period those can best tell who are living at that port. Certain it is that many Europeans residing there have found that the acquaintance of this Frenchman has involved a pecuniary disbursement. The Vicar of Wakefield, if any of his poor relatives appeared too unfortunate and too willing to feed upon his bounty, was wont, he tells us, to lend them an old coat, or a lame horse, which they invariably forgot to return. Thus, at a small expense, he escape a great annoyance. We leave the suggestion with our readers in Macao, who may possibly deem it prudent to adopt a similar expedient. At any rate, in one mode or another, it will be necessary to ostracise "Count SCALA."

THE TAX UPON OPIUM.

At Bombay the opium merchants have presented a petition to Sir George Clerk, affirming that "in consequence of the great fall in the price of opium in the China market, that drug will not bear so heavy a pass fee as rupees 600 per chest, much less the sum of rupees 700, to which it is to be increased from and after the 1st October, according to the Government notification, dated the 2nd April, 1861." They state that the present price in China is less than the actual cost, charges of conveyance, and pass fee, and add, that if the fee is increased the opium trade of India will be ruined, as the Chinese will consume in preference the home-produced drug. On the subject of this memorial, the *Times of India* (Oct. 21), has a well-digested article, from which we extract the following:—

"It is vain for our opium merchants to protest against the increase of the Excise upon the Malwa drug, unless they are prepared to show that a lower rate of duty would yield a larger revenue. The vague statements of the memorials periodically presented by these gentlemen are worth nothing, while the revenue continues to rise as steadily as the Excise. To tax the drug up to the highest productive limit is the duty of Government; and it will be time enough to listen to remonstrance when the revenue returns show that that limit has been passed. Were the drug consumed in India instead of being exported to China, we should still have to be guided by the same principle. For as all duties are prohibitory in their tendency, it is the duty of the State to tax up to the highest productive limit such commodities as the people can best do without. Society is not entitled to prohibit either the growth, manufacture, or use of the drug; but as the public liabilities must be met in some way, and as it is wiser to prohibit the consumption of opium than of sugar, tea, or any other commodity, we are clearly entitled to raise the highest revenue we can from the former; and no memorial can be listened to that raises any other issue than the effect of the duty upon the revenue. The short reply, therefore, of the Government to the new memorial that has been subscribed, is to refer the gentlemen who have presented it to the revenue returns of the last few years, which will be found to have risen as steadily as the Excise. If it did not pay to send opium to China at the prices the drug realises at the Calcutta sales, the auctions would cease to command the prices they do. The astonishing increase in the production of Malwa opium shows plainly how profitable the cultivation and manufacture of the drug are on this side of India. In other words, the increase of the production shows the Excise, so far from exhausting the profits of the producer, leaves a margin that is stimulating his exertion to the utmost. That this is the fact the records of the last few years show plainly:—

DUTY 400 RS. PER CHEST.		
1853-54	24,005	Chests.
1854-55	27,491	„
1855-56	25,141	„
1856-57	28,913	„
1857-58	40,405	„
1858-59	36,111	„
DUTY 500 RS. PER CHEST.		
1859-60	32,506	„
DUTY 600 RS. PER CHEST.		
1860-61	45,072	„
Estimate 1861-62	50,000	„

It is clear from these statistics that the cultivation of the poppy is being largely extended in Malwa, under the influence of the prices ruling at the Calcutta sales which regulate those of this market.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

This odious traffic to Peru, had, we hoped, been fairly cried down by the voice of public opinion, and we regret to record the following account which is taken from the Hong Kong *Daily Press*:—

"The French ship *Ville d'Agen* put into this port a few days ago leaky under the following peculiar circumstances.

"The vessel was chartered to take coolies to Peru. The captain thought that his engagement ran to the effect that he was to load at Macao, but it turned out that the charterers had the option of sending him to a port on the West Coast of China. He accordingly went as directed to a place called Kin-chow-wong, which is situated about half way to Hainan, and just behind the island of Now-chow. It is not marked on any chart, and is formed by one of those indentations of the land for which the neighbouring coast is so famous. It stands in a large splendid bay, the mouth of which however is shallow. Here it appears that for some time past the Macao barracoon and lorcha people have been pursuing their unholy traffic. Three lorchas had been sent beforehand to obtain victims for the *Ville d'Agen*, but owing to it being harvest time their success had not been very great. Besides which there seemed to be a paucity of funds at the disposal of the charterers, who however must be people of immense influence as the ship had a Consul especially appointed for her, to seal the contracts, &c.

"The coolie people have been in the habit of resorting to this place for victims for some time, but only one ship, the *Pomone*, has ever been despatched thence prior to the *Ville d'Agen*. Coolies to the number of twelve thousand have in all been shipped thence during the past year or two by the dealers. The patience of both the people and the authorities would appear at last to have become exhausted, for these three lorchas sent to supply the *Ville d'Agen* soon fell into grief. The crew of one of them being on shore catching coolies, the people rose and seized several of their number. The lorcha people, in retaliation, seized forty-five villagers and confined them in the hold. The tocsin was sounded, and the lorcha containing the prisoners was menaced. She slipped her cable and proceeded towards the *Ville d'Agen*. On the way the imprisoned villagers rose but were subdued with much bloodshed. Being secured below they scuttled the lorcha, which sunk to her decks, and all were lost to a man—the lorcha's crew escaping. The *Ville d'Agen* was then menaced, and the captain had to hurry to sea. She struck on the bar at the mouth of the bay, and leaked so badly that she had to put in here. She had but two hundred and odd coolies, not half her complement, as she is a large ship.

"There is a Roman Catholic priest down at Kin-chow-wong, named Father Amat, who has been there for fourteen years, and who has so entirely identified himself with the natives that he cannot be detected as not being of their kith and kin. He has made many converts, and has fallen into disfavour about this coolie business. He is considered to be now in imminent jeopardy, and something should be done to save him. The neighbourhood of Kin-chow-wong abounds with pirates. Not a day passed on which daring acts of piracy were not witnessed from the decks of the *Ville d'Agen*. The fishermen are all pirates, and might makes right."

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CAPTAIN PEAGRAM, OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "NASHVILLE."

Captain Peagram, of the Confederate navy, is not unknown to British naval officers, and his name has been honourably mentioned in Admiralty despatches. Rear-Admiral Sir James Stirling, when reporting the success of extensive operations against the pirates in the China Seas, makes honourable mention of this officer. The following despatch of Admiral Stirling to the Secretary of the Admiralty will be read with interest :—

"SIR,—On the 28th of May I had the honour to report that Commander Fellowes, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop *Rattler*, had made a successful attack on a piratical horde near Hong Kong; and I have now the satisfaction to forward herewith reports from that zealous and attentive officer of further and more important successes.

"To the last of the operations therein reported I venture to solicit the particular attention of their Lordships, for I feel assured that while they will deeply regret that so many brave men should have fallen and suffered in the execution of the services described, they will appreciate highly the gallantry and resolution exhibited equally by the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States frigate *Powhattan*, as well as by the officers, seamen, and marines of Her Majesty's ships who were engaged, and will perceive that the success obtained reflects great credit on Commander William Abdy Fellowes, who planned and directed the attack. Every attention shall be given to promote the recovery, and provide for the comfort, of the wounded men, and to afford such of them as may desire it an early return to their native country.—I have, &c.

"JAMES STIRLING,
"Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"The Secretary of the Admiralty."

The despatches contained an enclosure from Commander Fellowes, giving a detailed account of the engagements, of which the following is a copy:—

"H.M.'s steam-sloop *Rattler*, Hong Kong, Aug. 6.

"SIR,—My last letter apprised your Excellency of pirates being once more abroad committing depredations. Now I have the honour to inform you that I started from Hong Kong on the 30th ult., after these plunderers, touching at Macao for information, which led me on the 31st to look into all the bays for some distance to the southward of Macao; but seeing nothing, I crossed over to the Ladrone, taking a turn round all the islands in the neighbourhood with the like want of success. Not despairing, however, of finding their haunt, I retraced my steps back to Macao, where, with the assistance of Mr. Caldwell, late Government interpreter, I obtained some Chinamen, who stated that they knew their whereabouts. Standing again to the southward as far as Tyloo, I came up with part of the junks the pirates had captured; but the pirate chief, with several armed junks, keeping in shore, where the water is shallow, prevented the ship reaching him, or our shot and shell doing him or his vessels any harm. Suspecting the pirates would remain in their fancied security, I hastened back to Hong Kong, landing the Chinamen at Macao on my way, called on his Excellency Sir J. Bowring on the 2nd, and, with his concurrence, had an interview with Captain McCluny, of the United States frigate *Powhattan*, who, on my personal application, placed a volunteer force at my disposal, consisting of two paddle-box boats and a cutter, fitted each with a 12-pounder howitzer, and manned with sixty-six seamen and twenty-eight marines, under the command of Lieut. Peagram. With this additional strength and the *Eaglet*, a small steamer, drawing seven feet of water, lent by Mr. Caldwell for the occasion, I quitted Hong Kong once more on the 3rd inst., with the steamer and boats in tow of the *Rattler*, and anchored the same night as near the point on the north side of Kulan as practicable. At daylight on the 4th all the boats of the *Rattler* and *Powhattan*, armed and manned, were taken in tow of the *Eaglet*, the depth of water not permitting the *Rattler* to proceed farther, and stood at once for Kulan, which was found to be empty, but looking round, a creek, apparently on the main land, was discovered, where the mastheads of several junks could be distinctly seen, and about the same time a lorcha was observed to leave the creek with the evident intention of escaping; but to prevent her doing so I dispatched the *Rattler's* pinnace, in charge of Lieut. Wrey, and *Powhattan's* cutter, to endeavour to cut her off. The boats on coming up found she was in possession of the usual sailing letter, and the master stated he had that morning made his escape after being plundered of everything of value. The *Eagle* soon towed the boats abreast of the creek, the pirates, as we neared, fired several ineffectual guns, by way, I suppose, of defiance. We returned in exchange five 24 pounder rockets that I had procured before starting. These fired from the steamers alarmed the pirates, numbering in all thirty-four junks, crowded with guns and men, as they immediately hoisted their sails and made for the head of the creek. Perceiving this, the boats pushed off in chase. On reaching a small island at the head of the creek, the larger junks made a stand with their broadsides towards us, firing with much rapidity, and in an excellent direction, but the boats returning their fire with shell and grape, and closing rapidly amidst a shower of shot, made a dash, and the junks were ours—the crews taking to the water. Leaving a small party of men in charge, the boats pursued the others, who had, with a light air, gained the middle of a large bay or rather lagoon, which opened out of the creek, and succeeded in taking many of them. Nine war-junks, mounting 130 guns of all sizes, and nine small junks (traders) the pirates had detained, were captured. We felt ourselves obliged to burn and destroy the war-junks, as also two of the trading junks. Night approaching, and being a great distance from the steamer, compelled us to do this, to prevent them falling into improper hands. This success obtained from a regularly-organised pirate fleet was, I am sorry to say, attended with the loss of two men killed and eleven officers and men wounded on the part of the Americans, and three men killed and seven men wounded belonging to this ship, while the loss of the pirates must have been immense, for, taking the number of men in the junks at the time of our opening fire to be 1,000 men, their killed, wounded, and drowned could not have been less than 500 men, the shell and grape from the gunboats and musketry of the Marines must have told upon them severely, as they stood fighting at their guns with unusual firmness. Five of the junks are deserving more than ordinary mention, being built of very substantial materials, large and roomy, evidently built for war purposes, as they differed in many respects from trading junks; their armament, besides the usual complement of spears, muskets, stinkpots, &c., comprising many large guns. There was a 16-pounder and a large 18-pounder, not weighing less than 50 cwt., 32, 24, 12, and 6-pounders. One junk had 21 guns mounted. It is impossible to speak too highly of the American co-operating party engaged. They were with the *Rattler's*, emulating each other in the thickest of the attack.

"It was in capturing a junk which blew up, killing two and wounding eleven of the Americans, and capsizing my gig, that I witnessed the cool bravery of Lieutenant Rolando, United States' Navy, to whose timely rescue I am indebted for my life; but my warmest thanks in particular are due to Lieutenant Peagram, the American senior officer; his encouragement of the men and coolness under a heavy fire, and determined bravery when surrounded by a persevering and revengeful foe, was conspicuous to all; indeed, every officer and man belonging to that frigate acquitted themselves much to my satisfaction. While bestowing all due credit on our American friends, I cannot pass over the conduct of Mr. R. Brownsden, paymaster, in charge of the first cutter, whose boat, in an attack on a junk, had three men killed and seven wounded by stinkpots and spears; nor that of Mr. J. James, the boatswain, who gallantly attacked a junk in a five-oared gig with musketry, till Lieutenant Peagram generously came to his aid, and enabled him to take possession.—I am, &c.,

"W. A. FELLOWES, Commander.

"To His Excellency Sir James Stirling."

Literature.

The Russians on the Amoor; its Discovery, Conquest, and Colonisation; with a Description of the Country, its Inhabitants, Productions, and Commercial Capabilities. By E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Illustrated by Maps, Plates, and Engravings. Trübner and Co., 1861.

Mr. Ravenstein's work, to which we have already called the attention of our readers, contains, in an acceptable form, a complete digest of all the information which it is possible to procure relative to the prospects and progress of the Russians on the Amoor. Mr. Ravenstein's knowledge of his subject may well be termed encyclopædic, and if we miss occasionally in his volume those fresh, genial, life-like touches which fall, as it were incidentally, from the pen of a writer who has himself seen what he describes, we gain, on the other hand, all the advantages which are to be derived from the thorough and impartial investigation of a very interesting subject

The Amoor drains with its tributaries a basin of 766,000 square miles. The country through which it passes is known to us chiefly through the writings of Russian travellers and the painstaking researches of German writers. To the literature of the Amoor England has contributed comparatively little, and the only popular volume on the subject—we allude to Mr. Atkinson's—is founded upon Professor Maack's noble work which was published at St. Petersburg in 1859. We have before observed, and Mr. Ravenstein corroborates our statement in his appendix, that Mr. Atkinson never visited the Amoor, since the furthest point in the East reached by that traveller was the north-eastern extremity of Baikal Lake, a distance of more than four hundred miles from the river. From almost every known source of information Mr. Ravenstein has drawn his materials for a description of this mighty stream, and he has also in many instances given the very words of the travellers who have explored it. The ethnological details contained in the volume may be noted as especially worthy of attention; for although the native population of the Amoor in the territory owned by Russia is estimated to be only 24,000, the differences existing between the tribes, their nomadic life, their strange habits, and their rites of idolatry and superstition—so similar to those which have been observed in other and far distant regions—all serve to excite our interest in these poor savages, who are likely to become rapidly extinct. The Chinese (says Mr. Ravenstein) classify the natives of the Amoor according to their way of dressing the hair; so among the tribes we have the long-haired people, the red-haired people, and the people who shave the head. There is a tribe called the Aino, which occupy the southern portion of Sakhalin, part of Yeso, and some of the Kuriles. They are subject to the Japanese, and those who inhabit Aniva Bay show their submission to their conquerors by shaving the crown of the head and wearing a Japanese dress; but the rest of the tribe are strikingly distinguished from their neighbours and from Eastern Asiatics generally by the quantity of hair which they are accustomed to wear; the nails are allowed to grow long, the skin is of a tawny colour, the average stature only five feet four inches. The women are much smaller than the men. Like the Aino, the Gilyaks, a fierce people, who will be remembered as the murderers of the Missionary De la Brunière,

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do not shave the head, but wear the hair tied up into a thick tail or in tresses.

"The Russians," says Mr. Ravenstein, "describe their women as frights, but tastes are not always the same, and Rinso, the Japanese, says they are very comely, and doubly attractive on account of their daily ablutions. In addition to dogs the Gilyaks sometimes keep an ermine to kill rats. Wealthy individuals keep a tom cat. They have also bear-cages near their villages, and when they kill the beast they split the skull and suspend it in their houses. If we may credit the statement of Rinso polyandry prevails among the Smerenken Gilyaks, and the women are treated with the greatest indulgence. Only those, however, skilled in the use of the needle can expect to get married. The children, as among the Galdi, are strapped down on a kind of board serving as a cradle, and hung up in that position to a rafter in the roof."

Bears and bear-cages appear to be kept in all the villages by the different tribes. Mr. Ravenstein describes the hunting of the bear by the Tunguzians as follows:—

"When it is not desired to secure a bear alive, the Tunguze uses a spear, which he holds firmly planted in the ground, with the point directed towards the bear, upon which the beast throws himself. It is much more exciting sport to catch a living beast. A party of ten men or more enter the forest provided with straps, a muzzle, and a collar, with a chain attached to it. Having discovered the whereabonts of the bear a battue is instituted. The individual near whom the bear debouches jumps upon his back in the twinkling of an eye, and seizes hold of his ears. Another man then rapidly throws a running knot round the neck of the beast and almost suffocates him. He is then muzzled and the collar is fastened round his neck, and the chain passed between the hind legs. He is led in triumph to the village and put into his cage. These bear hunts do not always pass without accident, and one frequently encounters an individual frightfully mutilated, a living witness of the dangers encountered with this redoubtable denizen of the forest. Once in his wooden cage the bear is fattened on fish. On high festivals, when it is desired to lead him forth, some of the planks of the roof are taken out, and the beast is teased until it stands upon its hind legs, when a sling is thrown round its body and the roof uncovered sufficiently for him to get out. Having succeeded in dragging him forth, one of the men jumps upon his back, again getting hold of the ears, while the others tie his paws and place an iron chain in his mouth. He is then bound between two fixed poles, an involuntary witness of the frolicking going on before him. On very grand occasions he takes a more direct share in the festival by being killed with superstitious ceremonies scrupulously observed on all such occasions. Sometimes Bruin escapes his fate by scraping a large hole beneath his cage and escaping to the forest."

There is much in Mr. Ravenstein's volume which calls for praise, but not for comment. The historical chapters, for example, will be found extremely serviceable for reference, since the information they contain is alike accurate and succinct; but we do not find any subject treated in them which calls for discussion and criticism. The account of the Roman Catholic Mission in Manchuria would almost raise a smile, if the subject were not so serious. M. de la Brunière's letter, addressed to the Directors of the Seminary for Foreign Missions, is given *in extenso*, and in it he relates all the incidents of his travel, and the strange methods he adopted of converting the people to the Roman Catholic faith. "My hearers," he says, "found the religion very fine, but the new doctrine, and the new preacher who announced it, stopped them short at once." One evening he tells them that he possesses an infallible secret, by means of which they can go straight to heaven. They eagerly demand what that secret is.

"The next day three long beards of the village made their appearance in my chamber armed with a jug of brandy and four glasses. 'Your secret,' said they, 'is of awful consequence.' If our importunity does not hurt your feelings we would wish to know in what it consists; let us begin by drinking. Notwithstanding the natural repugnance which I have for Chinese brandy, I thought it necessary to accept the invitation in order to avoid incurring the aversion of these poor people who could be made to know and understand nothing but through this channel. I then commenced to develop my 'secret' by explaining the dogma of original sin, of hell, of the salvation brought by Jesus Christ, and the application by the sacraments of the merits of the Saviour. But, unluckily, my interrogators taking ten or twelve bumpers to my one, became in five or six minutes incapable of understanding any thing. However, I gained favour."

We have glanced at some of the lighter portions of Mr. Ravenstein's volume, and have done so, not because we deem them the most worthy of attention, but because they serve to show the varied character of the work. To the statistical information it contains, and to the thoughtful remarks propounded on the commercial capabilities of the country, we shall find frequent occasion to recur.

Naval and Military.

Notwithstanding the comparatively short period which has elapsed since orders were given for the construction of the batteries and fortifications at the entrance to the Medway, for the protection of Chatham and Sheerness, very considerable progress has been made by the several contractors engaged in the undertaking. The works connected with the batteries at Folly-point, and on the promontory north-east of Pinope-reach, a short distance below Chatham-dockyard, are being prosecuted with vigour. These batteries will have a complete command of a most important part of the Medway, that at Folly-point having an extensive range eastward, and being capable of engaging any vessel rounding the headland of Darnet-ness, while the guns of the latter will have a direct bearing to the westward, towards Chatham, crossing their fire with the armament mounted at Folly-point. The works lower down the river, which are so placed as to have a complete command of the entire estuary of the Medway, are also making good progress. The principal battery at this point will be the powerful casemated fort at Garrison-point, on the south-east side of the river, which is already in a very forward state so far as the first portion of the contract is concerned, comprising as it does the enormous foundations on which a massive superstructure is to be raised. Upwards of half a million bricks have already been used in laying the basement wall on a thick concrete bottom extending in turn to a great depth. This battery will be built of sufficient strength to defy attack from any kind of artillery. Some idea of the durability and strength of the old Half-moon Battery, which is in course of demolition to make way for the new structure, may be inferred when it is stated that above two millions of bricks from the inner portion have already been removed, leaving about an equal number still undisturbed. The erection of the superstructure of the new fortifications will constitute a separate contract, tenders for which will shortly be received at the War-office. Although at the commencement of the undertaking it was thought that three years would elapse before this portion of the line of defences would be completed, sanguine hopes are now entertained that by this period next year the casemated portion of the battery will be so far advanced as to be ready for the reception of its Armstrong guns. The erection of the formidable batteries on the opposite shore is progressing, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties which the contractors have had to contend against during the progress of the undertaking. The principal battery in this line of defences will command the channel of the approach to the Medway and bear on the entrance to the Thames. It will be placed on a very commanding position in the spit of the Isle of Grain, the guns having the range of rather more than three-fourths of a circle. The second battery will be built further west, nearly facing Sheerness-dockyard, on the western side of the recently-erected martello tower, which will require to be removed, as the site on which it stands intercepts the range of the flank guns of the new fortifications, preventing their being used if required for the purposes of defence. The cost of the two batteries is estimated at £80,000.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham for the *Minotaur*, old 74-gun sailing ship, attached to the reserve, to take the place of the *Duncan*, lazaret ship, employed on the quarantine service at Standgate Creek, Chatham, the latter having been ordered to be broken up.

The whole of the fittings of the *Comus*, 14-gun sailing sloop, were removed by the joiners at Chatham-dockyard, preparatory to the vessel being handed over to the convicts to be broken up. The *Comus*, although a very old ship, is still sound, but she is a class of vessel not adapted for the present requirements of the navy. She was one of the vessels composing the blockading squadron under Admiral Gambier in the expedition against Copenhagen, and the capture of the Danish fleet in 1807, and was for a long time stationed at Canton.

The preliminary trial trip of the *Black Prince* at light draught took place at Portsmouth on the 19th, under circumstances highly unfavourable for developing the ship's speed under steam, but attended with very satisfactory results, both as regards the working of the machinery and the speed attained, the mean of the runs made at the mile being nearly 14½ knots. The ship weighed her anchor at Spithead at 12 30 P.M., and steamed away for the trial ground in Stokes Bay. First run, with the tide: Time, 3 min. 43 sec.; speed in knots, 15·859; pressure of steam, 18½ lb.; revolutions of engines, 55½. Vacuum - forward, 25½; aft, 25½. Second run, against the tide: Time, 4 min. 38 sec.; speed in knots, 12·950; pressure of steam, 19¾ lb.; revolutions of engines, 56½. Vacuum—forward, 25½; aft, 25. Third run, with the tide: Time, 3 min. 55 sec.; speed in knots, 15·319; pressure of steam, 19 lb.; revolutions of engines, 56. Vacuum—forward, 26; aft, 25½. Fourth run, against tide: Time, 4 min. 36 sec.; speed in knots, 13·043: pressure of steam, 19 lb.; revolutions of engines, 55½. Vacuum—forward, 25½; aft, 25½.

The proposed augmentation in the Royal Regiment of Artillery having, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, received the sanction of Her Majesty, a redistribution of the three divisions stationed at Warley, Sheerness, and Woolwich will shortly be effected, in order to establish a depôt for the brigades serving in India. The first division, quartered at Sheerness, will be augmented at the end of the present month by a detachment of 100 gunners to be transferred from Warley, which latter station will be replenished by an equal number of recruits to be sent from head-quarters, Woolwich.

One of the most important screw trials which have taken place for some time in Her Majesty's Navy took place at Portsmouth on the 20th inst. being the official trial of the *Octavia*, 51, screw. This ship was built some years since at Pembroke, from the designs of Sir William Symonds, the then Surveyor of the Navy, as a sailing frigate, but has never yet been placed in commission. In 1860 she was placed in dock at Portsmouth for conversion to a screw frigate, and was taken out of dock on completion of her conversion in the early part of the present year. Her alterations of form consequent on conversion comprised cutting in two parts and lengthening amidships, and an alteration to her stern to adapt it for the propeller. The following are the results of the six runs made at the mile with full power:—First run—Time, 4 min. 29 sec.; speed in knots, 13·383; pressure of steam, 20lb.; revolution of engines, 68. Second run—Time, 5 min. 30 sec.; speed in knots, 13·939; pressure of steam, 20½lb.; revolution of engines, 70. Third run—Time, 4 min. 24 sec.; speed in knots, 13·636; pressure of steam, 20lb.; revolutions of engines, 70. Fourth run—Time, 5 min. 32 sec.; speed in knots, 10·843; pressure of steam, 20lb.; revolutions of engines, 70. Fifth run—Time, 4 min. 23 sec.; speed in knots, 13·688; pressure of steam, 20lb.; revolutions of engines, 70. Sixth run—Time 5 min. 29 sec.; speed in knots, 10·942; pressure of steam, 20lb.; revolutions of engines, 71. The vacuum was the same in all the runs—28½lb.

In consequence of the St. Helena Regiment being below its proper complement, and in want of volunteers to augment the service companies, volunteering has been opened among the 1st battalion of the 3rd Buffs,

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under the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge, and has been attended with much success.

It is officially settled that the establishment of the Bengal Artillery in its reconstituted form, as part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, will be Army on the approaching retirement of Colonel Mayhew. Upon Lieut.-Colonel Norman, as Deputy Adjutant-General, will fall the principal seven brigades of six batteries each.

The spirits of the expectants of Indian prize money will be somewhat raised by an official notification that no applications for Delhi, Lucknow, or Pegu prize money will be received after the first proximo.

Colonel Haythorne, 1st Royals, now Adjutant-General "Queen's Troops" in Bengal, will become Adjutant-General of the Amalgamated charge of the native portion of the troops.

Orestes, 21, screw steam corvette, Captain Alan H. Gardner, arrived at Teneriffe from Plymouth on the 29th of October, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lameree, commanding the detachment of Netherland troops en route for the East Indies, who were temporarily on board H.M. ship *Leonidas*, during the repairs of their ship, *Constance*, in the docks at Sheerness, occasioned by collision in the English Channel, begs to return, for himself and officers, sincere and heartfelt thanks to the Naval, Military, and Civil authorities of that place, and particularly to Vice-Admiral Hope Johnstone, for all the proofs of kindness and assistance shown by them to the detachment.

The *Swallow*, 9, 60-horse power, has been commissioned at Sheernes by Mr. H. N. Harris] for surveying operations on the coast of Japan She is to have a comp ement of ninety men, including marines. A com modious office has been erected on the quarter-deck for the accommodation of the officers employed on the surveying duties.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES BROOKE FROM SARAWAK.

On the 23rd September the Sarawak steamer, *Rainbow*, reached Singapore with Sir James Brooke, who had just taken a final leave of the settlements of Sarawak. Before leaving, Sir James assembled the chiefs under his sway, and said that the state of his health requiring repose he had made over the Government to Captain Brooke, as Rajah Mudah. If any future event should again require his presence he was ready, he said, to return to them again. The Natives were deeply affected at this parting interview, and many of them testified by tears the sincerity of their attachment for their white Rajah. Sir James has left Sarawak in a state of happiness and commercial prosperity. The steam mills of the Borneo Company, the manufactories of the Chinese, the establishment of a sugar company, the large plantations of tapioca and of sago, all testify to the well-being of the settlement. In future, the steamer *Rainbow* is to run twice a month between Sarawak and Singapore, and it is stated that a steam gunboat will also be employed to preserve order on the coast.

At Singapore Sir James Brooke has met with a warm and richly-merited reception. On the evening of the 7th Oct., a grand entertainment, in the shape of a ball and supper to him, was given by the merchants and other residents at Singapore, which appears to have passed off very pleasantly. After supper, Mr. Read (of the firm of Messrs. A. L. Johnston and Co.), who occupied the chair, in proposing the health of Sir James Brooke, dwelt with considerable felicity on his romantic and beneficial career, observing that the Rajah had, in the highest degree, adorned the character of an English gentleman, and had proved himself "a gallant soldier, a clement conqueror, a benign ruler, a steadfast friend." Sir James Brooke, in returning thanks, reverted to the establishment of his Government at Sarawak. His system had been to associate the Natives as much as possible with Europeans in the Government. It was only by their superior moral and intellectual character that Europeans could hope to attain their ascendancy in those countries. If ever the Natives attained an equality in these respects, the European rule would cease, and deservedly so. He believed that there would be a considerable increase of commerce in Borneo and much improvement in the Native race. Sir James Brooke concluded by expressing his pleasure in the thought that his conduct was now understood. The remembrance of that night, he said, would cheer him in his solitude and strengthen him in public life, if he should again enter that scene.

THE TRIAL FOR SCANDAL AT HONG KONG.

The following is a report of an action for slander, tried in the Supreme Court, the particulars of which we have already noticed in a previous number :—

RUTHERFORD v. MEDHURST.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

This was an action for slander. The plaintiff is a staff surgeon in the Hong Kong garrison. The defendant is a captain in the 60th Rifles, and fills the post of town major.

Mr. Pollard was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Green for the defendant.

The merits of the case are well known. The slander affected the fair ame and credit of the plaintiff's wife, who, the declaration stated, the defendant had told one Purveyor Macdonnell, had been seen in a carriage with Mr. A Coxon in an unbecoming position.

The plea did not aver the truth of the slander, nor did the defence set up deny the utterance thereof. The difficulty which the plaintiff had to contend with was, the proof of such pecuniary damage as would induce the Court to allow the matter to go to the jury.

Mr. Pollard admitted in his opening speech that he feared the difficulty wes insurmountable. The law was most defective on the point. In the case of libel, all the burden of proof fell upon the libeller, and the meshes of the law pressed heavily, perhaps unjustly upon him. The damages in that case were left to the jury, and nothing special need be proved. But the law of scandal was very different – there the burden of proof falls upon the plaintiff, and unless actual pecuniary loss could be proved, the law could give no redress. It was a sad reflection on the law of England, that any man who chose could slander a lady, causing all that anxiety, heart-burning, and intense annoyance, which must be the necessary consequence in a family, and still be almost safe from the law. He might be able to prove pecuniary damage, but he had misgivings.

Purveyor Macdonnell was called, and testified to the utterance of the slander by the defendant.

The plaintiff was called, and gave evidence already made known. It seemed that Mr. Purveyor Macdonnell, as our readers well know, had been already tried by a court martial for uttering this scandal, but that he was acquitted, because it was proved that he had derived his authority from the present defendant. An attempt had been made to have a court martial held upon the latter, but that attempt had failed. No redress remaining but to resort to the civil authority, this suit was brought.

Mr. Pollard then urged the Court to be allowed to call Mr. A. Coxon. It was true that the plea did not rely on the truth of the scandal, and therefore it was, legally speaking, superfluous to give proof of what was not set up; but still he hoped the Court would allow the plaintiff the satisfaction of a public rebuttal of a calumny which had been very rife.

The Chief Justice assented, and Mr. Coxon being called and sworn, solemly denied all and every particle of the scandal. He admitted having driven the plaintiff's wife out on the morning in question, but utterly denied that he had tied her bonnet, arranged her dress, or had acted in any manner whatever which could in the most remote degree offend decency or propriety.

Now came the question of proof of damages. Mr. Pollard said he could prove lawyer's fees $150. The Chief Justice said that would not do. The fact was, that the plaintiff had gained his point—had rebutted the scandal, and had fastened its utterance on to the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in a very able manner, laid down the law of slander as Mr. Pollard had given it--fully agreeing that it was defective to a degree. His Lordship suggested that a retraction was the proper mode to settle the matter. The parties left the Court with their respective counsel, and in a few minutes returned. The defendant admitted that he had uttered the slander, acknowledged it was untrue, and apologised. Each party to pay his own costs.

The jury declined their fees, as the plaintiff would have had to pay them.

PRESENT STATE OF AMOY.

Our communications from this port are so very few and far between that we are glad to extract the following from a correspondent's letter in the *Nairnshire Telegraph* :—

"Amoy is a very ancient city: I cannot trace to you its history, but I had ocular demonstration that the beautiful island of Koo-lung-soo, in the centre of its fine harbour, is the grave of many of my gallant countrymen who fell, not before the Chinese *braves*, but from the effects of climate and pestilence, after the taking of Amoy in 1843. Death played sad havoc amongst the military quartered in this island at that period, and the tombstones are the only momentoes of those brave and gallant men in this distant land. Amongst others, I observed some placed to mark the last resting-places of English ship captains who, from the inscriptions, had been interred upwards of one hundred and fifty years ago. It is gratifying to observe that those graves are unviolated by the Chinese, who have the greatest respect for the tombs of the dead.

"The island of Koo-lung-soo is about two miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile broad. It is of rather a rocky and barren nature, interspersed with spots of arable land, and is becoming a favourite place of retirement for some of the wealthier citizens and merchants of Amoy. Amongst others, the British, American, and Dutch consuls reside on the island; the London Missionary Society have also built two fine residences on it for their missionaries; and it is likely soon to become a thickly-populated island, and a favourite resort, instead of an English and Chinese cemetery, to which purpose it has hitherto been appropriated.

"The harbour of Amoy is commodious and safe. The scenery around the bay is mountainous and picturesque. Several large rivers disembogue into this bay, and afford a mode of communication with the interior. The city is about eight or ten miles in circumference, and contains about 400,000 inhabitants. It is certainly one of the filthiest towns which can well be conceived. The streets, like those of most other Chinese cities, are only a few feet wide, covered over with matting to protect the inhabitants from the rays of a burning sun; and in the various divisions, and at the end of each street, gates are fitted up, which are closed at night and on the occasion of clan fights, common among the Chinese in this quarter. To wend one's way along these narrow and densely-crowded streets is not at all times very safe or agreeable. I was kindly accompanied in my rambles by a gentleman who has a knowledge of the language, and is acquainted with many of the inhabitants—the Rev. Mr. Swanson, of the London Missionary Society, a native of Thurso. He is a young man of great talent. Although only twelve months resident in Amoy, he has already mastered the language, in which he is able to preach, and has ingratiated himself into favour with a great many of the Chinese inhabitants.

"Amoy is a place peculiarly adapted for the extension of European trade, and its inhabitants certainly display greater ardour of mercantile spirit and enterprise than those of any other port in China. They are a better-looking race of people than I have seen in Shanghai, Canton, or any other part of the empire."

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London Gazettes.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 19.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant Henry Chad Cattley, of Fane's Irregular Cavalry, Her Majesty's Royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Fifth Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of the French has been pleased to confer upon him, as a mark of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late combined British and French operations against China.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Heinrich Danelsberg as Consul at Singapore for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburgh.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. William Willis, M.D., has been appointed assistant and medical officer, Japan, and passed his examination.

CADETSHIPS AT HONG KONG.

The following notification was issued last week by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford :—

"The Vice-Chancellor having been requested by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to select four members of this University who may be desirous of competing for 'Hong Kong cadetships,' will be happy to receive the names of candidates, together with testimonials and references, on or before the 5th of December. The Vice-Chancellor will then nominate the four gentlemen who are in his judgment most likely to succeed."

The following paper, on the subject of these cadetships, issued by the Colonial office, will serve to refresh the memories of our readers :—

"With a view to supply the Civil Service in Hong Kong with an efficient staff of interpreters, it is intended that a certain number of cadetships shall be established, the holders of which are to devote themselves for a certain time after their arrival in the colony to learning the language.

"Three gentlemen will be appointed at once to cadetships, after a competitive examination by the Civil Service Commissioners (at a time and place to be fixed by them, but not before the 1st of January next), from among candidates nominated for this purpose by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Every candidate must, on the 1st day of January next, have attained the age of 20 and be under the age of 23.

"The following will be the subjects of examination :—1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and orthography. 2. The first four rules of arithmetic. 3. Latin, and one other foreign language. 4. English composition, including Précis writing. 5. Pure and mixed mathematics. 6. History and geography. 7. Constitutional and international law. 8. Natural science. 9. Any two of the following languages, not having been taken up under No. 3 :—French, German, Spanish, Italian.

"Candidates who cannot pass in the first two subjects will be rejected, but those subjects will not tell in competition.

"Every candidate must undergo a competitive examination in the third and fourth subjects, and in any two others which he may select.

"But any candidate who takes up the ninth subject may, if he chooses, be examined in five subjects instead of four.

"Each cadet will receive a salary of £200 per annum, to commence from the day of leaving England. The cost of his passage to Hong Kong will be paid, and quarters, teachers, and books will be provided for him at the public expense while studying the language.

"For two years after the arrival of the cadets in Hong Kong they shall apply themselves especially to learning Chinese.

"At the end of two years' study, or as soon afterwards as they shall be declared qualified by a board of competent examiners, they will be appointed Government interpreters, and be employed in such of the departments as may require their services at salaries of £400 per annum each, without other allowances.

"After two years' approved service as interpreters the salary will be increased to £500; and after three years' service they will be considered eligible by the Secretary of State for promotion to the higher offices in the Civil Service of Hong Kong.

"The cadets, while studying Chinese, will be under the control and supervision of the Governor of the colony, who will frame regulations for their hours of study and general government.

"The progress of the cadets will be tested by half-yearly examinations, and every cadet will be liable, at any time, to be dismissed if his progress or conduct shall be considered by the Governor and Executive Council to be so unsatisfactory as to render such a course desirable. The Governor and Council will decide, having regard to the ground of dismissal, whether the cadet shall be sent home at the public expense, or shall be left to find his own way home, or shall be, in addition, called upon to repay the cost of his passage out.

"A bond must be entered into by each cadet and two approved sureties with the Agents-General for Crown colonies, to secure that, in case of his dismissal, or in case he shall, within four years from the date of his arrival at Hong Kong, either quit the colony without leave or relinquish his appointment, he shall, if required by the Governor, repay to the colony the cost of his passage out, together with a further sum of £50 for each year for the cost of his teaching while in the colony."

IVORY FOR THE EXHIBITION.—A magnificent pair of ivory vases are in course of shipment from Canton to Messrs. Hewett and Co., of London, intended for the Exhibition, and are thus described in the *Friend of China*:—The vases are sexagonal, the larger panels measuring 8 and 9 inches by 6 or 7 inches on the wider sides; these, and the other panels and bars, exhibiting raised figures and foliage illustrating episodes from classic story. Over all, each vase measures, including ebony stand, about 3 feet 6 inches by 17 inches. The ivory was selected at Siam especially for the design, and is very pure.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMER MOOLTAN.

This vessel, respecting the performances of which on an ocean voyage great interest has been felt in nautical and engineering circles, returned to Southampton on the 26th inst. from Alexandria. The *Mooltan's* launch and run round to Southampton, and also on occasion of her official trial at Stokes Bay, full descriptions of the improvements and mechanical peculiarities introduced in the machinery department, and of the results of her performances, were published in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 17th July. One of the most novel features is the smallness of her horse-power as compared with her tonnage, and the reduced size of her boilers, which are constructed on Mr. A. Lamb's patent, and which are only about half the size of the tubular boilers employed in ships of the Royal Navy for the supply of steam to engines of the same nominal horse-power. On the outward voyage she was 268½ hours under way, running 2.951 miles, with an actual consumption of 305 tons of coal, and coming home she was 286 hours under way, consuming 325 tons of coal. The total quantity of coal consumed, therefore, during a voyage of nearly 6,000 miles, has been 630 tons, against an expenditure of about 1,200 tons in other ships of the same tonnage employed on this line. This is a saving of very nearly half, while an average speed has been maintained out and home of 10.64 knots. The average expenditure of coal per hour was 2,574 lbs., and the average power taken by the indicator every watch 1,280 horses. During the voyage, the *Mooltan's* draught of water was 19 ft. 4 in.; average midship section at this draught, 558 ft.; and average displacement at same, 3,335 tons. The boilers supplied abundance of steam at 20 lb.; surface condensers, average vacuum, 27½ inches. These results must be very satisfactory to her engine-builders, Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and to the patentees of her boilers, and all others concerned, while they are of vast importance to every one interested in steamships, especially as serious doubts were entertained as to the sufficiency of the power of this vessel.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the first meeting for the season of the Geographical Society, held on the 11th inst., Lieut.-Colonel Sarel's paper on his journey up the Yang-tse-Kiang towards India having been read, the chairman, remarked, in adjourning the meeting, that with reference to a letter, which, by direction of the council, Dr. Shaw had addressed to the Indian Government, recommending to its favourable consideration a proposed expedition from India into Chinese Tartary, a letter had been received from Mr. Baring, stating from Sir C. Wood that the Government of India had sanctioned the expedition, under the command of Captain E. Smyth, of the Bengal army, and had placed him under Lieutenant Jackson, of the Bengal Engineers, Dr. J. L. Stewart, an accomplished botanist, and Mr. Joseph Medlicott, of the Geological Survey. In conclusion, he drew attention to the Russian maps lying upon the table, and stated that he had the authority of the Grand Duke Constantine, for saying that no part of the geography of Russia which was known to him should remain unknown to the geographers of England.

NEW SHIP FOR CHINA—A splendid new vessel, constructed expressly for the China trade, was launched at Stettin on the 15th November. It was christened *The Dove*, in honour of the celebrated professor at the Berlin University. Captain Weiland, who has just returned from a voyage to China, presented Professor Dove with, on this occasion, a Chinese set of chessmen, which he had brought with him, as a sort of votive offering, the captain having saved his ship in a fearful typhoon in the China Sea by following the instructions contained in the professor's work—"The Law of Storms."

THE ARMSTRONG GUN.—Sir William Armstrong, in a long letter in *The Times* of yesterday, enters into an elaborate defence of his gun. He affirms that so far from the report sent home by Major Hay being condemnatory of the gun, as asserted in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, it was couched in the most favourable terms, and he subjoins Major Hay's letter written to that effect in the month of March.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL H. P. BURN.—Colonel H. P. Burn, late manager of the Oriental Bank at Hong Kong, and now head of the Army Clothing Agency Department, is about to retire from the service, availing himself of the new rate of pension assignable to his rank in the scheme of bonus and retirement recently sent out from England by Sir Charles Wood.

AT the annual meeting of the parish school children in Demerara nearly one thousand were present from different plantations, and amongst them were a number of coolie and Chinese children dressed in their national costumes.

SIR JOHN BOWRING has been mentioned as an eligible candidate for Finsbury. It is not, however, at all probable that he will compete for that seat.

AN effort is making to cultivate the Chinese yam in England, and is strongly advocated by the Acclimatisation Society.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce will send a deputation to the Earl of Elgin, to submit to His Lordship the views of the Chamber with regard to our commercial relations generally with India.

Monetary and Commercial.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA COMPANY.

Government have agreed to the resolutions passed by the shareholders of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, at their late meeting. The matter is now placed on a satisfactory footing. The directors of the new company fixed the 21st inst. for the final allotment of the shares, and the manufacture of the necessary cable has been entrusted to Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., who will, it is expected, be able to despatch it in time for operations in the Red Sea before next May, when the heat may prevent further progress for the season.

The following calculations have been prepared by a professed

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actuary of the value of the Red Sea Telegraph annuity, now that the new company is established :—

In February, 1862, when the next half-yearly payment becomes due, the value of Red Sea Telegraph shares will be as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
If computed at the rate indicated by the market price of the Annuities expiring in 1885—*i.e.*, 3¼ per cent., payable February, 1862	0	9	0
Value of Annuities to August, 1908	19	14	8
	20	3	8
If computed at 3½ per cent.—*i.e.*, the rate indicated by Consols assured at 92 3-10, payable February, 1862	0	9	0
£23. 5s. 10d. Consols, at 92 3-10	21	10	2
	21	19	2
If computed at 3½ per cent.—*i.e.*, the mean rate between 3¾ per cent. for Annuities to 1885. and 3¼ per cent. for 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, treated as perpetuities, payable February, 1862 ...	0	9	0
Value of Annuity to August, 1908	20	11	10
	21	0	10

The Mexican dollars brought by the West India packet have been disposed of at 59⅝d. per oz., showing an advance of ¼d. since the beginning of the month. Transactions to some extent have, however, taken place in the interval at 59½d.

The distribution to be recommended at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, on the 3rd of December, is a dividend for the half-year of 3½ per cent., and a payment from the proprietors' underwriting account for the year of 3 per cent.

A new bank has been established, called the "Mercantile," under limited liability. As one of the first efforts towards extending the principle of limited liability to banking, this undertaking will probably attract considerable notice. The capital is adequate, being fixed at £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each, but it is not intended to call up more than £30 per share. The marked success of the existing London Joint-Stock Banks is cited as holding out ample encouragement for the formation of the present enterprise. Among the list of directors is the name of A. Ellissen, merchant in the China trade.

A prospectus has been issued of the National Marine Insurance Company, with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £20 each. The undertaking seems to have been got up to meet a desire on the part of Dublin and Glasgow to have an office of their own. The board of direction is respectably constituted, and includes the names of G. P. Robinson, director of the Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China; John Costerton, late manager of the Mercantile Bank at Hong Kong; T. W. Bradley, Rowland Hamilton, Remi de Montigny, of Remi; Schmidt and Co., who are connected with the China trade; it is intended to extend operations to that quarter of the globe, and agencies will be opened at the leading ports in the East.

In the last accounts from California, it is stated that the amount of silver now produced in that State is estimated at £1,200,000 per annum.

Throughout the Lancashire cotton districts the spinners are now generally making experiments with Indian cotton, and the opinions expressed of the result are various, but that it is evident that, by a slight alteration in the machinery, this cotton may be made to enter, in various proportions, into much higher numbers than has hitherto been supposed likely. It is said that many of the leading Manchester manufacturers have resolved to make large pecuniary sacrifices rather than that their operatives should have to appeal to public relief.

One of the New Orleans papers, lately received, contains the annexed statement of the establishment of a mail service between the Confederate States and Europe, *vid* Mexico :—

"M. Antonio Costa has undertaken the establishment of regular monthly mail communication with Europe, for which he has the approbation of the Postmaster of New Orleans. The mails go by way of Mexico, and are transported in the regular English steamers, which carry the mails of Mexico and the West Indies. The first post left New Orleans on Thursday week, and contained 1,233 letters: the next leaves on the 10th of November. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, it will leave every two weeks—on the 10th and 25th of each month. Letters of half an ounce and under will be charged as follows :—To Mexico, 50c.; to Cuba, 75c.; to Europe, $1."

The Cotton Supply Association of Manchester have sent a large sample of Chinese cotton to be valued at Liverpool. A well-known cotton broker's firm fixed the price at 13½d per lb., the quotations for American good fair Orleans being about 12¾d. The staple is represented as being long, and finer than the Surats usually used among the Chinese.

The French Government has eight steamers of 3,200 tons each building or to be built on this side of the Channel for the West India service, the individual cost of which is to be £118,000, with £12,000 additional for furnishing. The steamers for the East are to be of 4,000 tons each, and to cost £180,000. There is also to be a line of larger ships than those for the West Indies to go to North America.

A letter from Callao of the 14th ult., published in the *Panama Star and Herald*, says :—

"I learn that Mr. George Petrie, the agent of the Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, is now in Valparaiso, making arrangements for a new line of steamers for the South Pacific and South Atlantic coasts, *via* the Straits of Magellan. I understand that the English Government granted a subsidy of £30,000, and the company expect to receive an equal amount from Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru."

The electric communication with Alexandria, opened on the 1st inst., continues to be successfully worked. A scale of prices, &c., will be found in our advertising columns.

It is stated that two of the steamers intended for the new French line to China have been launched, and that they will be ready for despatch in about two months.

FRENCH DOMINATION IN TUNIS.

At a meeting a few days since of parties concerned in the formation of a Bank of Tunis, an *exposé* was made of certain facts, which, if they are substantiated, will show such a predominance of French over British influence in the regency of Tunis as the public will scarcely be prepared to find.

It appears that a year or two since the Bey of Tunis, being desirous to link himself a little closer with this country, in order to have some support in case of need against the apprehended domination of France, resolved, as a means of strengthening his relations with England, to establish an Anglo-Tunisian Bank under an English direction, and to have a capital part English and part Tunisian. That the Government of this country were also desirous that such an arrangement should be effected. That at the urgent instance of the British Consul at Tunis and the Tunisian Government, Mr. Anderson, Managing Director of the P. and O. Company, having incidentally visited Tunis, was induced to accept a commission to establish such a Bank. That the Bank was properly established in London, under the Joint-Stock Company's Act, the capital subscribed, &c., but that when the arrangements for opening it to business at Tunis were in satisfactory progress, the French Chargé d'Affairs in Tunis interfered, and threatened the Bey that if the Bank was proceeded with, he would, on behalf of his Government, suspend diplomatic relation with him. This appears to have been enough for the Bey. The proceedings for opening the Bank were forthwith suspended. A pretext was set up by the Tunisian Government that a clause in the Statutes for regulating the Bank did not correspond with the Bey's commission to Mr. Anderson, and ultimately that Government refused to fulfil their engagement in regard to the Bank being established.

The British shareholders now claim indemnity through the interposition of the Foreign Office for the expenses they have incurred in the matter, and make it appear that the Government, or rather their representative at Tunis, is endeavouring to make the claimants the scapegoats of his defeated policy by refusing to support a claim arising from his succumbing to French domination.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Pera* from Southampton on the 20th inst., was—To Alexandria, £300 in gold; to Madras, £4,230 gold, and £9,850 silver; to Hong Kong, £115,255; to Shanghai, £6,442. Total, £4,530 gold, £131,547 silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	85 to 87	86½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19¾ to 20¼ xd	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	32 to 34	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	33 to 34	...
100	London and Westminster . . .	20	70 to 71	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation . .	All	49 to 51	50½
50	Union of London	12	27 to 28	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	⅛ to ¼	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	4 to 5	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company . . .	All	70 to 72	...
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph . .	All	19 to 19½	...
10	Labuan Coal Company . . .	2	1½ to 2 pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	2.10	...	
25	Oriental & Gen. Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	

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ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—During the past fortnight the market has been very firm, and the amount of business has been considerable, at fully previous prices, for all descriptions of Black Teas, whilst Green Teas have given way in price to the extent of about 1d. to 2d. per lb., owing to the large quantity pressed for sale, both privately and at public auction. Low to fair Common, and the dusty kinds of Congou, have sold to some extent at former prices. Good Common is quoted 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d. per lb., with not much to be met with under the latter figure. Fair to good Flavoury kinds of old season's import remain much as before. There has been a good demand for all the blackish-leaf kinds of Congou, and prices are fully supported. Good and fine Monings and Wopaks, ex *Carribean* and *Golden Eagle*, met with a ready sale at full prices. The first arrivals of teas from Han-Kow, *via* Shanghai, were taken eagerly by the trade at prices ranging from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., the quality being good but the leaf rather inferior. Further arrivals of Kaisow kinds, per *Veronica*, *Banian*, and *Shakspeare*, have nearly all been sold at former prices, the medium kinds being in great request; fine to finest remaining much as before. Tayshans show no material change. Further arrivals of new season Souchongs have been placed on the market, and have realised extreme prices. Common to good Oolongs show an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., owing to purchases for export; the fine to finest kinds have sold readily at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d per lb. Flowery Pekoes have met with a steady sale; some fine of recent import have been sold as high as 4s. per lb. Scented Capers and Orange Pekoes of common to fair qualities fully maintain the improvement quoted in our last circular; good and fine from Canton have sold readily at full prices. Foo-Chow descriptions have been taken to some extent, but at rather easier prices. Uncoloured Japan Teas show no alteration. Green Teas, owing to the large arrivals, amounting to about 1 000.000 lbs., have given way in price to the extent of about 1d. to 2d. per lb for all descriptions, but at this decline the great bulk have been sold. The export demand for Canada, owing to the lateness of the season, has become very limited. Some large parcels of Canton made teas, recently imported, have been readily taken at very high rates, some Gunpowders and young Hysons having sold as high as 2s. 2d. per lb. There have been three public sales, comprising 33,577 packages, of which 15,392 packages were sold, including 7,464 offered without reserve.

SILK.—The market still continues in a very quiet state, and the deliveries are also very small. Prices remain at about our last quotations.

SUGAR.—There is no material change in this market to notice; from the home trade there is very little general demand, and sales have been difficult to effect. The excess in stock, at this period of 1860, amounts to 20,000 tons. The sales of East India sorts have been: 1,740 bags Penang, which were disposed of at cheap rates; middling to fine fine brown, 31s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; low to good middling yellow, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; good, 39s. 6d. 16,109 bags clayed Manila, meeting with scarcely any offers, were taken in at 37s. to 37s. 6d.; the washed, about 3,800 bags, sold cheap, 33s. 6d. to 34s. A floating cargo of 360 tons grey China sold at 25s. for the United Kingdom.

COFFEE.—The demand has not been so good the past week, and in most cases lower prices have been established. 722 bags mixed Singapore sold at 65s. 6d. to 66s. 192 bags black were taken in. 455 bags bold yellowish Java (sea damaged) brought 72s. 6d. to 74s.

RICE.—This market is still likely to remain in a dull state, operations having been on the same small scale as previously noticed, with a very light supply, and prices unchanged. Privately 6,000 bags Rangoon have been sold at 11s. 3d. cash.

PEPPER.—Black: The market has been very abundantly supplied, auctions having comprised 9,023 bags Singapore and 389 bags Penang; at a very slight concession a large proportion was quitted. Prices ranged from 3¼d. to 4¼d. per lb. for fair, rather greyish, to very good, and 3⅞d. the Penang. White: Rather cheaper; and 1,417 bags Singapore at auction, chiefly sold at 6d. to 6¼d. per lb. for middling to good.

SAGO is again 6d. to 1s. per cwt. dearer; and 643 cases at auction chiefly sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s. for fair small, and 22s. 6d. to 23s. medium. 114 bags ordinary Borneo retired at 20s. Fair trade privately. FLOUR: Steady, with moderate trade, upon fully former terms.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Moderate business has been done at 1d. to 2d. advance on late quarterly sales. Cassia Lignea: Very quiet. Of 208 cases, about half sold at 86s. to 91s. per cwt., for 2nd to 1st pile. Cassia Buds: Good very scarce and wanted. Cloves: Quiet. Of 24 cases Penang, at auction, three-fourths sold at 1s. 0¼d. to 1s. 4¼d., for fair to fine. Mace: Has risen 2d. to 3d. per lb., and of 38 cases Penang, and 29 cases Singapore, at auction, two-thirds sold at 11d. to 1s. 4d. for ordinary to good bright reddish. Nutmegs: The medium sizes have risen 4d. to 6d. per lb. and the small 2d. to 3d., and of 313 cases Penang, 49 cases Singapore, and 4 cases Cochin, at auction, three-fourths sold at 3s. to 3s. 9d. for fair to good bold, and 11d. to 2s. 3d. very low to very good medium.

HEMP.—642 bales at auction, all retired; but a fair business has been done privately upon fully former terms.

COTTON.—Prices have further advanced fully ¼d. per lb., with large business. The market has become somewhat quiet lately, but not less firm.

JAPAN WAX.—250 cases good block sold at 60s. per cwt.; 75 boxes fine saucer, all retired, at 75s.

JAPAN RAGS.—The parcels lately received mostly consist of blue cottons, and the quality varies very much. They are advertised for sale on the 6th December, and are expected to realise from 8s. to 10s. per cwt.

TIN has maintained a slightly upward tendency, with moderate sales at 118s. to 119s. for Banca, and 116s. to 117s. for Straits, the latter of which the demand has been chiefly for.

GAMBIER.—Firm. 1,524 bales at auction all retired. Moderate trade by private treaty at 18s. per cwt. for good sound.

CUTCH has improved another 6d. per cwt.; and of 2,939 bags at auction, one fourth sold at 25s. per cwt. for good: fair business privately upon similar terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: there is a good demand, and sales have been made at 1s. 3d. 262 baskets at Auction sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2¼d. per lb. for middling Penang and Singapore. Camphor: Firm. 55 chests sold at 187s. 6d. to 190s. Sapanwood: Steady. 80 tons Siam sold at £8. to £8. 15s. for damaged wood of middling to fair quality. Soy: Nothing doing. Star anniseed: Very quiet. Sticklac: Good, scarce, and wanted; 45 bags low at auction retired. Gum benjamin: 32 cases Siam sold steadily at £26. 15s. to £28. 5s., for 1sts; £13 to £18. 5s. for 2nds, down to £6 inferior. Damar: Flat; 40 cases all retired. Gamboge: Of 21 cases three-fourths sold at £7. 5s. to £8. 12s. 6d. per cwt. for good to fine pipe. Ratans: Steady. Saltpetre: Immense sales, at a rise of 5s. per cwt. Gutta percha: Quiet. Of 7 tons 2 sold at 7d. per lb., for ordinary reboiled. Rape seed: Small supply, but prices well sustained. Vermilion: Very firm, at advanced rates. Galangal root: A few bags sold at 22s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt. for middling. Cubebs: Flat; 184 bags at auction all retired. Dragon's blood: Dull. Galls: Good Japan and China now quoted at 40s. to 50s., with some enquiry. Rum: In good request; 250 casks have been taken, chiefly Penang, at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d.; a few Mauritius at 1s. 6¼d.; also 200 casks have been realised of Penang at 1s. 7d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £5. 17s. 6d. to £6; nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 5s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s. to £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 11½d.; yellow metal, 9½d.

TIN.—120s. for block; 121s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20. 5s. to £21.; shot, patent, £22. 15s.; sheet, £21; spelter, £19; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA. &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£556,953
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	38,276
Hong Kong	—	403,328
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	...168,158
Hong Kong	—	... 46,238
Singapore	10,160	... 7,008
Penang	—	... 84
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	... 4,400

EXCHANGES.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.		House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols.) Bank Bills	4s. 7 d.	Buy at	4s. 1¼d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 7¼d.	Do.	4s. 1¼d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3	17	9
Spanish Doubloons	3	16	0
United States Gold Coin	3	16	5
Silver in Bars ...	0	5	1¼
Mexican Dollars	0	4	11¼
Carolus Dollars	0	6	6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

There is no new feature in the market, but, notwithstanding the inanimate state of the market, as described in previous reports, there is some business offering in cloths for the Continent, at an approach to remunerative prices. These, however, are mostly for favourite makes of T-cloths and other goods which almost always command a market. There is also a little done for India, but nothing compared with what might have been expected from the favourable nature of late advices both from Calcutta and Bombay. In domestics very little business and all descriptions of printing cloths have been much neglected. Shirtings, both 40-inch and 36-inch, are dull, but the prices of all kinds of cloth are well maintained. The tone of the yarn-market is considered rather more favourable to buyers, but without yielding any advantage in price so far. Buyers continue to show as great a want of confidence in the present high rates. There is great irregularity, however, and the market is in a very irregular and anomalous position, some kinds of spinners and manufacturers working to order and keeping free of stocks, while the producers of other kinds of goods are unable to sell, and are stocking extensively.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

At the public tea sales on the 26th 2,156 packages sold, and 4,905 passed at about current rates. Assams, 1d. to 2d. lower. On the 27th there were:—Sold, 3,996, passed, 11,867; boxes, 1,549; without reserve, 3,322. The sale was "flat."

From Mr. Mendel's circular of the 26th:—"There are few sales to-day, with more anxiety on the part of spinners and manufacturers to obtain orders. Prices remain unaltered, but chance purchases are practicably on somewhat easier terms."

Accounts from the silk-producing departments in France are all unfavourable. The price of raw silk still shows a tendency to decline. At the last market of Joyeuse torrents of rain prevented any business from being transacted.

A call of £2. 10s., making £5 paid, is to be paid on the shares in the China and Japan Steam Navigation Company by the 17th December.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Nov. 25, at Deal, from Rangoon, Wild Ranger; 24, from Akyab, Joseph Fish. At Falmouth, from Macao, Fadres Minde. 25, at Liverpool, from Whampoa, Chaa-Sze. 23, off Queenstown, from Manila, Marchioness of Londonderry. 25, at Falmouth, from Akyab, Gottorp.

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25, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Gefion; from Akyab, Magdalena; 26, at Deal, from Manila, Kate; 25, at Falmouth, from Maulmain, Alchymist; at Queenstown, from Maulmain, Margaret Blais; 27, at Deal, from Canton, Prince Alfred; from Woosung, Chrysolite; from Penang, Pilgrim, Norwood; 28, at Liverpool, from Akyab, Delhi; at Portsmouth, from China, C. S. Lemon; at Plymouth, from Bassein, Escort.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17, from Cronstadt for Amoor, Malta; 20, from off Portland, for Hong Kong, Podesta; 23, from Liverpool, for Singapore, Canata.

SPOKEN.—Wm. Simpson, Batavia to London, Aug. 14, 5 S., 100 E. Saracen, Manila to Boston, 7 Oct., 23 S., 1 E. Ferdinand Brumen, Batavia to Amsterdam, 4 Oct., 2 S., 21 W. Mercedes, Peruvian ship, Hong Kong to Callao, 24 Sept., 26 N., 134 W. Laura and Adele, Amsterdam to Batavia. 26 Sept., 9 N., 26 W. Jacoba Allegonda, Amsterdam to Batavia, 30 Oct., 9 N., 25 W. Soberana, Manila to Liverpool, 38 Oct., 10 N., 26 W.

The Bride, from Cronstadt to the Amoor, is stranded at Elsinore.

The Glencoe, Hutton, from Sunderland, Nov. 18, for Shanghai, put back to Deal Nov. 25.

At ST. HELENA.—Oct. 2, from Penang, Sirocco, Winchester, and sailed for London. 3, Zealandia, Foster, from Manila. 9, C. S. Lemon, Campbell, from Hong Kong and Cape of Good Hope, and sailed 10 for Portsmouth. 10, Ethereal, Jarman, from Manila: Norwood, Bristow, from Penang and Mauritius. 11, Equinox, Williamson, from Akyab.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 3	Channel	Shanghai	John Brown (?)	
— 12	London	Do.	Glenclune	
— 20	Deal	Do.	Challenger	Macey.
— 16	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Shakspeare	Crosbie.
— 23	Deal	Canton	Northfleet	Freeman.
— 8	New York	Manila	Independence	Crowell.
— 20	Liverpool	Do.	Roebuck	Moir.
— 25	Do.	Do.	Julio	
— 7	Texel	Batavia	Almelo	
— 7	Do.	Do.	Konig Wilem III.	
— 7	Do.	Do.	Bilderdyk	
— 8	Brouwershaven	Do.	Buitenzorg	
— 9	Texel	Do.	Alblasserdam	
— 10	Do.	Do.	Jacoba	
— 12	Helvoet	Do.	Amerika	Meermans.
— 16	Texel	Do.	Prinz Mauritz	Bait.
— 16	Do.	Do.	Alexander	Dekker.
— 18	Deal	Do.	Elise Henriette	Detering.
— 16	Zierikzee	Do.	Schelde	Hoefman.
— 11	Deal	Singapore	Granville	
— 11	London	Do.	Procymatia	
— 16	Hamburg	Do.	Elizabeth	Knoll.
— 25	Queenstown	Bassein	Armin	
— 6	Brouwershaven	Sourabaya	Maastroom	
— 11	Falmouth	Akyab	Aloe	Ferguson.
— 11	Deal	Do.	Royal Charlie	
— 12	Off Falmouth	Do.	Garland	
— 14	Falmouth	Do.	Prins Oscar	Hartzell.
— 18	Queenstown	Do.	Indiana	
— 18	London	Do.	Ferris	Fishpool.
— 19	Falmouth	Do.	Valkyrien	Broberg.
— 20	Liverpool	Do.	Indiana	Sanson.
— 7	Flushing	Maulmain	Edouard and Julie	
— 10	Falmouth	Do.	Jane Henderson	Edington.
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	Dakotah	Newall.
— 10	Falmouth	Rangoon	Henry Reed	Davey.
— 12	Queenstown	Do.	Seringapatam	Brack.
— 16	Brouwershaven	Do.	Samuel Lawrence	
— 21	Falmouth	Do.	Wild Ranger	Chase.
— 20	Off Falmouth	Do.	Suwa	Kopke.
— 25	Queenstown	Do.	Spirit of Trade	Arnold.
— 25	Liverpool	Do.	Dirk Arnold	
— 8	Brouwershaven	Passareang	Maria Diederika	
— 9	Texel	Padang	Iryntje Fenna	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov. 9	Cardiff	Shanghai	Mahe	
— 9	Mumbles	Do.	Bonny Lass	
— 13	Liverpool	Do.	John Bibby	Shinne.
— 15	Gravesend	Do.	Amazone	Neilson.
— 16	Liverpool	Do.	Min	Smith.
— 15	London	Do.	Canton	Leighton.
— 18	Sunderland	Do.	Glencoe	Hutton.
— 20	Sunderland	Do.	Transit	Patten.
— 22	London	Cardiff and Shanghai	Shakspeare	Crosbie.
— 12	Do.	Cardiff and China	Kate Swanson	
Oct. 7	Monte Video	China	Cassiterides	Cowkens.
Nov. 21	London	Hong K. & Canton	Beautiful Star	Catto.
— 18	Off Eastbourne	Hong Kong	Podesta	Angelbeck.
— 17	Cardiff	Do.	Offor	Bertram.
— 19	Do.	Do.	Titania	Jago.
— 19	Hamburg	Do.	Congo	Grell.
— 18	Cardiff	Manila	Abo	Lindroos
— 16	London	Bankok	Kalahome	Macmillan.
— 18	Cardiff	Java	Macao	Von Bargen.
Sep. 27	Buenos Ayres	Batavia	Herman	Rosselmann.
Oct. 6	Do.	Do.	Alardus	
— 13	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Krimpenaan de Lek	Ouwehand.
— 12	Deal	Do.	Constance	
— 20	Off St. Albans	Do.	Minerva	Denicke.
— 20	Off Portsmouth	Singapore	Neuhof	Kross.
— 13	Cuxhaven	Do.	Iris	Neuhof.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Fiery Cross, Helen's Bank, Flying Spur, Banian, Veronica. For Shanghai: Ziba, Falcon, Laurel, Challenger. For Singapore and Penang: Petchelee.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Amoor River: Sophia Georgette. For Manilla: Reyna del Oceano, San Luis. For Shanghai: Philomela, Aden. For Hong Kong and Canton: Robin Hood. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Æolus, Goede Verwachtung, Benvoirlich. For Batavia and Singapore: Selina Jane. For Singapore: Imina Brons, Crisis, Eunomia.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Wave Queen. For Batavia and Samarang: Scotland. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore: Colonsay.

Rates of freight and insurance as last quoted.

SPOKEN.

MARTHA AND JACOBA, London to Batavia, Aug. 1, 28 S., 1W.
CHRISTINA AGATHA, Liverpool to Batavia, Sept. 17, 11 N., 23 W.
SALATIGA, London, to Batavia, Oct. 1, 5 N., 21, W.
BANKOK (French barque), Bordeaux to Singapore, Oct. 2.
CITY OF GLASGOW, Singapore to Liverpool, left in the Straits of Banca.
BRIDE (barque), London to Singapore, Aug. 4, 30 S., 27 W.
MINERVA, Newcastle to Shanghai, Aug. 11, 35 S., 4 W.
CORNELIUS ANTHONIE, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 25, 42 N., 13 W.
MINISTER THORBECKE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 26, 47 N., 10 W.
MEDEA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 8, 9 N., 25 W.
JAN VAN SCHAFFELAAR, Batavia to Rotterdam, Nov. 8, 49 N., 10 W.
MINERVA, Newcastle to Singapore, Aug. 11, 35 S. 4 W.
STAATSRAAD BAND, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 25, 7 N., 24 W.
MATILDA (Spanish barque), Lizza to Manila, 13 N. 25 W.
SEA FLOWER, of Boston, Clyde to Hong Kong, Sept. 23, 39 N., 18 W.
ABEL TASMAN, Sunderland to Singapore, Sept. 17, 7 S., 13 W.
GERARDUS JACOBUS, Cardiff to Singapore, Sept. 30, 11 N., 25 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Northern Cross, Egmont, Geelong, Hafis, C. S. Lemon, Chrysolite, Sharpshooter, Northfleet, Victor Emmanuel, Unrivalled, Invincible, Maiden Queen, Sir W. F. Williams, West Australian, Prince Alfred, Jubilee, Spirit of the North, Mutlah, Ægean, John Norman, Coleroon, Verbena, Primula, Niphon, Polmaise, Charlotte Ann, Wynaud, Kelso, Napoleon III., City of Carlisle, Clara Novello. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, Chaa-sze. At Outports: Eloise, Fadres Minde, Mischief, Nemesis.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Caroline Elizabeth, Lettice Catherine, Pioneer, Mencius, Palmerston. At Liverpool: Primula, Tigris, Excelsior, City of Glasgow, Antilla. At Outports: Burnside.

From MANILA.—At London: Kate, Zealandia, Ethereal. At Liverpool: Julia, Pepita, Soberana, Ashmore, Joaquina Victoria, Wild Gazelle, Gertrudis, Burdoes y Habana, Northern Crown. At Falmouth: Nueva Engracia, Yarra, Bahia. At Cork: Marchioness of Londonderry, Chatham.

From PENANG.—At London: Sirocco, Norwood, Pilgrim, Robert and Alexander, Mary Ann, East Lothian, Gwalior, Victor.

From BATAVIA.—At England: William Simpson, Sarah. At Outports: Omega.

From BANKOK.—At Falmouth: Hannah Salkeld.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

High-classed vessels scarce and in request: rates are £3 per Register for China and £2. 5s. for Cape, suitable vessels placed without difficulty. There has been more activity in coal freights for China, and £52. 10s. has been paid from the North of England to Shanghai, while £44 per keel is offered to Hong Kong, with the in and out consignment. For Calcutta £30 per keel is offered. Americans are more out of favour, and the report of the destruction of a large American merchantman near our coasts tends to enhance the war premium.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have contracted for the delivery of 4,800 tons of coal at Hong Kong, and the Admiralty for 4,000 tons at Ascension. The amount of tonnage now loading for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope is 38,000 tons.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Neuhof, Danish barque, Kros, from Hamburg to Singapore, parted her chain during the night of Nov. 7th, and got on shore on Kraut sand, near Cuxhaven. She was assisted off, and anchored in the roadstead, and has since sailed for her destination.

The Prompt, Whittle, from Rangoon to Liverpool, was thrown on her beam ends about eight to ten miles N. by E. of the Bell Buoy, Liverpool, and suddenly foundered in eight fathoms of water. Master, mate, pilot, man, and a boy saved; fifteen hands lost. Her cargo has been washing up.

The Indiana, from Akyab and Falmouth, bound to Liverpool, put into Queenstown on the 18th of November, with jibboom and heel of bowsprit gone.

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*** For a Notice, see *Quarterly Review* for July, p. 179, and following.

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London	Alexandria itself.		2 7 9	3 11 9	4 15 9	5 19 9	7 3 9	8 7 9	9 11 9	10 15 9	11 19 9
Other places in the United Kingdom			2 8 9	3 12 3	4 16 9	5 19 3	7 2 9	8 6 3	9 9 9	10 13 3	11 16 9
London	Alexandria for India, China, Australia, and all places beyond Alexandria.		2 9 9	3 13 9	4 17 9	6 1 9	7 5 9	8 9 9	9 13 9	10 17 9	12 1 9
Other places in the United Kingdom			1 6 9	2 0 3	2 13 9	3 7 3	4 0 9	4 14 3	5 7 9	6 1 3	6 14 9
London	Tripolis ...		1 7 9	2 1 9	2 15 9	3 9 9	4 3 9	4 17 9	5 11 9	6 5 9	6 19 9
Other places in the United Kingdom			1 8 9	2 2 3	3 1 3	3 10 3	4 4 3	4 18 3	5 12 3	6 6 3	7 0 3
London	Bengazi ...		1 7 9	2 1 6 9	3 1 5 9	4 1 4 9	5 1 3 9	6 1 2 9	7 1 1 9	8 1 0 9	9 0 9
Other places in the United Kingdom			1 8 9	2 2 0 3	3 1 8 3	4 1 7 3	5 1 6 3	6 1 5 3	7 1 4 3	8 1 3 3	9 1 2 3

The following table is subjoined for the information of firms wishing to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the new line in catching up the Mails at Alexandria:—

Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers leave	Dates in each Month.	Time.	Carrying the Mails for	Due at Alexandria about the	Telegrams should for the present be sent from England not later than the evening of the
Southampton	4th*	1p.m.	Calcutta .	17th	15th
—	12th*	„	Bombay .	25th	23rd
—	20th*	„	Calcutta .	3rd or 4th	1st
—	27th*	„	Bombay .	10th or 11	8th
Marseilles .	5th	7a.m.	Bombay .	11th	9th
—	12th	„	Calcutta, China, & Australia	18th	16th
—	20th	„	Bombay .	26th	24th
—	28th	„	Calcutta, China, & Australia	4th or 5th	2nd
Trieste, (Austrian Lloyds Co.) ...	5th	10a.m.	...	9th	7th
—	12th	„	...	16th	14th
—	20th	„	...	24th	22d
—	28th	„	...	1st or 2nd	30th

*** When these dates fall on Sunday, the steamers start at 9 A.M.

English clerks have been placed at the principal Italian Offices (under a convention signed by the Italian Government) for the express purpose of facilitating the through transmissions, and telegrams should therefore, in preference, be written in the English language.

Due notice will be given of the extension of the telegraph arrangements from Alexandria to Suez.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec.
No. 58, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 16, 1861.

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NERVOUS PAINS, TIC.—These painful affections may afflict any part of the body, and seem to spring up without any assignable cause. Relief is soon obtained by rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment well over the affected parts. From whatever cause the neuralgia arises, this cooling Ointment will at once procure some ease, and by perseverance, gradually removes the ailment. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time to purify the blood, and cleanse away all morbid results, which are always generated by acute pain. The treatment of nervous diseases by Holloway's [illegible]es is safe and certain, whether the disorders [illegible]m sympathy or spring from some change in the condition of the nerve itself.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this Day Established themselves in Business at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the Firm of GRANT MELLER and Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.

Tien-tsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

DELFINO, NORONHA, PRINTER, OSWALD'S-TERRACE, VICTORIA, HONG KONG (Established 1847), begs to inform the community that being amply provided with printing materials of all kinds, from the best London tradesmen, he can undertake every variety of job-printing, and execute the same with neatness and despatch, upon moderate terms.

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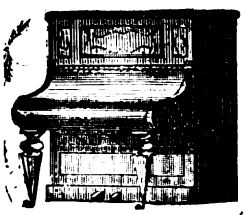

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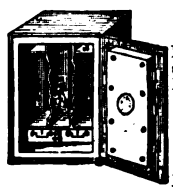

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Do. Forks, do. „	27 0	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	56 0	70 0	54 0
Dessert Spoons, do. ... „	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0
Do. Forks, do. ... „	21 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	52 0	40 0	54 0	40 0
Tea Spoons, do. ... „	10 6	16 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	30 0	28 0

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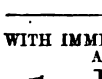

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...ON THE 4TH JANUARY, 1862. LAST SHIPPING DAY—THE 2ND.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT, the well-known clipper ship CHALLENGER, A 1, 12 years, (built by Messrs. R. and H. Green), 699 tons register. T. MACEY, Commander: lying in the East India Docks. Has good accommodation for passengers.

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HongKng. & Whampoa	FlyingSpur	W.I.D	Dec. 5
Singapore	Petchelee	W.I.D.	With des.
Kurrachee	SirRalph Abercmb	W.I.D.	Dec. 20
Colombo	Nightw'tch	L.D.	With des.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have this day made a CALL of £2. 10s. per Share upon the Shares of the Company, PAYABLE on the 17th day of DECEMBER next to Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, the Bankers of the Company, 50, Cornhill, E.C.—By order of the Board.

J. SPENCER PRICE, Secretary.

No. 12, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., November 13, 1861.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

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SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED
AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Oct. 10
Kanagawa			„ 26
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 13
Tien-tsin			„ 15
Hankow			„ 10
Shanghai	Aug. 26	Oct. 17	„ 24
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	„ 22	„ 25
Amoy			„ 27
Swatow			„ 28
Hong Kong	Sept. 10	„ 24	Nov. 1
Canton			Oct. 28
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	Aug. 26	14	„ 24
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 29
SIAM—			
Bankok			„ 29
BORNEO—			
Labuan			„ 15
Sarawak			Nov. 1
JAVA—			
Batavia	Sept. 10	„ 18	„ 1
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	„ „	Nov. 2	„ 9
Penang	„ 26	Oct. 31	„ 11

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Mrs. Linstead, three children, and servant; Capt. and Mrs. Bremner and child; Capt. Bowles, and Mr. John Dent. For Marseilles: Rear-Admiral Likhatchoff, Capt. Jouschkine, Lieut. Rigaud, Mr. A. A. St. Clair, and Mrs. Friedeberg. For Suez: Maj. Brabazon. For Alexandria: Mr. Tsiwelzoff. From Singapore to Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Flowein, Mrs. Enger and two Native servants.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. & O. str., 4th Dec., Ceylon from Southampton to Singapore: Mr. Babington and Miss Babington. To Penang: Capt. and Mrs. Hilhard, infant, and servant. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Caine, two infants, and E. I. servant, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Fred. Adams, Miss Cruickshank, Miss E. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Fittock. From Marseilles, 12th Dec., to Hong Kong: Mr. Diego Snares, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hazeland. To Singapore: Mr. Westerdell.

Per P. and O. str. Indus, 20th Dec., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gibbon. To Hong Kong: Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Payne, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. G. R. Tate, Mrs. H. D. Browne. To Singapore: Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Littledale, Mr. Sinclair. From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Shanghai: Madame Cordier, infant, and two servants; Mr. E. Fierz. To Singapore: Mr. D. Rodger, Mr Wolterbeck, Mr. Malherbe. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Togore, Mr. R. L. Coller, Mr. and Mrs. Humberts. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. C. Lehmann. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Ottenhoff.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Jan., 1862, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Moffatt and friend, Mrs. Markham, infant, and native female servant, Dr. and Mrs. Parker. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Valck, Mr. P. Lucassen. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Ashton. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hennikens and child, Mr. Van Kerkwyn.

Per P. and O. str., 28th Jan., from Marseilles to Singapore: Mr. Cazavan. To Hong Kong: Mr. G. Moul. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Davies.

Per P. and O. str., 12th February, from Marseilles to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Larken.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARD.

At Hong Kong.—From England, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Coghill and servant; Messrs. Dow, Beatty, Jones, Jamieson, Boone, Ramsay, Blackhead and servant, A. Brown, Winstanley, Shaw and servant, Wright, J. M. Brown, Thomson, Murray, Allen, Hurst, Weatherley, Goodwin, Hunter, Moore, Redman, Harris, Strachan, Captain and Mrs. Wood. From Marseilles.—Messrs. Johnson, Ascaraga, Caldeson, Hanse, Maxwell, Burlighame, and Mr. and Mrs. Henie. From Gibraltar.—Signor Fascasini. From Galle.—G. V. Bemfield. From Penang.—Captain and Mrs. Baldwin.

Summary of News from the Far East.

THE EVACUATION OF CANTON.

On the 21st October, after an occupation of nearly four years, the Allied troops evacuated Canton. The occasion ws one of great interest, and was rendered duly impressive by a variety of ceremonies. On the morning of the 19th all the chief authorities, we are told, headed by the Viceroy, called at the Allied Commissioners' Yamun to take leave of the Commanders and Commissioners. They were received in state, with English and French guards of honour and the band of H.M.'s 99th Regt., together with salutes from a battery of Royal Artillery. The reception-hall of the Allied Commission was draped with flags, and chairs were arranged securing due order of precedence. In the absence of Brigadier General Crawford, C.B., detained by illness at Hong Kong, the French *commandant superieur* took the lead in receiving the authorities, while Captain Borlase, C.B., and Colonel Dowbiggin, H.M.'s 99th Regt., represented the British forces, followed by Mr. Harry S. Parkes, C.B., and M. de Tanouarne, the Allied Commissioners. The Viceroy expressed his gratification at the mark of confidence displayed by the contemplated rendition of Canton; and after some conversation the authoritics withdrew, shaking hands with the assembled officers. In the afternoon the visit was returned, the Allied Commanders and Commissioners, with their suites, proceeding to the Viceroy's Yamun, the courtyard of which was lined with the troops of his brigade of guards; and in his reception-hall they found not only the authorities assembled, but also a collation in the European style, laid out with the utmost elegance. This unexpected feature was acknowledged as a delicate mark of attention, heightening the friendly effect of the farewell visit. While formal leave was being taken of the Viceroy, his Excellency is said to have made special allusion to the Consuls of England and France, as being delivered into his care, with a promise to watch over their safety.

The final ceremonies took place on the 21st, when a battery of Chinese artillery saluted the allied flags with twenty-one guns, which were returned by Captain Twiss's battery, under Lieut. Hanmen; and as the last shot resounded, the flags of England and France were lowered from the pinnacle they have occupied since 1857, and at the same moment the British Consular flag was hoisted. The commanders, then rising, announced to the Viceroy that the occupation of Canton had ceased, and that from that moment they resigned into his hands the civil and military government of the city. In reply, the Viceroy, rising with all his suite, expressed with evident feeling his gratitude for the confidence shown in the good intentions of his Government, and his conviction that friendly feelings between the three nations must be cemented from that hour. While the formal rendition was taking place, the Chinese banner, of yellow silk decorated with an Imperial dragon, was hoisted from the English flagstaffs on the Heights, and at the landing place, as well as at the mainmast head of H.M.S. *Sphinx*, from which vessel a Royal salute to the Chinese flag was fired, in response to which the Imperial junks likewise fired twenty-one guns. After this the Allied officials proceeded to the place of embarkation in the following order:—1st. Commandant Superieur of French Forces, M. Coupvent des Bois. 2nd. Senior Naval Officer, Captain Borlase, C.B., R.N. 3rd. Senior Military Officer, Colonel Dowbiggin, H.M.'s 99th Foot. 4th. French Commissioner, M. de Tanouarne. 5th. British Commissioner, Harry S. Parkes, Esq., C.B. 6th. British

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Consul, D. B. Robertson, Esq. 7th. French Consul, M. le Baron de Trenqualy. 8th. French Bishop of Canton. 9th. British Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Gray. 10th. Captain the Hon. G. Keane, R.N., H.M.S. *Charybdis*. 11th. Captain Day, V.C. &c., H.M.S. *Sphinx*. 12th—14th. 3 Staff (British). 15th—17th. 3 Staff (French). 18th. Interpreter to Allied Commission, Wm. S. Frederick Mayers, Esq., H.M.C.S.

At the landing place the Native authorities were again present, and the embarkation took place, during which another salute was fired. This ended an important chapter in the history of British and French relations with the Celestial Empire.

The following is the proclamation which was issued on this occasion by the Chinese authorities :—

Mu, General, commanding the Eight Banners of the Manchou and Chinese garrison of Canton, and the marine battalion of Manchou troops, General-in-chief of the forces in the province of Kwang-tung :

Laou, bearer of a button of the highest class, a President of the Board of War, a member of the Board of Censorate, Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwo-kwang provinces, and Comptroller of Supplies :

Ke, of the Imperial kindred, a Vice-President of the Board of War, an associate member of the Board of Censorate, Governor of the province of Kwang-tung, commander of the forces, and Comptroller of Supplies :

Jointly proclaim, for public information, that the Allied Commissioners of England and France have personally arranged with the Viceroy, that on the 21st of October, the Allied Commanders will withdraw the whole of the troops now garrisoning Canton, together with the Allied Commission, and restore possession of the city.

This action of the two nations, in withdrawing their troops and restoring the City before the completion of the payments of indemnity, establishing proof of the mutual relations of sincere good faith and of perpetual devotion to concord and friendship, is a subject of high gratification to the Tartar General and Viceroy, which is equally shared by the Governor, in his residence at Shao-chou-fu.

On their own part, the Tartar General and Viceroy have likewise determined that, on the 21st of October, they will together proceed to the Hall of Assembly on the Heights, in order to conduct the arrangements for the restoration of the City, with the Allied Commanders and Commissioners, on a footing of mutual courtesy. Salutes will be mutually fired, and flags exchanged, to develop the element of joy, in order that the admirable intention of cordial harmony between the Chinese and foreign nations may be auspiciously illustrated.

This proclamation is accordingly issued, that the inhabitants of the City and its neighbourhood may be thoroughly informed. Men of all descriptions within and without the City are accordingly hereby notified, that, on the day aforesaid, on the restoration of Canton by the Allied nations of England and France, the firing of salutes and exchange of flags will take place, in mutual manifestation of courtesy and respect.

Furthermore, during the occupation of Canton by the Allied troops of England and France, during a period of four years, their conduct has never been otherwise than friendly towards the military people of the whole City, and ye military and people, having also corresponded with courtesy and friendship, harmony has been maintained from first to last. Now that the troops are being withdrawn, the Consuls of England and France will continue to reside within the city, while the merchants and people of all nations will constantly pass in and out, or reside therein at their pleasure. It remains the duty of yourselves, the military and people, to continue to them the same respectful and courteous relations that have prevailed during the occupation, and then perpetual amity between our respective nations will be secured. The Tartar General and Viceroy sincerely hope that henceforward, by firmly adhering to the Treaties of Peace, both Chinese and foreigners will enjoy together the blessing of prosperity and peace.

Let all be thoroughly informed hereof, and act obediently.

JAPAN.

HAKODADI.

The news from Japan by this mail is of very slight importance. The European representatives are awaiting instructions from their respective Governments.

The head quarters of the British minister are still at Yokuhama.

A letter from this place, dated September 18, reports :—

"The Japanese Government has purchased an American barque, the *Althea*, from the Amoor Company, for $24,000. The Russian war steamer *America* leaves this day for the Amoor. A corvette is also in the harbour, and the Commodore (now Admiral) awaits a mail from Shanghai, when he will leave for that place *en route* to Europe by Suez.

"We have had two typhoons here, one on the 28th of August, and 9th of September. The latter was experienced at Nagasaki about the 7th, showing that the storm travelled northwards. Both passed to the westward of Hakodadi, but not very far off."

CHINA.

PEKING.

Dates from the capital are to the 13th October. Tsai-Ch'un, the youthful Emperor, was to make his public entry into Peking about the end of the month, and preparations were making for his reception. The roads were being repaired, and large quantities of provisions had been despatched to the halting-places along the Zehol route, at which mat-houses had been erected for the Imperial *cortege*. Many of the ladies and courtiers who followed the late Emperor to Zehol, have already returned. This seems to promise well for the future; for with the Court at Peking, our own position there will be materially improved. Another favourable omen is the manner in which Prince Kung has been received at Zehol. He is said to have returned to Peking highly gratified with the result of his journey. On the proposed return of the Court, the *North China Herald* writes :—

"While at Zehol, the Council of Regency is strongly supported by the numerous adherents of its three more powerful members; its policy, did it dare to act, would be essentially anti-foreign, and its position as a ruling body is really less under control than that of an emperor. The return to Peking will cause a great change; there, their supporters will be in the minority, the Governmental policy will be guided by the counsels of Prince Kung, and their action will be under a wholesome control. The Prince accepts the situation; seeing that foreign intercourse must be tolerated, he is convinced that it is worthy of careful attention and of more liberal treatment than it has received heretofore. It is the policy of the Council to damage the Prince in the public estimation, by stigmatising him as truckling to foreigners; his views are not likely to be altered by their opposition, and the high estimation in which the people hold him is protected to a great extent by the popular ill feeling that exists towards most of the Council. The only fear of the Prince's friends is, that some indiscretion on the part of foreigners visiting Peking may give rise to reports which, magnifying as they travelled, would have the effect of delaying indefinitely the Emperor's return."

The remains of the late Emperor were to be brought to the capital on the 3rd or 4th of November.

Shing-paou having returned to Peking after a successful campaign against the rebels along the south-west borders of Shantung, has been again despatched to co-operate with San-ko-lin-sin along the east coast of that province.

The following case is another proof of the refusal of our minister to allow Englishmen to visit Peking :—

"A gentleman has lately been desirous of penetrating to a large trading city in the North West of China, which we believe foreigners are permitted to visit after having obtained permission of our Minister: his object in going thither was strictly commercial and specific, and he carried with him a passport from our Consul at Shanghai, but it was only for a port below Peking, and therefore not available at the capital itself; however, Peking lay in the route to the city this gentleman wished to go to, and he therefore went to the Imperial city direct himself, and immediately made application at our Embassy for permission to remain, and facilities for viewing the interior of the city, and for making inquiries as to the selling price there of goods which had been sold to the Peking traders at Tientsin, &c., and also for permission to proceed to his further destination beyond Peking; but what was the result of his application? Not only was he not allowed to remain in Peking more than two days, but he was told it was not even any use asking Mr. Bruce for permission to go further north, as he would be sure to refuse; the Chinese authorities had not raised any objections to this gentleman's presence in their city, but it was simply a caprice of the Minister's because he had not written for the permission, and waited for the answer, before he ventured to approach the Celestial City."

TIEN-TSIN.

It is stated that Tien-tsin will not be evacuated for a year's time. The Taku Forts will then be garrisoned by half a battery of artillery, and half a battery will proceed to Shanghai, as will also one wing at least of the 5th B.N.I. In a year's time there will be two European regiments at Hong Kong; and one native regiment will be always stationed here, as, during the summer season, natives are better adapted constitutionally to bear the heat and burden of the day.

The Shanghai *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* says :—"By late advices it appears that the attempt at building substantial hongs upon the land conceded to the foreigners by treaty, is likely to be a dead letter. It appears that the cost of filling up the marsh allotted for that purpose is greater than was anticipated."

SHANGHAI.

The Rebels have approached within a few miles of Shanghai, and the civil and military authorities have taken energetic measures for the safety of the community. That the Taipings would attack the settlement was considered doubtful, but as they were so near that the sound of their guns could be heard, and the flames of burning villages seen, it was necessary to be prepared for defence should they venture to attack the settlement. It is stated that the available force for this purpose, including soldiers, marines, and volunteers, comprises 4,500 men.

We gave in our last a copy of the protest addressed by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Earl Russell. It was forwarded by the secretary to Mr. Bruce for transmission, who, in his reply, dated September 24th, writes as follows :—

"I think it desirable to mention that instructions with reference to the attempt to charge transit duties on Hankow exports and imports, and on produce *via* Ningpo to Shanghai, have been forwarded to Mr. Medhurst, and their substance communicated to the Imperial Government, as the rule by which I shall abide. I trust they will be effectual and stop the attempts complained of, though the death of the Emperor and the poli-

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tical crisis consequent on that event have for a time arrested the progress of business.

"With reference to the creation of a tribunal to decide cases in which penalties or confiscations are demanded for breach of the Custom-house regulations, I agree in the expediency of such a tribunal, but the real difficulty lies in constituting a board which will be satisfactory and fair to both parties; and on that point I should like to be furnished with any suggestions you may be able to offer.

"On the subject of 'Ship's stores,' it is to be observed that many of the articles for which exemption is now claimed are inserted in the tariff as subject to duty, from which it would appear, that they were not considered to fall properly under that description. It appears to me that in all cases where an article does not fall exclusively within the term of "Ship Stores," and may be applied to other purposes, the utmost that can be asked for under Treaty, is that drawback should be allowed them when it is *bona fide* put on board ships as stores. The list given by the storekeepers of Shanghai, and printed in the Report inclosed by you (which I now see for the first time), is more reasonable than that which was furnished to me some time since from Canton, which contained pretensions utterly unreconcileable with the Treaty, and I shall endeavour to have the benefit of exemptions further extended than it is by present practice.

"The privilege of sharing in the coasting trade which was granted under different conditions at different ports—exemption certificates being recognised at some, and not at others—is not a right which, according to my construction, can be claimed by Treaty; nor can the Chinese Government be debarred from putting it under general regulations. If Her Majesty's Government decides that my reading of the Treaty is erroneous, an arrangement more favourable to shipping may be made; but unless I am entitled to it as of right, I think the question is settled on terms as favourable as at present can be obtained.

"As your address will bring these and other topics under the notice of Her Majesty's Government it is unnecessary for me to discuss them further. You are sufficiently acquainted with the history of our intercourse with China to know the difficulty of preserving trade from exactions in the interior at a time when the Government is straining every nerve to provide funds for the suppression of a formidable rebellion; and when by treaty it is debarred from the usual resources of Governments in such cases—namely, that of raising revenue by increased Customs impositions. The transit duty clause was devised to relieve the foreign trader from arbitrary internal exactions without imposing upon Her Majesty's Government the hopeless task of interfering between the Chinese authorities and their Chinese subjects; unfortunately the general anarchy that prevails, and particularly the disturbed condition of the country in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, render at present the benefit of the arrangement almost nugatory, and greatly enhance the difficulties of any one, who has at one and the same moment to carry out the provisions of the Treaty, and to place the relations of the two countries on a permanent and more friendly footing. The same causes together with local interests are at work in thwarting the attempts of the foreign *employes* to introduce a more honest and better system of administration into the Chinese Custom-house. I can speak however from personal knowledge as to the soundness of the advice given by Mr. Hart to the High Officers of the Chinese Government at Peking and to the perseverance with which he has urged upon them enlarged views in commercial matters.

"Though I have pointed out above some of the obstacles to be encountered, I wish it to be understood that I thoroughly concur with the memorialists in desiring to free trade from the trammels and impositions under which it labours and in proportion as I acquire influence with this Government, it shall be made use of to that end."

The following notification was issued at the British Consulate on the 17th October, and signed by Mr. Medhurst:—"John Markham, Esquire, H.M.'s Vice-Consul, will take officiating charge of this Consulate from the present date until further notice." Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst have since left for Japan.

Another expedition to India has been proposed to start from Peking, and travel by the northern frontiers of China to India. Long ago Mr. Parkes proposed such a scheme to Colonel Sarel, but the present plan appears to have originated with Captain Malcolm of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Blakiston. These gentlemen intend to follow the land route, and will not venture upon the Yang-tse.

A curious letter, describing "the Taipings at Home," appears in the *North China Herald*. Here is a lively description of Kan Wang and of his "effects:"—

"Kan Wang is, I should say, about 45 years old, rather fat than otherwise, and has an open and very pleasing countenance. He is an extremely pleasant companion, can drink a glass of port wine, and, if necessary, make a dinner of *bifstick a l'Anglais*, with a knife and fork. I must confess that he is the most enlightened Chinaman I ever saw. He is perfectly acquainted with geography, moderately with mechanics, acknowledges the superiority of Western civilization, has books of reference with plates on all imaginable subjects, is generous, and very desirous of doing good—*Per contra*, he is indolent, and consequently takes but little trouble to see his theories put into practice. . . . . Kan Wang's Yamun is hung round with satin scrolls, and is dreadfully dusty. I don't think it is ever used. In one corner are a dozen solar lamp glasses, and on the table two canisters of gunpowder in Curtis and Harvey flasks, the one made at Ningpo, the other in Britain. In a large press are a multitude of picture-books, done up in cloth covers. His Highness will take them down and show them to you, and you can't deny that some of the Soochow flower paintings are exquisite. Turning through a small door to the left you come into Kan Wang's own sanctum, which is quite a museum in its way. It is a large cheerful room facing a garden of flowers. The principal article of furniture is a large bed of Soochow manufactrue, covered with jade and other ornaments, and hung with yellow curtains. The Wang takes a siesta in this now and again. Tables line the sides of the chamber, and support a most extraordinary conglomeration of different articles. There is a telescope on a moving pedestal (broken), a gun box (gun gone), three Colt's revolvers (all useless from rust), a box of gun caps, ditto of Vestas, two solar lamps that can't be made to light, and a cake of brown Windsor soap; the Woolwich Manual of Fortifications, a book on military tactics, and the Holy Bible; any amount of Chinese books, comprising all those valuable works published by foreign missionaries, quires of yellow paper, five or six clocks, an alarum, broken barometer, heaps of proclamations, ink stones, gold pencils, and dirty rags. On the other side piles of books suffering from moth, a hat box with the dragon hat inside, fans mounted in silver, jade stone drinking cup and saucers, gold and silver cups, platters, chopsticks and forks, three English Port wine bottles, and one ditto of Coward's mixed pickles. At various places are suspended an English naval sword, some dragon caps, a couple of Japanese knives, two French plates, and an old engraving of the Holy Well in Flintshire. Lying on the bed is a mass of silver ingots tied up in a cloth. Chairs and stools with marble seats are placed round a marble table, and an attendant dressed in a spotless white crape, with blue jackets pulls a punkah, and so keeps you beautifully cool. Here Kan Wang will give you a pretty dinner and lots of wine. He told me that T'ien Wang prohibited wine; he applied for a dispensation asserting that unless he drank he could not eat, and that the dispensation was immediately granted."

There is no news of any interest from the ports on the Yang-tse, but by the shipping reports it is evident that great activity exists in the employment of foreign vessels. A notice of these movements will be found in another column.

Mr. Samuel Mossman has assumed the management and editorship of the *North China Herald*.

A case has been settled in favour of Messrs. Lindsay and Co. against the captain and owners of the *Imperial* for commission (£300) on a charter, procured by the captain after closing accounts with Messrs. Lindsay and Co., but before leaving the port. It is important that shipowners should know that such is the custom in China, and instruct their captains accordingly.

CHEFOO.

The news from this post is up to the 15th October, and comprises very melancholy intelligence. It had been attacked by the Rebels; and the French Admiral who hastened to the rescue in the *Feiloong*, landed in time to save the place, not from the Taipings, but from Junksmen who had landed to protect the hongs, but eventually took to looting. On the following day the Rebels appeared in force and proceeded to set fire to some of the adjacent villages. They were eventually driven off by the English and French, not, however, before they had committed the most atrocious cruelty on the defenceless inhabitants. The saddest part of the story has yet to be related. Messrs. Parker and J. L. Holmes, American missionaries, rode out into the country to hold a parley with the Rebels, and were by them brutally tortured and then murdered. Fortunately Mr. Consul Morrison had brought in to Yentai the children and female members of their families the night before. Both these missionaries have widows, but Holmes' brother, who was coming overland from Tien-tsin, heard that two white men had been killed by the Rebels, and on his arrival he went out with a party of foreigners and recovered the bodies. All trade is for a time at a stand-still.

The following items serve to show the activity in shipping movements at this place:—

The French Admiral (Protch) left Chefoo on 16th October in the chartered steamer *Feloong* for Tientsin. H.I.M.S. *Dryade* left on 15th for same place.

The *Andromache*, *Vengeance*, French, and the gun-boats *Insolent* and *Drake* are lying at Chefoo.

The Prussian frigate *Ancona* arrived at Chefoo on 15th October with the Ambassador on board and started for Japan the same night.

H.M.'s transport *Hesper*, with a gun-boat and two water-boats in tow arrived on 17th Oct.

There are about seventy merchant vessels loading peas and beans, &c., from junks in Chefoo.

FOO-CHOW-FOO.

The French Minister at Peking has appointed Mr. M. A. Macleod, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., the Vice-Consul for France at Foo-Chow.

FORMOSA.

It appears that the port of Tai-wan, named in the treaty for our trade with Formosa, has no harbour nearer than Takow, about 30 miles distant. It is rumoured that Mr. Swinhoe, the British Consul, who has been duly installed there, will be shortly transferred to Tam-sui, which has a good harbour, and is a place of considerable trade.

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HANKOW.

The Imperial cause is stated to be gaining ground, and it is confidently anticipated that in a few months Hankow will be the emporium of a very large trade "in consequence of the gradual dispersion of the Rebels, and the opening of several large and important towns between that city and Nanking."

HONG KONG.

The French troops which have evacuated Canton proceed to Cochin China.

H.M.S. *Simoom* was to leave on the 10th for England with the 60th Rifles. The *Urgent* and *Vulcan* had arrived with part of the garrison from Tien-tsin.

The scheme of Sir John Bowring for establishing public gardens at Hong Kong is about to be carried out by Sir Hercules Robinson. In the Government *Gazette* of the 12th Oct. a notification was published, appointing Messrs. Chas. St. George Cleverly, J. J. Mackenzie, and W. Walkinshaw, a garden committee. The ground fixed upon by Sir John was that in front and to the eastward of the Albany, and extending across the ravine in rear of Murray Barracks. A practical gardener and botanist from Australia has been engaged to superintend the work. The proposal to establish Turkish baths for the use of the colony has also been mooted.

Major Brabazon, who proceeded to Peking for the purpose of ascertaining the fate of his son, Captain Brabazon, who was said to be murdered by the Chinese during the last campaign, is a passenger by the present mail. We fear that his journey has proved, so far as his immediate object is concerned, quite fruitless.

The Hon. Mr. Anson Burlingame, the American Minister to China, arrived at Hong Kong on the 24th Oct., *en route* for Peking.

On the subject of the Kowloong cession the *China Mail* writes as follows:—

"The decision about the Kowloong claims is now known. The authorities at home had, very properly, no hesitation in giving the first claim to the army, the next to the navy, and what remains to the colony. They took the correct view of the matter and said that the place was acquired for strategic purposes, and that no intention was ever likely to exist of otherwise devoting it. The small brain of a certain colonial functionary may not be able to foresee the requirements of English policy in the Far East for more than a few years, but those who view affairs from a higher platform know that very many years must elapse before this colony can ask the military to go to the wall."

Mr. S. Odell has joined the firm of Deacon and Co., of Hong Kong, and Mr. Albert Deacon's interest ceased on the 31st March.

"The interest and responsibility of Mr. Frank de Silver in our firm ceased on the 16th of March last, and that of Mr. George P. de Silver on the 15th inst. Mr. T. D. Tillinghurt is authorised to sign our firm per procuration, and will manage the affairs of the same in China. Mr. Chas. de Silver, jun., was admitted a partner in our firm on the 15th inst. Signed, De Silver and Co. Hong Kong, 30th Oct., 1861."

Mr. A. N. Shearer has been admitted a partner in the firm of Howard and Co., of Shanghai, and Mr. F. Jenkins will sign the firm by procuration.

Mr. Caldwell has published a letter in the *China Mail*, which the editor recommends the Governor and Chief Justice not to read.

A fire occurred on the premises of Mrs. Hurst's millinery establishment, and great bungling occurred in the efforts to extinguish it. The soldiers and sailors who assisted, of course, got drunk first, and then went in for a smash. In addition to the heavy loss sustained by Mrs. Hurst, and which her insurance will not indemnify, Mr. Petter, the photographer, has lost his all—some $6,000 worth of apparatus and material, and is much to be pitied, for, having only moved in to the premises a day or two before, he had not had time to effect an insurance. By the assistance of several amateurs, however, who have, with great liberality, placed their stocks of chemicals, &c., at his disposal, he intends to resume business as soon as he can find suitable premises, and we hope will be well patronised. Mr. Woodruff's loss is estimated at $1,500 or $1,800; but we presume that will be covered by the insurance. We fancy the insurance offices will put a heavy premium on "milinery" for the future, seeing that all the shops in the place have in the last two years been burnt out.

Arrangements are being completed for obtaining the next year's supply of ice from Tien-tsin, instead of paying a heavy freight on the quantity shipped in the United States, and losing fully half of it during the passage. A small freight will be paid from the Peiho, and, as the passage can be made in ten days, the quantity lost on the way will be trifling.

Actions have been entered by Messrs. Walker, Borradaile and Co., against the owners of the British ship *Childe Harold* for $4,527, by Messrs. Bourno and Co. for $1,870, and by S. P. Hall for $11,320. The editor of the *Daily Press*, who has seen Canton under all circumstances, says:—"There appears some prospect of old Canton partially recovering itself, although the Custom-house is a great drawback. We do not think much of the Shameen site though. There are many houses to be let at Honam, and we should say that the property-holders there will prove powerful opponents to the progress of Shameen; because, should foreigners quit Honam, the property there will be valueless, to avert which the proprietors will surely improve it and make it fully adapted to the requirements of the port, and thus indispose foreigners from expending large sums in building at Shameen. Still we hardly see how Canton, with that wretched Custom-house, can compete with Hong Kong until its capacity for the consumption of imports shall become greatly enhanced.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette*:—"The Hon. William Thomas Mercer, Esq., Colonial Secretary, having obtained six months' leave of absence from the colony, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint William Hastings Alexander, Esq., to be Acting Colonial Secretary, Charles May, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, and Julius Charles Power, Esq., Acting Assistant Magistrate of Police, Sheriff, and Coroner, till further orders."

A severe typhoon has again been committing ravages in the China Sea, off the south end of Formosa, about 19th October. A list of shipping casualties will be found in our shipping columns.

Mr. Harry S. Parkes, who was on the point of leaving for England after the evacuation of Canton, has been unexpectedly ordered to proceed to Shanghai, in consequence of the approach of the Rebels to that settlement.

Mr. John Dent, head of the firm of Dent and Co., takes his departure for England, after a residence of twenty years in China.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. John Ivor Murray to be Chairman of the Committee of the International Exhibition, 1862, in the room of the Hon. W. T. Mercer, Esq., absent on leave.

CANTON.

The property of the London Missionary Society at Pok-loe has been imperilled. It is stated by a Native reporter that on the 11th Oct. a band of men entered the chapel and arrested the Evangelist Chae, intending to put him to death. The magistrate endeavoured to obtain his release, but So, the leader of the band, refused. The Prefect then determined to arrest So, but the man collected a number of followers and determined to arrest the magistrate. This, however, he failed in doing, but he placed the magistrate's family in durance vile, and hoised a Rebel flag. For the rest of the story, and some editorial intelligence about Pok-loe, we extract the following from the *Friend of China*:—

"The trouble at Pok-loe has been satisfactorily settled, and the agents of the London Missionary Society firmly seated in the house which the disaffected threatened to pull down. This result is due in chief to the promptitude and address of the Rev. Dr. Legge, who, accompanied by a guard supplied by the Governor-General, left Canton, and on arrival found that his announced advent had had the effect of making the refractory elders more willing to come to terms. The difficulty originated, it transpired, on secular rather than on spiritual motives; one rapacious individual of the community being desirous of getting some kind of hold on the property. After some negotiation, Dr. Legge was at last successful in charming all parties into a good humour, and before he left had quite an ovation, the occurrence being taken advantage of to give the elders a few lessons in Christian doctrine.

"As before stated in these columns the way in which Christianity was planted at Pok-loe, in the heart of the province of Kwang-tung, is deserving of more than a passing remark. Chae, after being baptised by Dr. Legge in Hong Kong, proceeded to his native village, where, imbued with an enthusiasm which sober people will term fanatical, he was wont to walk the streets with placards on his back and bosom—calling on those who saw him to turn from their sins and idolatry, and become Christians. Wild though this may appear, it had its effect on his neighbours, and when Mr. Chalmers, at Chae's request, afterwards went to Pok-loe, he found some scores more or less imbued with knowledge of Christian doctrine. Whilst Dr. Legge was in England, the native Christians in Hong Kong seeing the good which Chae was doing, agreed among themselves to provide him with a salary of five dollars a month, which sum he receives regularly from them, thus affording an answer to the allegation often made that Chinese are too cold-hearted to espouse a foreign doctrine and support its teachers from their own purses."

The British West Indian Emigration Agency have engaged the *Agra* for Demarara, and have three hundred emigrants ready to embark on the first despatch of the season. In another column it will be observed that the total number ordered is

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3,100. The Customs authorities are in future to do the duty heretofore performed by the Allied Commissioners, in regulating with the Consuls the arrangement for inspection, embarkation, &c.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The French authorities at Saigon have recently promulgated a series of regulations for the Chinese population in Cochin China. The following are some of the principal provisions of these regulations :—"The Chinese residing on French territory, in Cochin China or arriving there, are to group themselves in clans or Kongsies, there being as many of such Kongsies as there are distinct clans or sehs in each of the principal centres of the Chinese population. Each clan or Kongsie is to be under a chief or headman, elected by the influential members of it, subject, of course, to confirmation by the civil authorities. No Chinese can reside in the French territory without a permit of residence from the Director of Native Affairs, and none can leave without a passport. Every Chinaman must be enrolled in a kongsie, and those who refuse to join, or who shall be refused permission to enter, or who shall be expelled from, a clan or kongsie will be immediately removed from the French territory. Minor offences are to be adjudicated by the chiefs of Kongsies, while the graver crimes will be tried by the French Courts, the chiefs of Kongsies assisting as assessors."

The latest news is to the 29th October.

The French man-of-war transport *Rhone* sailed from Saigon on the 22nd, and reached Singapore on the 29th, having on board 475 invalids, on their way to Suez for France.

Reinforcements were expected from Canton, but there is nothing to confirm the telegrams which appeared yesterday in the daily papers that hostilities were to be resumed at Saigon.

The captain of the French ship *Osiris*, has, it seems, for want of ballast, actually paid a bonus, or gratification, of $100 to the charterers of his vessel for the privilege of taking a cargo of rice. This he has done in preference to paying some $300 or $400 dollars for ballast, which has been and still continues so difficult to be there procured, that many vessels have been detained months at Saigon on this account. This has become a serious drawback to the commerce of the place.

SIAM.

BANGKOK.

Several improvements have been made lately at Bangkok. Land having been granted free by His Majesty the First King a church is now in process of erection. A public road has also been commenced, which will be completed at the sole expense of the Siamese Government. The King of Siam has also agreed to erect a Lighthouse on each side of the river's mouth.

The Siamese appear to have imbibed a passion for shipbuilding, and at the present time several steamers and gunboats are being built under the superintendance of a European.

There has been little business doing in produce. The recent advices from China regarding rice have been unfavourable, and buyers are restricting their operations in that article considerable. Tonnage is in less demand. Money continues scarce.

BORNEO.

By the last accounts from Sarawak we learn that Captain Brooke had been visiting Bintulu, and the other places recently placed under the jurisdiction of Sarawak, and that everywhere the inhabitants were rejoicing at the change of government, and preparing to visit Muku, Sarawak, &c., for trading purposes. The only person likely to give trouble was the veteran pirate Rentaub, who, perched on the top of a mountain strongly fortified, has hitherto set at defiance all attempts to bring him to submission. Means, however, are being adopted which will probably overcome his resistance, and by his fall the complete control of the dependent territory belonging to Sarawak will be assured.

JAVA.

BAVAVIA.

The *Straits Times* states that "thefts, robberies, housebreaking, and murders, are now ripe in Batavia."

Preparations were making to receive the new Governor-general, but of their character we are not informed.

The news has reached Banjermassing that Demang Lehman, one of Antasari's chiefs, had given himself up with thirty followers. A correspondent of the *Java Bode*, sarcastically remarks that it took three years to subdue Master Lehman and it will take six more to catch Antasari.

From Banjermassing an expedition consisting of 200 bayonets, one howitzer and two mortars, under Captain Van Vloten, had started to beat up the quarters of Antasari. The rebel stockades at Roumanio on the Kuran river were destroyed by this force. The stockades were very strong and held by about 150 men who offered a determined resistance. The Dutch troops had 21 killed by musket balls and 17 wounded by ranjus. Amongst the killed was Lieut. van der Hoek, of the artillery. The loss of the enemy was also considerable. The further proceedings of the expedition had not been reported.

The *Javasche Courant* reports that the pirate Aboe, one of the principal followers of Pa Ranti, who had formerly been caught, but who, after having been convicted in November 1861, had escaped from Banjermassing, has been again caught.

The *Launceston*, Captain W. H. Hayes, has put back from sea leaky.

The *Java Courant* contains a review of the trade and navigation of Java and Madura during 1860.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

The present Post Office is shortly to be pulled down to make way for the building of a new Court House. The plans have been completed, and the building will be on a very magnificent scale.

A quantity of gunpowder has been seized on board the *Sagoff* and brought back to harbour, the powder having been entered upon the ship's manifest simply as merchandise.

From Timor advices have been received that the revolt of the natives against the Portuguese Government on that island had been completely put down, and that the rebel chiefs had made submission.

His Prussian Majesty's steam frigate *Thetis*, Captain Jachmann, proceeded to Bangkok on the 5th current.

Another tea ship has put into Singapore in distress, being the Danish brig *Ceres*, which left Foo-Chow on the 26th August, with a cargo of tea bound to Melbourne.

PENANG.

The *Penang Gazette* says :—

"There can be no doubt whatever about the exceeding richness of the tin deposits on the opposite coast of the Malay Peninsula, more especially in the territory of Pera, where, indeed, the deposits seem to be practically inexhaustible. The ore is found in the form of fine gravel, deposited in a thin layer over extensive tracts of country, and usually only a few feet under the surface of the soil. The process of mining is, therefore, exceedingly simple, and is carried on almost exclusively by Chinese. Large pits are made by removing the surface soil until the layer of ore is reached, and this is carried to a neighbouring *parit* or watercourse, where the ore is washed, and it is then ready for the smelting process. The implements employed are the *chungkol* or native hoe, baskets for removing the ore, buckets for baling the water from the pits when flooded, and *dulangs* or wooden trays for washing the ore. Nor is any particular skill required up to this point either on the part of the labourers or overseers. The ore is now transferred to the Towkay of the smelting department, generally an old hand, and always a leading member of one of the Chinese Secret Societies. The furnaces are of a very primitive character, although the cost of erection is great, the material having generally to be carried overland for many miles on men's backs through swamp and jungle. The Chinese box-bellows supplies the wind necessary to raise the heat to the smelting point; and as the ore is placed in the furnaces in its crude state without any attempt to reduce it to powder, it will readily be conceived that a great loss must be sustained, which, indeed, has been estimated to amount sometimes to nearly 50 per cent."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

FELLOWES—On the 5th inst., at 42, Castle-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Captain Charles Fellowes, Royal Navy, H.M.S. *Revenge*, of a son.

HOUGHTON—On the 6th inst., at King's Close, Barnstaple, Devon, the wife of A. J. Houghton, Esq., of a son.

INNOCENT—At Tien-tsin, on the 22nd September, the wife of the Rev. J. Innocent, of a daughter.

MACTAGGART.—At Batavia, on the 21st Oct., the wife of William Mactaggart, Esq. of a son.

STILL.—On the 3rd inst., at Brussels, the widow of Thomas Walter Still, Esq., formerly Captain King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

TURNER—At Canton, on the 3rd October, the wife of the Rev. F. S. Turner, of th London Missionary Society, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NOYES—BAUMGARTEN.—At Malacca, on the 19th Oct., 1861, by the Rev. W. Hackett, Officiating Residency Chaplain, Charles E. Noyes, Esq., Commander H.M.'s steam gunboat *Tonze*, to Agnes eldest daughter of William Baumgarten, Esq.

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DEATHS.

CLARKE - BRIGHT—At Hong Kong, on the 18th October, George Clarke, H.M.S. *Pearl*, and Luke Bright, Sergeant of Police.

FENWICK - At sea, on the 8th Oct., 1861, on board the barque *Margaret Dundas*, of Sunderland, Mrs. Ann Fenwick, wife of Captain Fenwick.

KEENAN—MAINE—At Hong Kong, on the 21st October, James Keenan, U.M.S. *Urgent* corporal, Royal Engineers, aged 25 years; Edward Maine, private, R.M., H.M.S *Vulcan*.

O'BRIEN—At Hong Kong, on the 17th October, T. O'Brien, publican, Victoria Hotel.

PARKER—HOLMES—Near Chefoo, on the 7th October, murdered by a body of Rebel marauders, the Rev. H. M. Parker, Missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, U.S.A., and the Rev. J. L. Holmes, Missionary of the Baptist Mission, U.S.A.

SANFORD—On the 2nd inst., at Wimbledon, Maria, daughter of the late John Sanford, Esq., aged 76.

SMALE—On the 2nd inst. in the Marylebone-road, Mr. William Hurst Smale, in his 51st year, late of Upper George-street.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

TEA.—SHANGHAI.—Black: Arrivals from Hankow have been considerable, and a large business on this market is reported. The desire of some of the holders to realise and get their accounts closed up, together with depressing advices by the 10th August mail, has had the effect of causing another decline of fully Tls. 2 on medium and lower qualities. Fine kinds still remain very scarce; one or two settlements have been made at rates fully up to previous quotations. Settlements and shipments for the fortnight amount to 15,600 chests, making a total to date of 95,860 chests against 30,500 chests at same period last season. Stocks, 12,000 chests Oopack and Oonhams, 1,000 chests Hoochows, and 15,000 chests Old Common tea. There has been a fair business in Flowery Pekoes at about previous rates. Stocks are now reduced to 200 chests Old. Greens: There have been large transactions in this description, and settlements for the two past weeks amount to 14,700 half-chests China and 1,400 half-chests Japan, making to date 57,090 half-chests against 32,900 half-chests respectively last season. Prices are decidedly firmer, especially in lower qualities, for which a good demand for Canada and America has existed. Stocks here are 10,000 half-chests Pingsuey, 4,500 half-chests Fychows, 2,300 half-chests Hoochow, and 1,100 half-chests Japan kinds.

FOO-CHOW.—Buyers for England continue unwilling purchasers, The American firms have entered the market for Oolong, but exhibit great caution, and consequently there is a total absence of the usual competition. The teamen continue very firm indeed, but in the face of the steadiness of foreigners prices have yielded a shade, and close with a downward tendency, especially for the common descriptions. The total arrivals of Congou for the season amount to 406,000 chests, against 420,000 chests at same time last season. Considerable purchases continue to be made for Australia, which tend to keep up rates. Scented Teas, 4,000 boxes at 23 to 26 taels for mid. to fine. The unsold stock upon the market is estimated at 140,000 chests Congou, 1,000 chests Souchong, 60,000 half-chests Oolong, 3,000 chests Flowery Pekoe, and a few thousand boxes of Scented Teas in various stages of manipulation.

AMOY.—Two vessels have been despatched for New York. The settlements of the fortnight have been small and are reported as under (short price):—Oolong, 4,500 packages at $15½ to $22; Ankoi, 150 half-chests at $10; Congou, 500 half-chests at $12½ to $17; Orange Pekoe, 500 half-chests at $13½; Caper, 200 boxes at $12. The unsold stock upon the market is stated at 13,000 packages Oolong, 8,000 packages Congou, 500 packages Orange Pekoe, and 2,000 boxes Caper.

CANTON.—The market was dull during the early part of the fortnight, and prices for Congous gave way about one tael for the middling classes and half a tail for the fine teas. The assortment of Congous on this market, though small, contains a much larger proportion of the better description than any of the other markets. On the receipt of the news therefore by the London mail of 16th Sept., buyers entered the market and did business at the above named reduction. In Canton-made Greens a large business has been done both for London and New York at slightly advanced rates. In scented Tea little has been done and rates have fallen fully one tael. The following are the settlements of the fortnight:—Congou, 18 chops Oonams and Oopacks at 25 to 27½ taels for the former, and 28 to 30½ taels for the latter. Scented teas, 2,303 boxes Or. Pekoe at 26 to 29 taels, and 3,000 boxes Caper at 16 to 24 taels. Canton greens, 8,000 boxes Gunpowder at 17 to 28 taels; 200 boxes Imperial at 20 taels; 2,000 hf. ch. and 6,000 boxes Young Hyson at 10½ to 18 taels; 200 ch. 400 hf. ch., and 1,000 boxes Hyson Skin at 12 to 14 taels.

RAW SILK.—SHANGHAI.—Notwithstanding the gloomy accounts from Europe by the 26th August Mail, a very large business has been done, principally, however, in barter for imports. The dealers submitted to a reduction of about Tls. 10 per picul on last quotations, and this has led to the settlement of some 5,000 bales during the fortnight, principally of medium and inferior silks, which are relatively the cheapest. The export dompares unfavourably with last season's but it is nearly identical with that of the previous year. Considerable discrepancy is shown in the estimate of stocks, and opinions vary between 18,000 bales as the lowest, and 30,000 bales as the highest estimate. Probably the medium of 25,000 bales is not far from the mark. Japan and Ningpo have contributed largely to the supply, and receipts from the interior show little sign of decrease. Transactions since last mail are estimated at 5,000 bales, making total settlements for the season to date 28,500 bales, against 40,000 bales last season, and 28,500 bales the season before. The unsold stock is estimated at 25,000 bales, against 10,000 same time last year, and 11,000 the year before. Tsatlees, No. 1, 445 to 455 taels per picul; Taysaams, No. 1, 340 to 350 taels.

CANTON.—The settlements of the fortnight are reported at 40 piculs, the quotations being:—Kumchook, rereeled, $415 to $420; usual reel, $375. Loonkong, $500. Gowkong, $365.

DRUGS, &c.—Cassia Lignea: Sales 1,000 piculs at $15 to $15¼, stock 800 piculs. Cassia Buds: Scarce and wanted at $32 to $33. Cassia Oil: Sales 100 piculs at $210, stock still ample. Star Aniseed: No sales reported, stock 200 piculs, quotation $14½ to $15. Aniseed Oil: Sales 60 piculs at $140 to 143, stock 40 piculs. Galangal: Good is wanted at $4; there is a small stock of inferior. Camphor: Very scarce at $32.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

Prices have improved at Shanghai, and deliveries of grey shirtings drills, and woollens have been large, principally for re-export to the Peiho before it is frozen over; there is a good demand for T-cloths, brocades, chintzes, and velvets, and as there have not been any arrivals during the fortnight, stocks have been much reduced. There is not any change to notice in metals and Straits produce, which continue in a very depressed state, mainly owing to the very heavy stocks. At Foo-chow a small business is reported, principally in barter against tea.

At CANTON sales have only been made to a moderate extent, but probably the ceremonies attendant on the evacuation have been a great stoppage to business. The amount of transactions in Imports in Hong-Kong has not increased, but things are firmer, and an idea appears to be gaining ground that there will, ere long, be an advance in prices, indeed, already for some manufactured goods a very slight rise may be obtained. Yarns, grey shirtings, and lastings are in most demand.

At HONG KONG American beef is quoted $5 to $6 per barrel, no demand. Pork $10 per barrel, also dull. Flour: Gallego good is quoted $12 to $13 per barrel, and Coals are tending upwards, the stock for sale on the market being very small. The quotations afloat may be $12 for English steam and $9 for Sydney. The Shanghai quotations are—English, 12½ to 13 taels; American Anthracite, 13 to 13½ taels; Formosa, 5 to 5½ taels; Japan, 6 to 6½ taels.

NEWCHWANG, YING-TSZE.—During the past month a fair business has been done in imports against paper sycee. It has been resolved at a general meeting of the community that for the future all transactions in paper money shall be discontinued on account of its invalidity. The quotations, therefore, being in Ying-tsze Sycee, appear to be about 15 per cent. lower than before, but the prices of exports are lower in the same ratio. American drills, heavy. T cloth and grey shirtings and opium are in good demand, and the dealers say they will be saleable during the winter. In exports, bean cake (on board), per cake of 30 catties, T.m.c. 2.5.5.; peas, per 3 picul, 2.4.7. to 2.5.7.; pea oil, per picul, 3.8.0.; cow oil, none; wool, 6.0.0, to 12.0.0.; melon seed (on board), 3.4.0. indigo, 4.0.0. to 4.2.0.; tallow, 5.0.0.; ginseng, 82.8.6. Bullion.—Gold, per tael weight, Tls. 15.4.0. Mexican dollars, Tls. 72. Cash, per Tl. 1,510. Sycee, 100—95 Shanghai

HANKOW.—IMPORTS: Goods are slightly more in demand for money, but in the face of heavy freights no great advantage is seen in the apparently improved quotations. When this great charge shall be reduced, the gradual rise of Hankow into an important market may be confidently looked for.—EXPORTS.—Tea: A good business continues to be done, rates consequently keep firm, and an advance of 1 tael may be quoted. Settlements since the 28th ult. are 15 chops at 18½ to 21½ taels for third crop Oopacks. The total arrivals have been 200 chops, of these 189 have been sold and shipped, and 11 remain on the market.

MANILA.—The scarcity of available tonnage still affects the market for produce, in the prices of which there is little change to report. Sugar.—Current clayed: Some 15,000 to 20,000 piculs have been placed at $4 62½c. per picul, and dealers are less anxious to press sales Coffee: The market has been cleared at $14 57c. per picul, and some small parcels now arriving can be placed at $14 85c. per picul. Hemp: Last sales at $2 87½c., but $3 is now demanded. M. O. P. Shell: 900 piculs on the market, for which $22 50c. per picul would be accepted. Cigars: No. 2 cheroots procurable at $8 per mil, but No 2 cigars were in demand at $8 to $8 11c. per mil.

BATAVIA.—The season is now getting far advanced, and the rainy monsoon commencing. Business, as usual at this time, is very dull for most of the staples, and we can look for no improvement until early next year. The arrivals of manufactures continue moderate. The *Emma Mathilde* has arrived from Liverpool *via* Rio, and the *Martha Jacoba*, *Eliza Thornton*, and *Vrede* have arrived; the two first from London, the last from Liverpool, bringing 2,772 packages piece goods.

SINGAPORE.—The business done in European manufactures has again been on a limited scale. There is a slightly improved demand for most descriptions, but the higher prices demanded for Twist and Plain Grey goods of all kinds has had the effect of checking the inquiry to a certain extent. The native traders have not as yet commenced to purchase to any extent, and it is expected that they will invest largely in Opium, which, if it proves to be the case, will lessen their transactions in manufactured goods. There has been a good inquiry for Tin since arrival of the mail from Europe, and the price has advanced slightly. Gambier remains steady, and has been taken to fair extent at a few cents. over last quotations. Black Pepper is rather scarce, and is readily taken at last quotations; White is without change.

JAPAN.

YOKUHAMA.—Tea: The transactions have been very small, holders being unwilling to make any concession in their demands. In barter a fair business has been done at former rates. Settlements for the month are estimated at 600 to 800 piculs; stock about 200 piculs. Silk: At fair business has been done, the great inquiry being for fine parcels, for which full rates are freely paid; for middling and inferior there is less inquiry, and as the stock consists principally of those descriptions, the dealers are less firm in their demand for them. Of Edas' only a few small parcels have come to market, but supplies are daily expected. Quotations:—Mybash, 1 and 2, $490 to $520; 2 and 3, $460 to $480; Eda, 1 and 2, $530 to $550; Oshio, 1 and 2, $450 to $460; Sodai, 1 and 2, $480; 1, 2, and 3, $400 to $450; Cotia, $390 to $420. The comparative export is as follows:—From 1st July, 1861, to London, 777; to Shanghai, 1,824; total, 2,612—from 1st July, 1860, to Shanghai, 3,821.

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NAGASAKI.—IMPORTS.—The improvement in the import market before advised is confirmed. Large transactions have taken place in barter against Tea at fair rates. Cash sales are difficult to effect, but inquiries have lately been made for goods which have been entirely neglected during the past six months. Tea.—Large supplies arriving; holders becoming anxious to realise, but buyers holding out for lower rates. Stocks estimated at 5,500 to 6,000 piculs of new, fair to good quality, at from $12 to $22; 2,500 to 3,000 piculs common and bad, at from $1. 50c. to $5. Settlements in the past month 1,750 piculs, fair to good. Silk.—Only a few parcels of the new crop, of inferior quality, have arrived. No settlements reported.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 0d. to 6s. 0¼d.	6s. 0⅛d. to 6s. 1d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	4 6	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5¾	4 6
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 5½d.	4 6¼
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Manila	6 ditto	3 11	3 11⅓
Ditto	3 ditto	..	..
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	..	

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 218 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai taels 11½ per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 10 to 10½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 75 5c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26½ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	7,533,753	10,367,750	13,533,109	31,734,621	17,957
Comparative period last season	1,749,283	12,107,900	11,984,138	26,782,321	23,965
TO UNITED STATES.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	3,978,703	Piculs. ...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,859,955	188
TO THE CONTINENT.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	432,900	Bales. 1,378
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	624,700	1,960
TO SAN FRANCISCO.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	Packages. 13,056	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	8,837	...
TO AUSTRALIA.					
From July 1, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1861	...	...	...	Total lbs. 5,296,140	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	5,243,710	...
TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,032,690	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,280	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	65,972,560	22,145
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,480	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,360	50,180
„ 1857 to 1858	...	..	...	76,999,255	68,511
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,759,792	83,156
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	82,564,552	61,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	99,066,150	79,614

EXPORTS FROM JAPAN.

Per Empress of India, from Kanagawa, October 23, to London.—Tea, 461,076 lbs.; silk, 389 bales.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Wellington, from Shanghai, October 23, to Liverpool.—Tea, 471,200 lbs.

Per Solent, from Shanghai, October 23, to London.—Tea, 812,900 lbs.; silk, 529 bales; silk-waste, 30 piculs.

Per Spirit of the Deep, from Kanagawa and Shanghai, October 24, to London.—Tea, 685,540 lbs., being 44,040 lbs. from the former, and 644,500 lbs. from the latter; silk, 258 bales.

Per Ocean Mail, from Foo-chow-Foo, October 15, to London.—Tea, 760,100 lbs.

Per Britannia, from Foo-chow-Foo, October 17, to London.—Tea, 683,200 lbs.

Per Foam, from Foo-chow-Foo, October 24, to London.—Tea, 732,500 lbs.

Per Mermaid, from Foo-chow-Foo, October 24, to New York.—Tea, 431,900 lbs.

Per P. C. Kinch, from Foo-chow-Foo, October 11, to Hamburg.—Tea, 408,800 lbs.

Per Metaris, from Foo-chow-Foo, October 21, to Melbourne.—Tea, 289,300 lbs.

Per Georgiana, from Amoy, October 24, to New York.—Tea, 547,533 lbs.

Per Asia, from Amoy, Oct. 28, to New York.—Tea, 346,984 lbs.

Per Amazone, from Macao, Oct. 26, to the Continent.—Cassia, 858 piculs; fire crackers, 1,000 packages; cassia buds, 40 boxes.

Per Sea Snake, from Macao, Oct. 13, to London.—Tea, 501,500 lbs.

Per Columbian (mail steamer), from Hong Kong, Oct. 15, to London.—Silk, 3,210 bales. To the Continent, 550.

Per Fortuna, from Hong Kong, Oct. 23, to San Francisco.—Tea, 1,270 packages; sugar, 2,511 piculs, rice, 9,000; oil, 30; opium, 14,625 taels; China goods, 3,472 packages; peas, 617 bags; sheetings, 30 bales.

Per Samuel Fales, from Hong Kong, October 9, to Sydney and Melbourne.—Tea, 150,000 lbs.; sugar, 4,000 piculs; oil, 750; China goods, 7,025 packages; prepared opium, 6,000 taels; rope, 74 coils.

Per Pamella, from Hong Kong, October 21, to Melbourne.—Tea, 150,000 lbs.; sugar, 1,720 piculs; oil, 1,500; China goods, 8,869 packages; opium, 33,000 taels.

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Oscar Vidal, to Cork, October —.—Hemp, 3,420 piculs; sugar, 10,044; sapanwood, 460; coffee, 8; cigars, 15 mil.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Oryx, to London, Nov. 2.—Gambier, 837 piculs; tin, 1,085; tea, 38; sticklac, 160; pearl sago, 1,404; coffee, 1,375; mother-o'-pearl shells, 200; buffalo hides, 71; rattans, 148; gutta percha, 375; personal effects, 4 packages; China ware, 1 case; preserves, 1; soojee, 1.

Per Vellore, to Bordeaux, Nov. —.—Sticklac, 168 piculs; damar, 20; gambier, 5,206; sapanwood, 293; india rubber, 22; shells, 71 packages; deers' horns, 1; tortoise shell, 1 case; stuffed birds, 1; gum copal, 59.

Per Franziska, to Hamburg, November —.—Buffalo horns, 111 piculs; apanwood, 109; rattans, 107; India rubber, 59; black pepper, 3,103 white pepper, 59; tapioca, 41; pearl sago, 1,003; gambier, 6,000; specimens of Natural History, and sundries, 53 packages.

Per Norma, to Bremen, October.—Gambier, 3,000 piculs; black pepper, 2,273; pearl sago, 999; white pepper, 296; sapanwood, 142; rattans, 36; sundries, 11 cases.

Per Myrtle, to London, Nov. 5.—Gambier, 3,331 piculs; Pearl Sago, 1,566; india rubber, 420; tin, 492; coffee, 3,863; black pepper, 682; white pepper, 330; hides, 126; gum benjamin, 14; sapanwood, 347; rattans, 210; gutta percha, 104; essential oil, 90 cases; merchandise, 5; spices, 40 packages; private effects, 11 cases.

Per Constance, to Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Gambier, 7,894 piculs; sago flour, 9,318; pearl sago, 814; black pepper, 50; gutta percha, 288; sapanwood, 520; india rubber, 46; buffalo hides, 813; coffee, 208; mother-o'-pearl shells, 204; rattans, 718; cigars, 10,000; sundries, 36 packages.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From San Francisco: Oct. 12, Santa Cruz.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Oct. 29, Millbrook. From Liverpool: 29, Koh-i-noor. From Hamburg: 31, Magnus, Bredeneck. From Boston: 25, Palmette.

At MANILA.—From San Francisco: Oct. 10, Mephista; 23, Otto.

At SINGAPORE.—From Sunderland: Oct. 28, Albert Borsig; Nov. 1, Blondel; 2, Minna. From Newcastle: Oct. 24, Minerva. From Rotterdam: 26, Jan van Galard. From Bordeaux: 29, St. Luce. From New York: 28, Alaena.

SAILED.

From JAPAN.—For London: Sept. 8, Eloise; 13, Empress of India. For San Francisco: 17, Carrington.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Oct. 23, Mallard, Solent. For Liverpool: 23, Wellington.

From FOO-CHOW FOO.—For London: Oct. 13, Ocean Mail; 14, Britannia; 24, Foam. For Falmouth: 12, P. C. Kinch. For New York: 24, Mermaid. For Melbourne: 24, Metaris.

From Amoy.—For New York: Oct. 26, Georgiana.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Oct. 13, Sea Snake; 16, Keepsake. For Europe; 26, Amazone. For New York: 19, Christopher Hall. For San Francisco: 23, Fortuna.

From MANILA.—For Europe: Oct. —, Oxar Vidal.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Nov. 2, Onyx; 5, Margaret Dundas Myrtle. For Liverpool: 5, Constance. For New York: Militus.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Anglo-Saxon, Cyclone, Drusus, Kate Carnie, Lansdowne, Mirage, Queen Bee, Spirit of the Deep, Wagoola. For New York: Queen of May. For Sydney or Melbourne: Ngapuhi. For San Francisco: J. D. Rogers.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Hanover, Magna Boria. For Havre: Taffarette. For New York: Cossack. For Sydney: Juverna. For Australia: Isis.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Albuera, Millbrook, Etheralda, Dunmail. For Liverpool: Patna. For Clyde: Osnabruck. For New York: Haddington. For Demerara: Margaret Mitchell. For Sydney: Agincourt, Formose, Margaret Eliza. For San Francisco: Dictator, Mary Whitridge, White Swallow.

At MANILA.—For Liverpool: Casas, Clementina. For Cadiz: Margarita. For San Francisco: E. Cushing.

At SINGAPORE.—For London: Coromandel, Napoleon III., Recruit, Spirit of the North. For Liverpool: Wayfarer.

At PENANG.—For London: Ceylon, Ecliptic. For Liverpool: Greyhound.

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FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKUHAMA.—To England: Silk, $2. 50c. to $4. 50c. per picul.

At SHANGHAI.—To London: Teas, £3 to £3. 10s.; silk, £4 to £5. To New York: Teas, $14 to $15; silk, $25. The amount of tonnage in port has been considerably reduced, and nearly all of it is engaged. Only a limited inquiry has been made to the South or Japan, and to the Northern ports the lateness of the season will deter further transactions. The charters reported are—Geelong to Foo-chow-Foo and Amoy, 30 lay days, $1,600; Dennis Hill, from Foo-chow-Foo to New York, $17 per ton, for teas; with $5 extra, if to Quebec, and $8 if to Montreal. Wavelet to Nagasaki and back, $1,350 per month. The following vessels have been sold: Fenella (British steamer), $35,000 Mex.; Chusan (British steamer), 44,600 taels; Santa Cruz (Amsterdam), 60,500 taels; Emperor (British), $7,500, Mex.; Madras (French), 15,000 taels.

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London, £3 10s. For New York, $16 nominal.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—Rates generally have advanced, and have an upward tendency, the remarks made in our last having been fully confirmed. In reference to the steam fleet now employed on the coast, the rates of freight are never quoted, owing to the firms either loading them themselves or making advances to the Chinese shippers on their cargo. The charters since our last have been:—Patna, from Canton to Liverpool, terms not known. John Scott, Manila to England, £3,300 guaranteed. Cleveland, from Java Coast to Europe, £3 15s. to £4 15s. Agincourt, to Sydney and Melbourne, £2,500 in full. Ten vessels are also reported to Bangkok and back, at 50c. to 60c. per picul. Rheine to Ningpo, $2,000 in full. Water Witch, to Shanghai, $1,700 in full. Maria Phillipine, $775 per month. Odin, $900. Pet, $975.

At MANILA.—To London, £3 to £4 5s. Tonnage continues scarce. The President Plate goes to Batavia for 8,000 guilders.

AT SINGAPORE.—To London £3 to £3 5s. The charters for the rice ports having commenced a fair inquiry has been made for ships, of which but few remain disengaged. This will most likely continue for some months. Amongst those chartered are: Recruit and Coromandel for London, and Wayfarer for Liverpool. Overmann to Bangkok and back at $1,000 per month. Benares, from a rice port, at £3 per ton for Great Britain, £3. 5s. to the Continent. Douglas, to China, at $1,200 per month.

AT BATAVIA.—The large arrivals of seeking tonnage have caused rates to decline, and three large ships (Am.) have accepted low rates. The Deutschland, Jorgan Bruhus, Martha Jacoba, Manila and Julie Claire load for Holland at about £5 per ton. Elizabeth to the United Kingdom at £4. Scargo to Holland, at £3. 10s., and Wild Rover, privately.

CASUALTIES.

A severe typhoon has again been encountered by several vessels in the China Sea, off the south end of Formosa, about 19th Oct., of which they all give the same account. The following is the Zingara's report:—Sailed from Hong Kong 24th Sept., bound to Shanghai, and on the 18th Oct. encountered a very heavy typhoon, blowing from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. with terrific violence, during which time she lost all her masts, sails, rudder-head, and the quarter boat, which was blown to pieces. The ship had also made a good deal of water, which they succeeded in freeing her of, and anchored at Hong Kong on the 25th Oct.

The W. H. Chandler, from Hong Kong, on the 8th Oct., bound to Swatow, met with very heavy weather as far as 15 degrees N., when her decks were swept, and they had just time to get the boats out when the vessel disappeared. H.M.S. Simoom picked them up after being w elve hours in the boats.

The Albis has been lost on the Amherst Rocks, and the Coromandel rescued one man from the top of the galley two days after the wreck.

The crew of the Norma have been traced to the St. Augusta Island, where they had left a record stating that they left there on the 17th August for the Pellew Islands.

Thirty one Japanese have been picked up in a small boat, by the Laertes, in which they had been driven off the coast by a heavy gale.

The Benjamin, reported as having been wrecked near Wanchew Bay, we are happy to say is incorrect, she having safely anchored at Shanghai, and is now discharging her cargo.

The Morning Star, when in the typhoon (in which she lost her sails and boats), observed a Danish ship, of about 600 tons, go on shore, which was taken possession of by the natives.

The Pacific, bound to Shanghai, was totally lost on the 13th of October, in the harbour of Kielung. There were only two men saved.

The Agnes went on shore on the 16th Oct., and became a total wreck. All hands were saved, but they were obliged to ransom themselves before the natives would allow them to go to Chefoo.

Several other vessels were more or less damaged with the typhoon; amongst which were, Marie, loss of sails, boats, and one man; Jane, sails and boats, and Margaret Mitchell.

The St. George reports having passed forty-three dead bodies (Chinese) off Chimini Bay, and that 200 fishing-boats had been lost.

The Hamburg barque Hendrik left Tien-tsin on the 15th of August, bound south, and has not since been heard of. Mr. William Allanson, of Macao, left Tien-tsin in the Hendrik.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China.—Oct. 16, Red Riding Hood; 27, Granger. From China to England and Continent: 16, Assyrian, Hero; 17, John Norman; 19, Romeo; 24, Nemesis; 25, Ballarat, Pegasus, Shand, Wynaud; 27, Charlotte Ann, City of Carlisle. To New York: 19, Peterborough, Mary Ross; 26, John Bull. To Melbourne: 25, Florence Nightingale. To Adelaide: 18, Earl of Hardwicke. From England and Continent to Batavia: 18, Argo; 19 Nicholas Witzen, Josepha Louis; 20, Julie Claire, Scheveningen, Johanna; 24, Javaan; 27, Eliza Thornton. From Melbourne: 12, Scargo; 19, Telegraaf. From Singapore to England and Continent: 14, Neptune; 26, Electric. From Manila: 15, Concepcion; 16, Northern Crown; 17, Luisita; 26, J. E. Lemon. From Batavia: 24, Holland. To Sydney: Julie.

SHIPS OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATIONS

BRITISH.

Actæon, surv. ship, 6
Algerine, st. gun ves., 3
Attalante, st. tender
Banterer, gunboat, 3
Bouncer, „ 3
Bustard, „ 3
Centaur, st. sloop, 6
Clown, gunboat, 3
Cockchafer, 3
Coromandel, st. tender, 6
Cowper, „
Dove, gunboat, 3
Drake, „ 3
Encounter, st. corv., 14
Firm, gunboat, 3
Flamer, „ 3
Forester, „ 3
Grasshopper, „ 3
Hardy, „ 3
Haughty, „ 3
Havock, „ 3
Hercules, hospital, 2
Hesper, store ship, 2
Imperieuse, st. frig. 51
Insolent, gunboat, 3
Janus, „ 3
Kestrel, „ 3
Leven, „ 3
Melville, hospital, 2
Mhor, st. flat
Minden, store ship
Odin, st. frig., 16
Oppossum, gunboat, 3
Pearl, st. corv., 21
Pioneer, st. sloop, 6
P. Charlotte, store ship, 4
Reynard, st. g. b., 6
Scout, st. corv., 12
Snake, st. g. ves., 4
Snap, gunboat, 3
Starling, „ 3
Staunch, „ 3
Staney, „ 3
Sphynx, st. sloop, 6
Vulcan. troop ship, 6
Watchful, gunboat, 3
Waterman, water boat, 3
Weazel, st. g. b., 3
Woodcock, gunboat, 3

AMERICAN.

Dacotah, corv.
Hartford, sc. corv., 8
John Adams, sail ship, 24
Saginaw, st. g. b.

RUSSIAN.

Abrick, st. corv.
Boyarin „
Calevada, „
Djighit, st. gunboat
Japonitz,
Nyaismick, des. str.
Pesnadnik,
Sweltana, st. frig.
Vaoveda
Switzerland,

FRENCH.

Alarme, sc. st., 6
Alon Prah, desp. str.
Andromache, sail. frig., 60
Avalanche, st. g. b., 4
Calvados, st. trans.
Derolede, desp. str.
Dordogne, trans. str.
Didon, frigate, 60
Dragonne, st. g. b.
Dryade, troop ship
Du Chayla, st. frig., 8
Dupere, sail trans.
Durance, guard ship
European, st. trans.
F. de Norzagaray, desp. str.
Forte, frigate, 60
Forbin, desp. steamer
Fusee, st. g. b.
Garonne, st. frig.
Hong Kong, desp. str.
Imper Eugenie, st. frig.
Intreprenante, st. frig., 8
Japon, st. trans.
Jura, st. transp.
Kienchang, st. transp.
La Place, st. ship, 12
Lilly, desp. str.
Lovre, st. trans.
Marne, st. ship, 12
Marseau, „ 6
Mitrailles, „ 6
Meurthe, „ 12
Mouge, st. trans.
Nievre, sc. st.
Peiho, desp. str.
Perseverance, sail. trans.
Primoquet, sc. st., 8
Pregent, des. str.
Renommee, frigate, 50
Rhine, st. transp.
Rhone, troop ship
Sargon, des s.tr.
Saone, st trans.
Shanghai, char. str.
Toey wau, des. str.
Undine, „
Vengeance, troop ship, 50

SPANISH.

Animosa, des. str.
Constantia „
Don A. Escano, „
Don J. Jorge, steamship
Filomena, desp. str.
Gral Laborde, sail. corv.
Malespina, sc. desp. str.
Narvaez „
Rd. Castilla, pad. des. str.
Scipon, sail. brig.
Valiente, desp. str.

PORTUGUESE.

Amazone, lorcha, 6
Don Joao I., sail. ship, 12

JAPANESE.

Japanese, war str.
Passanadic, war str.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

LETTERS and Newspapers are despatched to China, Singapore, &c., by two routes, viz via Southampton, on the 8th and 20th of each month; and via Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th. They reach their destination at the same time.

BOOKS are forwarded through the Post-office to China (Hong Kong only). Books must be packed in covers open at each end. Each packet may contain any number of Books or Pamphlets; but it must not exceed 3 lbs. in weight. The Postage on Books is payable in advance by stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1	0
„ „ 1 oz.	2	0
„ „ 2 oz.	4	0
Every oz. or fraction of an oz. after the first 4	2	0

BOOK POSTAGE.

1oz.	0	4
4oz.	0	8
½ lb.	1	4
1 lb.	2	0
And 8d. for every additional 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.		
Newspapers (under ½ lb.)	0	2

VIA MARSEILLES.	s.	d
Not exceeding ½ oz.	1	3
Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ¾ oz.	1	6
„ ¾ oz. „ „ ¾ oz.	2	9
„ ¾ oz. „ „ 1 oz.	3	0
„ 1 oz. „ „ 1½ oz.	4	3
Every oz. or fraction after 2 oz. ...	3	0

BOOK POSTAGE.

Not exceeding 4 oz.	0	6
Above 4 oz., & not exceeding 8 oz.	1	0
„ 8 oz. „ „ 1 lb.	2	0
„ 1 lb. „ „ 1½ lb.	3	0
„ 1½ lb. „ „ 2 lb.	4	0
Every add. 8 oz., or frac. of 8 oz. .	1	3
NEWSPAPERS	0	3

The following shows the intended departures of mails, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer, &c. From Shanghai, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and Manila, the mails are despatched from four to seven days before the date of departure from Hong Kong. The mails from Java, Siam, and Borneo are despatched *via* Singapore, and the mails from the latter place leave from six to eight days later than Hong Kong. Arriving in London, *via* Marseilles on the 12th to 15th, and 26th to 29th of each month, and *via* Southampton five days later.

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NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

The following notices from the *Shanghai Shipping List* will serve to show the traffic already established on the Yang-tse, and from our advices we can assure shipowners there is room for more steamers :—

Per HELLESPONT.—Experienced strong N.E. winds, accompanied with rain during our stay in Hankow. 23rd, passed Willamette and Beaver at anchor off Poyang Lake. 24th, passed Fire Dart abreast the Rajah; Dutch barque at anchor off Hen Point; steamer Jeddo on shore close Fitzroy Island, schooner Frank at anchor close to her. 25th, passed the Cosmopolite in Wild Boar Reach. 26th, passed Nankin, Canton, and Snake at anchor, Danish brig at anchor ten miles below them; same day passed H.M.S. Renard and Ta-Yung bound up off Eching, also the steamer Scotland below Chusan Pagoda. 27th, passed gun-boat Starling off Lyang-yin; 2 P.M., passed steamer Surprise on shore on the Actæon bank. 28th, passed steamer Niemen off the Red Buoy. South Bank Buoy gone, also the Centaur and Actæon Buoys gone. Experienced strong N. E. winds all the way down the river.

Per steamer WILLAMETTE.—Left Hankow at 8.25 A.M., September 18, steamer Hellespont in port. 20th, passed a raft at Kewkian, flying Mr. Dudley's flag. 23rd, H.M.'s gunboat Snake, Oliphant Island. 24th, steamer Fire Dart near Nganking. 25th, Dutch barque dropping down. 26th, lorcha flying British flag, and four junks flying Dudley's flag; passed the Nanking at 4.30 P.M.; in port, H.M.'s Centaur, gunboat Snake and despatch-boat Renard; brig flying Danish colours about nine miles below Nanking. 27th, Tayung at anchor (Ching-king-Foo), lorcha flying British colours, gunboat Starling. 20th, steamer Surprise under weigh about five miles above Lang-shan, steamer Niemen at Lang-shan crossing, and steamer Fernandez anchored below the shipping at 5.30 P.M.

Per H.M.S. SNAKE.—Sept. 23, passed Willamette and Beaver at anchor off Hu-kau, Rajah ashore, Jeddo ditto. 24th, passed B. F. Van Dambenoy anchored off Lang kiaug-ke and Fire Dart, Cosmopolite off Tei-kyang bound up. Left Nanking on the 27th. Left H.M.S. Renard there and passed Scotland bound up. Vessels in harbour—H.M.'s gunboats Havoc, Nymph, Hellespont, and Heron.

Per LY-EE-MOON.—Experienced heavy N.E. gales the whole of the passage, passed the Resolute at anchor off Swatow, wished to be reported at Shanghai.

Per str. FIRE DART.—Left Hankow on the 30th September at 6 A.M. The steamship Cosmopolite arrived there on the 29th at 7 A.M. About twelve miles below Hankow passed the lorcha Prince Kung. Eight miles above Hwangchow passed a large wooden raft with Dent and Co.'s flag. Hwangchow taken possession of by the Imperialists. Oct. 1, ten miles below Dove Point passed a houseboat with Lindsay and Co.'s flag; 2 P.M., abreast Jocelyn Island, passed steamship Scotland, the steamer Yeddo hove off to her 3rd and is now at anchor in three fathoms water at 4 P.M., abreast Fitzroy Island passed steamer Surprise. Oct. 2, 0 A.M., abreast Wuhoo passed a brig sailing up the river; 2.30 P.M., in Elgin Reach passed steamship Niemen; 5 P.M., six miles above Nanking, passed the steamer Fernandez towing a barque. Oct. 3, 10.20 A.M., abreast Fantao, passed a brigantine sailing up the river; above Langshan Hills passed a Dutch barque at anchor. Oct. 4, 10 A.M., passed barque L. E. Ashby going up.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

(From the *Hong Kong Daily Press.*)

There cannot be a question that this Demarara Emigration business has been extraordinarily well managed, and that its success has been the result of such good management. The abuses of coolie emigration had been rife for years, and had placed so many obstructions in the way, that the trade had actually become disreputable. Yet all difficulties were overcome by the observance of good faith and kind treatment. The records of emigration will, we are sure, present no parallel to the brilliant and rapid success of this Demarara scheme. Two seasons only have passed, and the question is solved. The subject of free labour to the West Indies has been settled. It has been proved that Chinese labour can be procured by fair means, and that the frightful mortality which has characterised the coolie slave trade was not caused by any peril or consequence of the transit, but actually by the despondency natural to people who have been kidnapped from the homes they love and revere. We say that as figures cannot lie without detection, so does this Demarara Emigration scheme prove the appalling fact, that all the coolie tragedies which have excited our indignation—the revolt of the victims in the vain hope of obtaining their liberty, the unheard-of and unaccountable mortality on the voyage, have simply resulted from *kidnapping!*

Are we saying one word too much? Need we go through the thrice-told tale of the coolie horrors which have for years disfigured foreign relations with China? We are sure that every one of our readers will admit that side of the case without a recapitulation of all that is revolting and tragical. What is the other side? Why, the Demarara agent in two seasons sends about six thousand coolies—the mortality on the voyage is less so far than half of *one per cent.*, and not a single tragedy or attempt to revolt has ever disfigured his records. He employed bill stickers instead of man stealers, and on arriving at Demarara the coolie was fairly placed upon the labour market, and, not as at Cuba, brought to the hammer.

Three things are conclusively proved—one, that Chinese coolies can be had by fair means if the *bona fide* intentions of the parties engaging them be reliable. Another, that satisfactory labour can be performed by them in the West Indies—that is to say, service for wages, satisfactory to employer and employé. And finally, that the horrors of the coolie trade are attributable to the crimes of foreigners.

What the end of this movement will be it were futile to predict. That that great *desideratum*, labour, has been found for our West Indian possessions is certain, but it is not the labour of the volatile negro, of the frail, enervated Bengalee, or of the listless, heart-broken Indian. No, it is the labour of an astute, athletic, vigilant race, whose intelligence and nationality make them dominant over all Asiatics; whose frugality, greed, and powers of endurance stamp them as traders *par excellence* from their cradles. Such a race becoming legion, as they soon must in the West Indies, under such mild, equal, and firm laws as ours certainly are, will surely soon despoil the voluptuous creole. They will, they must, soon attain a status in the Spanish Main, which will materially alter the existing posture of affairs. They will treble the value of our West India Possessions; they will drive slave labour off the field, and they will open the Continent of South America to trade, as sure as they opened the Eastern Archipelago.

THE CASE OF MR. MOSS IN JAPAN.

WE have received the copy of a notification issued by Mr. ALCOCK, our Minister in Japan, in reference to the case of Mr. Moss, which we publish. Our readers will remember that the decision of the Foreign Secretary on Mr. Moss' case, viz., that the fine imposed on him should be remitted, and that he should be invited back to Japan, was transmitted to Mr. ALCOCK. No doubt it was unwelcome to that gentleman to have his decision so unceremoniously reversed, but having committed a great injustice to Mr. Moss, it does not improve his case to repeat these acts. It appears that the instructions of Earl RUSSELL, instead of being promptly intimated to Mr. Moss from the Embassy, were garbled into a despatch to Capt. VYSE, the Consul at Kanagawa. The intention was, of course, to save our Minister from himself eating the leek thrust on him from head-quarters, from which many a good official has received a similar unpleasant rebuff. The worst feature of the case has, however, to be noticed, and that is, that Capt. VYSE has not acted on the instructions, but, like his superiors, has acted on his own discretion. Up to the time of the mail leaving Hong Kong Mr. Moss had not received any instructions from Capt. VYSE, and in addition to this piece of injustice, Mr. Moss is also suffering from the unreasonable postponement of the trial of his action against Mr. ALCOCK, having been kept six months for this purpose in Hong Kong, and, of course, his expenses will have now to be added to the damages already claimed in the action.

The following is the despatch alluded to :—

"Her Majesty's Legation, Yedo, August 28, 1861.

"SIR,—The proceedings against Mr. Moss, under the indictment of the 12th of December, 1860, having been considered by her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in communication with the law officers of the Crown, it appears that the conviction was illegal from certain defects in the procedure, and cannot, therefore, be legally enforced. I have to instruct you under the circumstances to apprise Mr. Moss, who, I believe, is now in Hong Kong, that, so far as the proceedings against him under the said indictment are concerned, there exists no impediment to his return to Japan; and that the fine of a thousand dollars will be at once remitted to such person as he may duly authorise to receive the same in his name.

"At the same time that you take this step, I think it desirable—to prevent misapprehension on the subject, which could not fail to be mischievous in its effects to the persons who might be misled by any supposition of impunity for offences committed in Japan—to state that the failure of justice in this case has been mainly the result of inadvertence on the part of Her Majesty's Consuls in giving effect to the provisions of the 4th and 5th section of the Order in Council of January 23, 1860, which empowers them with the approval of the Consul-General to make and enforce, by fine and imprisonment, rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of treaties, and for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan.

"I take some blame to myself for this omission, since it was my duty to see all necessary provision was made for these essential objects; as also full blame for a defective reading of the Order in Council, in relation to my award on your judgment.

"The power conferred upon Her Majesty's Consuls under those sections ought undoubtedly to have been exercised; and the Rules and Regulations might very properly have included a prohibition against shooting, carrying fire-arms on the person, otherwise than for self defence, and other dangerous violations of the municipal law of Japan, provided that such law be not in itself unjust or unreasonable.

"It only remains now to supply this deficiency, and prevent further mischief in the same direction. It is the more imperative since the correspondence between the British residents at Yokohama and yourself, arising out of the affair of Mr. Moss proves, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the necessity of a well-considered code of rules and regulations by which a breach of such Japanese laws and usages as are reasonable in themselves should be made punishable to a moderate extent, and in express and legal terms by the consul.

"You will accordingly proceed at once to frame such regulations as upon full consideration, may appear to be required, and submit the same to me for approval, to be subsequently published and made effective in the manner provided by the Order in Council, with as little delay as possible. Until such a code is published, mere breaches of Japanese laws and customs, however calculated to produce collisions and mischief, will not be *pso facto* offences for which British subjects can be punished; and no mere notification or prohibition of a consul can render them so. When these rules and regulations have been duly framed, I will then come to some understanding with the Japanese Government as to the circumstances under which British subjects shall be held liable to arrest by Japanese officials, for what specific offences, and in what manner this power may be exercised.

"Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent despatch on this subject, makes the following remarks :—

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"'The growing importance of British trade with Japan renders it of the utmost consequence that every precaution warranted by law should be taken to prevent, or to punish, any act on the part of British subjects which may threaten to alienate the good-will of the inhabitants of the country, to excite the animosity of the authorities, and to disturb the amicable relations which it is so much the interest of all parties to maintain unimpaired.'

"It is important that this conclusion of his lordship should be generally known, and you are at liberty, therefore, to make this despatch public, for the information and guidance of all under your jurisdiction.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "RUTHERFORD ALCOCK."

To Capt. Vyse, H.M. Consul, Kanagawa.

CHINESE POLITICS.

In the *Times* of yesterday (Dec. 13) appeared the following communication "from a correspondent very well versed in the subject he discusses":—

"The last mail may have taken home, but I am not sure, the news that the Emperor had named his only son, Tsai-C'hun, heir apparent to the throne, and had given him a council of seven or eight nobles and Ministers to assist him in the administration, the child being at this moment but some five or six years of age. The inclusion of three of those who were known to be his prime favourites, and reputed this worst advisers in what seemed a council of regency, created no little alarm among our Chinese gossips, who are wont to attribute to one of these men, named Sushun, all the immorality with which the Emperor's private life has been charged, and much of the maladministration for which his reign has been unhappily remarkable. For foreign affairs it did not look well either that the Prince of Kung, the Emperor's nearest brother, the chief of the new Foreign-office, and since the Emperor's flight last autumn his representative in Peking, should have been left out of this powerful committee; and the circumstance was evidently regarded as ominous even by natives interested more about the domestic condition of China than her external relations. The last news from Peking, however, was more favourable. It would seem that the actual Regent, the voice that issues the decrees which the Administrative Council reverently receives, is the Empress proper of the late sovereign, who, like the mother of the present, has by decree of the Imperial bantling, been elevated to the dignity of Empress Dowager; but, as wife of the monarch, takes precedence of the new ruler's mother, who was but one of the many ladies of the harem. Report speaks well of the character and abilities of both. To the Regent, it is reported, the Prince of Kung addressed himself for permission to visit Zehol, which is still the seat of the Court, being moved to this step by a rumour that the Opposition were endeavouring to instil into the Regent's mind a suspicion that the presence of foreigners, whose numbers they were magnifying, in Peking might render it unsafe for her to return thither, otherwise it had been expected that, according to one of the earlier formal decrees, the coffin of the late Emperor would have been accompanied to the capital by his son a few days after his accession. Whether this be true or not the Prince of Kung has without doubt started for Zehol, and, as to have gone at all, he must have obtained the Regent's permission to quit his post, his proceeding must be held to promise good rather than evil. Had the Opposition been all-powerful with the Empress, she would not have consented to a proposal, the aim of which is to the Chinese mind apparent. The Prince may not be without secret desire to shift his foreign affairs, burden to other less illustrious shoulders, or, at all events, to get shared by one or more a responsibility which must be irksome to a young man not much used to business. But there can be no doubt that he, in common with nine out of ten of his countrymen, is sincerely anxious to see the Emperor back in the place, his absence from which so much dispirits the well-disposed of his subjects and that at a moment when loyalty in the provinces is by no means a drug in the market. The return of the Emperor, who is, of course, a most precocious infant, will for certain do much good in Peking and the provinces.

"Much about the time the new reign was commencing, one of the Imperialist armies, operating against rebels up the Yang-tse-Kiang, has contrived to retake Nganking, the capital of Nganhwui, and Wuhu, lower down the river, in the same province. Both are places of much importance, and have been in rebel hands since the first descent of the Taipings in 1853. It is too soon to pronounce whether their recapture is due to unusual energy on the part of the Government, or to a deliberate purpose, or the want of one, on the part of the Rebels. They may be simply scrambling away to the centre of a new circle of depredations. Any way, if Government can hold these cities, it will improve its position on the Yang-tse much, and cannot fail to spare our trade a certain amount of complication."

THE FAR EAST AT THE EXHIBITION.

From a paper by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, read on the 27th ult. at the Society of Arts, we extract the following notice of the Far East:—

"Passing eastward, we find that Siam has been opened up to British trade since the last Exhibition. Sir John Bowring concluded a new English treaty there in 1855, and my friend, Sir Robert Schomburgh, a gentleman distinguished for his scientific attainments, and his explorations in British Guiana, his valuable 'History of Barbados,' and other works, has been the Consul-General at Bangkok for the last four years. Sir Robert, who was then Consul for the Dominican Republic, sent to the Exhibition of 1851 a very interesting collection of products from St. Domingo, comprising woods, new starches, vegetable wax, copper, and other ores. To show that he still regards with interest these competitive Exhibitions, and desires to develope the indigenous resources, and further the trade of the countries with which he is officially connected, I may state that, in a letter I have received from him, dated Bangkok, Aug. 18, he says:—

"'MY DEAR MR. SIMMONDS,—I am making a collection of Siamese raw produce, tissues, fancy works, &c., for next year's Exhibition. Col. Cavenagh, the Governor of Singapore, wrote, wishing me to incorporate the Siamese collection with that of the Straits Settlements, but I should rather like it to be separate. If, therefore, you can keep a space open, I shall place it under your care, and shall be glad if you will accept of it after the Exhibition is over.'

"The last consular reports of Sir Robert furnish much valuable information as to the trade and resources of that country, and its products are becoming better known in Europe. These embrace rice, sugar, sapan, and other dye-woods, dragon's blood, dammer, gamboge, benzoin, stick-lac, ground nuts, til seed, cardamoms, fibres, teak, and other useful woods, such as rosewood, satinwood, ebony, and krachi wood. Sir Robert remarks, that a number of woods, the produce of the forests in the interior, might become of importance were their qualities for naval or civil architecture, or as woods proper for ornamental purposes, sufficiently known. Among others he especially mentions a wood called takieng, which, as far as regards size and quality, might become a rival to teak, possessing, moreover, the great advantage that it can be easily bent by artificial means. He noticed in the king's building-yard a log of this wood, 135 feet long, perfectly sound and without a flaw. Most of the ornamental woods of Siam are entirely unknown to cabinet makers, although their colour and high polish would render them valuable additions to the articles of export.

"The King of Siam intends sending articles forward. Siam is a rising and prosperous State, with which our trade is likely to become more extensive, if not direct, at least through, the great eastern *entrepot* of Singapore. It is fast increasing its mercantile marine, and now owns upwards of 30,000 tons of shipping, a dozen of the vessels being above 500 tons, and 30 of them steamers; several of the latter have been built at Siam.

The Dutch and Spanish Colonies of the Eastern Seas will no doubt be duly represented. The Dutch Colonial Government formed a collection of objects for Paris in 1855, intended to exhibit the natural products and the industry of Java, and the other Dutch islands of the Archipelago. A trophy of boxes, barrels, woods, &c., formed the most conspicuous object in the Annexe, but it was undescribed, and unlabelled, except as 'musters of various plants.' A Borneo company, with a capital of £200,000, has been recently formed at Amsterdam, to develope the resources of that great island. It is under the patronage of the Dutch Government, which takes one-tenth share in the concern.

"In 1851 there were two or three specimens of Japanese products incidentally shown, consisting of copper, vegetable wax, varnishes, and coarse silk: but now that the trade has been opened up with that empire there will be a most magnificent collection exhibited.

"The treasures of art, nature, and industry of Japan, will, through the efforts of our minister and consuls there, be well displayed, and the collection be especially rich in large and fine specimens of porcelain, bronzes, and lacquer ware, in which the Japanese especially excel, in a way to rival the finest works of the same character in Europe. There will also be a good variety of raw and manufactured commercial products, and Her Majesty will doubtless exhibit the Tycoon's presents, which will serve to illustrate Japanese progress in arms, armour, harness, screens, and other manufactures.

"Although China will directly, as a foreign State, take no part in the Exhibition, yet, indirectly, there will be a very interesting collection of products and manufactures of this industrious nation shown, through the Hong Kong Committee, the consular establishments at the northern ports, and by merchants and others at home. Especially will there be magnificent trophies of the spoils from the Emperor's Summer Palace, in rich silk hangings, gold and velvet embroidered carpets, bronzes and vases, ivory carvings, and such like."

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held on the 3rd inst. at the offices, Leadenhall-street; Mr. WILLCOX, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. HOWELL, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the company stood possessed on the 30th of September last of stock in ships, less the amount set apart for depreciation, amounting to £2,189,700; also of freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, and other stations, £122 868; and stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to £430,421; also cash at bankers', investments, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company, £552,681, making the total assets £3,295,670. The capital received from the proprietors amounted to £2,100,000, and on debentures to £500,000; total capital, £2,600,000. The liabilities of the company, in bills payable or otherwise, amounted to £338,943, making the total capital and liabilities £2 938,943, showing a surplus of £356,727. This surplus was represented by the balance at the credit of the guarantee insurance fund. The gross revenue from freight, passage money, postal service contracts, charter money, and other sources, amounted for the twelve months ending the 30th of September last to £2,288,289, and the expenditure, including interest on debentures, reserves for insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation, to £2,131,432, leaving a net profit of £156,857. To this was added £1,033 from the preceding year, making a disposable sum of £157,890. From this was deducted £143,500 for the dividend of 7 per cent. for the year, leaving a balance of £14,390.

The proprietors' underwriting account showed a balance of £89,941, out of which £61,500 was deducted for a payment to the proprietors at the rate of 3 per cent., leaving £28,441 to be carried to the guarantee insurance fund, which would then amount to £356,727. The directors had recently accepted tenders for the construction of three new iron steamers —namely, two of 1,900 tons each and 400-horse power, and one of about 2,600 tons and 500-horse power, to replace four ships which had been sold. The last new ship, the *Mooltan*, had completed two trips between Southampton and Alexandria, and the result had been such as not only to justify the expectations held out, but to warrant the directors in the further adoption of the principles introduced in her machinery for the purpose of effecting economy in the consumption of fuel. The *Formosa*, *Granada*, and *Shanghai* were still under charter to the French Government in the East. The *Haddington*, since her conversion to a sailing ship, had added fairly to the general profits of the company, and had gained a high character as a fast and safe cargo-ship in the

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Bombay trade. She was despatched from Southampton on the 19th of May last with new sets of boilers for no less than five of the company's steamers on the Eastern stations, and arrived at Hong Kong in 101 days. The freight of these boilers in ordinary sailing ships would not have cost less than £10,000. Since the last meeting the China mail service was, at the request of the Government, restored to its original condition of a fortnightly communication. The two new ships of 1,900 tons referred to above were destined at present to reinforce the company's fleet engaged in this branch of their operations. The whole postal service between England and India and China was being carried on subject to a termination on twelve months notice, either from the Government or the company, the original term of the contract having expired. The necessary notice of twelve months had not been served on or by the company, and the detailed time-table of the operations of the mail service for the year 1862 had just been agreed to between the directors and the Postmaster-General. The whole service, including that with Australia, had never been worked with greater efficiency and punctuality than during the last twelve months. During the past year no casualty creating a charge on the underwriting account had occurred to any of the company's ships; and when it was borne in mind that the distance annually traversed by the fleet amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,261,350 miles, and that much of the navigation was of a peculiar and intricate character, the shareholders might, as underwriters, fairly congratulate themselves on such a result. An instalment of £5 on the new shares was paid on the 1st of April last—£30 had consequently been paid on those shares, leaving £20 on each—in all £400,000, available as capital. The sum borrowed on debentures had reached its limit of £500,000, and the directors did not experience any difficulty in the renewal or re-issue of the bonds as they fell due. The commercial operations of the company during the year had been on the whole satisfactory; and while in recent reports the directors had had, in advertising to a progressive advance in the receipts, to point with regret to a proportionate increase in the expenditure, due chiefly to the enhanced cost of coals, they were enabled in the accounts of the present year, which exhibited a slight falling off in the receipts, to show that there was a more than corresponding diminution in the expenditure. They were consequently enabled to recommend the usual dividend of 3½ per cent., making, with the 3½ per cent. already paid, 7 per cent. for the year. The amounts payable under the present report would therefore stand as follows:—Dividend, 3½ per cent.; underwriting account, 3 per cent.; in all, 6½ per cent.; and these payments would be made, free of Income-tax, in one warrant, on the 27th of December.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said they had 40 ships on distant stations, some of them having a difficult and intricate navigation to perform, not one of which he was happy to say had met with any casualty during the year. He might also congratulate them on a diminution in the cost of coal to distant stations, but they could not rely for any length of time on the fluctuations in the shipping market. A diminution in the consumption of coal had arisen from the general introduction of the superheating principle and other mechanical appliances. This had been shown conspicuously in their last new ship the *Mooltan*, of 2,600 tons burden, having engines of 400-horse power, and, although the proportion of power to tonnage was small, it was important that those results were obtained, after giving a very satisfactory speed. During the trial trip those engines consumed rather less than half the usual amount of fuel. They would readily perceive the importance of a reduction in the consumption of fuel when he reminded them that they had paid as much as £800,000 for fuel in one year. Great credit was due to Messrs. Humphrey, who built those engines, and also great credit was due to Mr. Allen, one of their managing directors, who superintended those improvements, and, having been brought up an engineer, he was enabled to do so satisfactorily. He (the chairman) knew the anxiety Mr. Allen felt in having undertaken a most unnecessary responsibility to benefit the company—he feared a failure, and achieved a success. As to their revenue, there was no falling off in the general traffic; the falling off was confined to the specie freights, which they all knew were fluctuating items, and depended on the exchanges.

A SHAREHOLDER seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and said he thought it very satisfactory in every respect.

Mr. GLIDDON contended that the directors had not furnished sufficient materials in the statement of accounts to enable the proprietors to form a sound judgment as to whether the utmost revenue had been obtained, and as to whether the expenses were no more than they should be. He wanted a variety of details—the average number of passengers per voyage, the expenses of each station, the number of men employed in each ship, the cost of maintenance, and so forth. He said the fares charged were higher than those of any other company, and recommended a reduction in the fares with a view to secure a greater number of passengers.

Dr. BEATTIE thought the report was highly satisfactory. It was very gratifying that none of their ships had been lost during the year, and that the consumption of fuel had been reduced successfully, as shown by the voyages of the *Mooltan* to Alexandria and back. The success of this operation was entirely due to the exertions of the managing directors, and to their engineer, Mr. Humphrey. He believed that about 40,000 tons of coal had been saved by these improvements, and when they were more extensively adopted in their fleet the sum available for dividend would be increased.

Captain COFFIN wished to know whether the Australian route was a paying one.

The CHAIRMAN said it was, most decidedly. The directors had taken care that it should pay them even without traffic.

Mr. JONES thought the objections of Mr. Gliddon were groundless, as the accounts had been on the table in the office several days prior to the meeting for the inspection of the shareholders. He had exercised his privilege, and had obtained all the information he required.

Mr. ANDERSON, one of the managing directors, replied to the various observations. If all the details that had been spoken of were to be given at a general meeting it would occupy two or three days instead of as many hours. The number of passengers by each ship was stated in the newspapers. The operations of the company had been always conducted with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency. The coals and stores were supplied by tender from fifteen or twenty different firms, and the best provisions were obtained at a moderate rate. Instead of 7 per cent., their dividend for the past year was actually 10 per cent. Their fares were quite as low as those of any other steam navigation company. The fares of the Peninsular and Oriental were all round at the rate of 3d. per nautical mile. The Royal Mail Company charged 3½d. per nautical mile, and Cunard's Company 2¾d. per nautical mile, being only a farthing less than their company charged, although Cunard's Company obtained their coals at 14s. per ton, while the Peninsular and Oriental Company had to pay five times that amount for distant stations. Cunard's Company found no wines, but their company did.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. was declared for the six months ending the 30th of September last, and 3 per cent. for the year ending at the same date from the insurance fund, both payable on the 27th inst.

The retiring directors, Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., and Mr. T. M. Weguelin, M.P., were re-elected; and also the retiring auditors, the Earl of Leven and Melville, and Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Mr. HADOW, the Deputy-Chairman, stated that there was not a single item in the accounts that could not be fully and satisfactorily explained to any shareholder.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE NEW STEAMERS FOR CHINA.

Messrs. Lyall, Still, and Co.'s steamer *Express* left Glasgow on the 3rd inst. for Hong Kong. She is intended to make the voyage under canvas, and is under the command of Captain Castilla. Messrs. Gibb and Co.'s steamer, *Jin Kee*, late *Celestial*, Captain Macdonald, will have her trial trip next week, as also Messrs. Dorobjee Norojee and Co.'s *Nurgis*. Messrs. Jardine's steamer *Reiver* will make an extended trial shortly. The *Chevy Chase* is proceeding with her repairs.

In consequence of the favourable accounts for the employment of steamers on the Yang-tze, we hear of offers being made for the purchase of suitable steamers to be despatched forthwith.

The China and Japan Steam Company have advertised for a commander for one of their steamers, which will be shortly ready to proceed to China.

Naval and Military.

Indomitable, sailing ship, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning from the Cape of Good Hope, with the right wing of the 59th Regiment on board. The left wing of this regiment will, it is expected, come home in the *Boanerges*.

The *Orpheus*, 21, screw, Commodore Burnett, C.B., will convoy the *Melbourne*, screw transport, laden with troops, arms, and stores, to the St. Lawrence or Halifax. This duty performed, so far as existing orders go, the *Orpheus* will then proceed on to the South Australian station, for which she has been fitted as flagship.

An order was received in camp at Aldershot, from His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, calling upon the division to furnish three non-commissioned officers per regiment to proceed to Canada forthwith, for the purpose of assisting in the organisation of the Militia in that country.

The *Hero*, 89, screw, Captain Ryder, at Spithead, has taken her departure to join Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne's squadron on the North America and West India station.

The Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, has decided that when batteries belonging to brigades of Royal Artillery serving at home proceed abroad they should continue to render their pay-lists to the brigade paymaster, who will incorporate them in his quarterly brigade accounts; or, if the station at which the battery is serving be so distant as to cause delay to the brigade accounts, then the paymaster will render a separate quarterly account for such battery. The Secretary of State also directs that officers in command of batteries of the 7th and 12th Brigades shall send pay-lists in future direct to the War-office, with the exception of batteries in China, where there is a special paymaster. The appointments of acting paymasters in these brigades will, therefore, cease.

The Spanish expedition, which is being organised at the Havannah, destined for Mexico, is to be composed (according to the *Constitutional*) of twelve war vessels, and among them eight of the first class, with Government and merchant transports sufficient to convey the *personnel* and *materiel* following:—6,000 men of infantry, 300 artillery, 200 engineers, 150 horses, and three batteries.

The Cunard steamship *Persia* has been chartered by Government for the conveyance of reinforcements to Canada. She will sail, along with the *Australasian*, in about four days. The destination of both vessels will probably be the Riviere du Loup, or the Island of Bic.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INVALIDS FROM CHINA.

The hired transport *C. S. Lemon*, Capt. Campbell, arrived from Hong Kong on the 26th ult., at Spithead, and proceeded to Woolwich. Her naval invalids, twenty-eight in number, were landed from her by Government steamer. The military invalids are 190, from various regiments. The officers on board comprise—Mr. Parkes, R.N., Admiralty agent; Capt. Baldwin, 31st regiment, in military charge; Mr. Lloyd, 67th regiment; Quartermaster Ketyles; Dr. Kinahan, 44th Regiment; Mr. White, Military Store Department; and Assistant-Surgeon Mackay, 1st Royals, in medical charge. Fourteen deaths occurred on the passage home, which has been much retarded owing to a predominance of light winds.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, *and other parts of the* FAR EAST, *will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.*

Post-office orders should be made payable at the Lombard-street Office, to MORTIMER WRIGHT.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1861.

THE RETURN OF RAJAH BROOKE.

SIR JAMES BROOKE has once more returned to England. After nearly twenty years of arduous labours, of energetic administration, of vigorous and courageous policy, the Rajah of SARAWAK resigns the staff of office in search of rest and health on his native shores. Sir JAMES BROOKE, like all men of strong will and earnestness of purpose, like all men who have a single aim in view, and who are heroic enough to over-ride all obstacles in order to obtain t, has gained many warm friends in the course of his career, iand many hearty enemies. In Parliament he has been opposed by some of our ablest members, and the frequent paper wars which have merely sufficed to test his metal would have crushed any man with less self-reliance and decision of character.

We are no indiscriminate admirers of the Rajah of SARAWAK. The very virtues which have won him a conspicuous place in modern history have sometimes drawn him into unfortunate positions, and led even to the commission of serious faults. Nevertheless we do believe, and we are sincerely glad to say so while giving him an English welcome, that throughout his long and varied career Sir JAMES BROOKE has honestly striven to ameliorate the condition of the Dyaks, and at the same time to promote the legitimate interests of his countrymen. Lord DERBY once styled Sir JAMES BROOKE'S government of Sarawak a "half-political, half-commercial speculation," and said that what he had done had been for his own purposes and objects. These remarks are not just to the character of the Rajah. A speculation for private ends, however honourable it may be, assuredly demands no public recognition. If Sir JAMES BROOKE assumed the reins of government at Sarawak to gain a position for himself, and to put money in his purse, we should hereby regard him as a clever adventurer; but no one who reads what he has written, or knows what he has done, can believe that a man highly gifted, thoroughly educated, fond of literature, and with a keen sense of social enjoyment, would have exiled himself during the best portion of his life from all that makes life dear, would have incurred almost constant peril and no small amount of obloquy, to gain a precarious income in a semi-barbarous country, or to enjoy the petty luxury of chieftainship over a miserable people. Never, surely, did any one choose a less enviable post, or one which demanded more bodily privation and more constant anxiety of mind. "I work," he says in a private letter, "like a galley slave. I "fight like a common soldier. The poorest man "in England might grumble at my diet. Luxuries I have "none, necessaries are often deficient." Still he resolved that no obstacles should daunt him, and that while GOD gave him life and strength he would never abandon the task he had undertaken until his efforts were of no further use. Twenty years ago this vow was made, and it has been bravely fulfilled. In the farewell greeting which Sir JAMES BROOKE received from the merchants of Singapore, a notice of which appeared in our last number, he was told, and told truly, that while the position of British interests on the N.E. coast of Borneo would have been far different had his measures been carried out in their integrity, yet that he had succeeded in establishing good government, order, and prosperity in Sarawak and its dependencies; that he had won the affection of his people, and had rendered the character of an English gentleman in the Far East brilliant and renowned. Such a testimony is all the more valuable as coming from Singapore, and we do not wonder that Sir JAMES BROOKE was gratified by the kindly feeling manifested at this meeting.

At some (let us hope) distant day, when Sir JAMES BROOKE shall be gathered to his fathers, the story of his extraordinary career may be told more fully and impartially than it can be at present. It will read like a tale of old romance rather than of modern history, a tale of which a DRAKE or a FROBISHER might have been the hero, and which deserves a place beside those marvellous adventures of the ELIZABETHAN era which have done so much to extend the name and fame of England. Yet to Sir JAMES BROOKE'S career there attaches a peculiar interest which scarcely belongs to the doings of the brave old heroes whose figures stand out so prominently in our British Walhalla.

OUR POLICY TOWARDS JAPAN.

OUR Foreign-office is evidently perplexed as to the course to be adopted by the Government in relation to Japan. With the expedition to Mexico on hand, and the possibility of a war with the United States before them, her Majesty's Ministers may not be disposed to regard the Japanese imbroglio as of quite so much importance as it naturally assumes in the eyes of those of Her Majesty's subjects who are located, under peril of their lives, at Yedo and Yokuhama. The dread, too, of another war in the Far East, expensive and profitless as it would be likely to prove, may well make any Ministry hesitate before deciding on the steps to be taken in consequence of the recent assault on the British Legation. Every one feels that "something" should be done, but nobody ventures to say what we ought to do, for on every side the subject is surrounded with difficulties. It would be fatal to our prestige if we were to allow the assault to pass unnoticed; but the Foreign Secretary is at the same time well aware that the conduct of our representatives in the "Land of the Rising Sun" has not been entirely blameless. Mr. ALCOCK is a very able man, and in former days proved himself a very useful official, but in Japan his natural good sense has been overpowered by arrogance and obstinacy. Every allowance should be made for a gentleman placed in a position so difficult as that which he occupies; but when we find him more than once rebuked by the Government which he represents, when we see his continual misunderstandings with the Japanese, and that he is in even worse favour with his own countrymen in Japan, it is only a mild judgment to conclude that neither his temper nor his administrative capacity fit him for the post which he holds, and from which he has lately had the good sense to ask to be relieved. In taking upon himself to threaten the Imperial Government with war, upon insufficient grounds, and without any authority for so doing, Mr. ALCOCK placed himself in an awkward and undignified position. In lecturing the English merchants at Yokuhama in very lengthy and oppressive circulars, which would have come more fittingly from a college professor than from a diplomatist, he showed a want of that tact which is absolutely necessary to success in the service to which he belongs. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether he was right or wrong in leaving Yedo on the occasion of the murder of Mr. HEUSKEN; but it is undeniable that if he was right in leaving he was wrong in going back, when there was no real change in the position of affairs; and that if he was right in going back he was utterly wrong in leaving; and it is far from unlikely that his vacillation on that occasion may have given encouragement to the recent attack upon him.

If Mr. ALCOCK, the head of our diplomatic and consular service in Japan, has thus misrepresented his country, his principal subordinates have not been behindhand in following his example. There are only three ports open in Japan, and at each of these ports the consular officer has managed to make himself notorious. At Hakodadi the Consul has been altogether superseded, it being found that his lax conduct led him even beyond the latitude which has been allowed in that new country. The Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs formally charged another Consul with an attempt at outrage, and the facts alleged were at least sufficient to induce the British Minister to remove him from the capital. Of Captain VYSE we do not desire to speak severely. That gentleman possesses a comical reputation for the unique character of his literary attainments. Certainly he never underwent the ordeal of a competitive examination, nor could he ever have received a single lesson in English composition. Imagine a man holding a responsible position under Her Majesty issuing an offi-

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cial notification in such language as the following:—"British subjects are requested to be careful how they walk about during the next week, the undersigned having heard that the streets of Yokuhama are likely to be exceedingly crowded, and to remain at home during the evening." We need scarcely wonder after such a specimen of Consul VYSE'S capacity, that he is liable to a certain obfuscation of intellect, and that British subjects under his fatuitous jurisdiction are often puzzled by his conflicting orders. Need we wonder if we are now feeling the effects of the injudicious appointments which have been made in Japan, and if we feel it especially at this moment, when it is of vast moment that the Government and the public should be able to place thorough reliance upon the wisdom of their diplomatists in Japan?

It is evident that the greater number of the Damios, or territorial princes, are bent upon the exclusion of foreigners, whether by open violence or by a system of discouragement and annoyance. Foreign trade threatens to destroy the elaborate social and political arrangements of the country, and it may be questioned whether we have anything to offer to the Japanese which can compensate them for the disorganisation which our presence can scarcely fail to produce. The value to ourselves of trade with Japan is a far broader question, and one on which, at present, we do not propose to enter. This only we will say, that if our commercial relations with the country cannot be consolidated, except by force of arms, it is very questionable whether it will be politic to resort to such an expedient. That it would be wrong in a moral point of view we have no doubt whatever.

FRENCH POSTAL LINE FROM SINGAPORE TO COCHIN CHINA.

BY an arrangement between the English and French Governments, all French mail matter is received at and forwarded from Singapore for France, or the French settlements, by a special mail agent, appointed by the French Government; and all mail matter designed for or received from France or French colonies is, on its arrival, first delivered to the mail agent, and by him transmitted to the Post-office here.

The French line of steamers to Saigon consists of the *Formosa*, *Granada*, and *Shanghai*, together with the *Echo*, for supplemental or occasional service. All French vessels of war in passing are to serve, if required, in aid of this line. They admit no cargo, but take passengers free of charge, except for table money, &c., on a permit to embark granted on application to the French Consul.

MR. OLIPHANT AS CONSUL-GENERAL IN JAPAN.

WE have authority for stating that the post of British Minister in Japan, which Mr. Alcock is anxious to resign, has been offered to Mr. Oliphant. At present, however, that gentleman has not accepted the office, and it is probable that the unsettled state of our relations with Japan, and the severe injuries he has recently received, have combined to make him hesitate before entering on a position which is alike pregnant with difficulty and danger.

THE MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA CABLE.

The non-arrival of the usual private telegrams and those through Reuter's agency on the 8th inst. caused some anxiety as to the condition of the Malta and Alexandria Cable. It appears that there has been a temporary suspense of five days in the operation of the lines through Italy, owing to the process of re-insulating a large portion of the line which the engineers have considered expedient, in order to give greater efficiency to the transmission of messages. These renovating movements are now completed, and on the 12th a message came through in eight hours from Alexandria.

London Gazettes.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Colonel the Hon. St. George Gerald Foley, C.B., Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Third Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of the French has been pleased to confer upon him as a mark of His Imperial Majesty's approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the late combined British and French operations against China.

A correspondent of *The Times*, on the 10th inst., calls attention to the French having awarded the indemnity to the families of the victims in the Chinese campaign, while our Treasury has given no intimation on the point.

Continental Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Dec. 5 publishes a report to the Emperor from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and War on the subject of the indemnity paid by the Chinese Government for the fourteen persons who were the victims of a treacherous attack made on some French subjects, civil and military, at Yang-Tchéon, on the 18th September, 1860, and of whom eight were killed and six injured, but still living:—

"The amount paid by the Chinese Government was 200,000 taels, of 1,539,919f., which has been apportioned as follows:—To the widow of Colonel Grandchamps, 125,000f., and to four other relatives of the deceased, 12,500f. each, making 175,000f.; to the brother of Victor Debut, sub-military intendant, 160,000f.; to the brother of J. Ader, officer attached to the military hospitals, 130,000f.; to the father, mother, and sister of the Abbé Deluc, a Jesuit missionary, 140,000f.; to the father, mother, brother, and two sisters of J. A. Blanquet, hospital attendant, 100,000f.; to the father, mother, brother, and two sisters of N. Bouichot, a private in the Waggon Train, 100,000f.; to the aunt of L. Faurien, a private in the 102nd Regiment, 40,000f.; and to the mother, brother, and two sisters of P. Ouzouf, a private in the Foot Chasseurs, 100,000f. The ollowing are the sums awarded to those who are still living:—To M. d'Escayrac de Lauture, charged with a scientific mission, 100,000; L. F. J. Bachelet, private in the 101st Regiment, 90,000f.; C. Roger, private in the African Chasseurs, 90,000f.; J. Ginestet, private in the Waggon Train, 93,000f.; J. Petit, ditto, 106,811f. (this man received four wounds in defending himself), and F. Novalm, private in the same regiment, 90,000."

All these sums are to be paid with interest, and without any deduction for legal or other dues.

General Montauban, late commander of the French troops in China, has been admitted a member of the French Senate.

RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 5.

The merchants at Kiachta are making strenuous exertions to maintain their ground in the face of the gradual measures of reform taken by the Russian Government, and their provisional steps towards the future introduction of the free-trade principle which peculiarly characterises the reign of the present Emperor. In addition to what they have already done to cement and increase their relations with the interior of China—their trade having been hitherto confined to the Chinese frontier-town of Maimatschin—they have now subscribed amongst themselves the sum of 15,500 silver roubles to be devoted to the following purposes:—

"1. To send J. A. Nerpin, a merchant of the Third Guild, accompanied by an experienced secretary as assistant, to Peking, to watch the course of trade as their agent there.

"2. To send the former Chorunshi, P. R. Koffriggin, who understands and speaks fluently both the Russian and Mongolian languages, to Ourga, with the view to consolidate and improve the amicable relations between the two countries, as well as to make the needful preparations for the reception and comfort of the caravans on their arrival, and watch the events connected with trade.

"3. To establish a postal service between Kiachta and Peking.

"4. To send five young men of capacity and intelligence with Mr. Nerpin, for careful instruction in the Chinese language."

The above sum is intended to defray these expenses for one year, the merchants reserving to themselves the right to subscribe further supplies for the purchase of houses for a factory and warehouses at Peking and Ourga, if found advisable at a later period.

A plan has been brought out for the greater development of the metallic riches of the Ural Mountains, which attracts much notice, both from the source from which it emanates and the importance of the subject itself. It is proposed to construct a railway from Perm, on the river Kania, across the Ural chain of mountains to Djumen on the Tura, one of the tributaries of the Yrtisch, a distance of 554 wersts (about 400 English miles), the expense of which is estimated at not more than 45,000 roubles per werst. In the absence of this facility of communication coals, provisions, and of course wages, have risen within the last few years in a most alarming ratio. The price of corn at Nischky-Tagitsk, which, no further back than 1857, was 27 kopecks per pood, was 36 kopecks in the following year; in 1859 it rose to 68 kopecks, the average price in 1860 was 95 kopecks, and now it is considerably more than 1 rouble. The statistical tables show that the mining interest of that district paid last year 6½ millions of roubles more than in 1857 for wages to their workmen. By the execution of this project not only would the price of provisions and coals be materially lowered, but it would enable the owners of mines to send their produce with greater facility to distant markets, and enter into competition with the metals of other countries. The proposal has been favourably received by the Emperor and the Govern-

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ment departments, and it is not unlikely that, in the course of this winter, a joint-stock company will be formed for the execution of this grand project, which in the end cannot fail to facilitate and increase the communication between European Russia and Siberia, and reduce to a minimum the most dangerous and difficult part of the journey. The line has already undergone a provisional survey, and the difficulties to be surmounted are not so great as might have been expected.

The frost having set in for the winter, the navigation of this port is entirely closed. During the time it was open the number of vessels that arrived here was 2,142, whilst the departures amounted to 2,128. The frost set in so suddenly at Cronstadt as to freeze up unexpectedly fifty-six loaded lighters, but the nineteen outward-bound steamers loading were just able to get away, some half freighted and others empty.

Count Putiatin, who so successfully negotiated and concluded the late Treaties with Japan and China, appears to be a better diplomatist than Minister for Public Enlightenment, which office he has held for the last year or two, but which he has now resigned, having failed to give satisfaction to the Emperor, and finding himself naturally quite out of his element, which is the sea. In no other country in the world would an admiral of the navy be considered eligible to such a totally different department, and be appointed "Minister for the Enlightenment of the People."

Even in this distant country the difficulty of obtaining raw cotton is beginning to be seriously felt, and manufacturers are casting about to see from what new quarters supplies can be obtained. The *Northern Bee* points out the importance and even necessity of cultivating closer commercial bonds with the cotton markets of Central Asia as the most natural sources of supply for the Russian manufacturers, as they produce more than enough for the requirements of this country, and would have the advantage of making us independent of cotton from North America. Chiva, Bokhara, Kokand, Turkestan, and China, whose supplies of this useful article are all available in this country, not only produce it in sufficient quantities, but the quality is very superior, and might even be considerably improved by paying a little more attention to the cultivation of the plant itself, and particularly the cleaning it from the pods and seeds.

PRUSSIA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Dec. 9.

Despatches and private letters from the Prussian Embassy to China have been received here, the latest dates being the 15th of September from Che-foo. The treaty with China was signed by the late Emperor, it being one of the last acts of his life. The Prussian Ambassador, Count Eulenburg, went to Peking on the 10th of that month, and intended to embark with his suite for Hong Kong about the middle of October. A report had been current for some time that Prince Kung had been murdered by the famous Tartar General San-ko-lin-sin, who had seized the reins of Government. It now appears that there is no foundation whatever for the report, nor for another one to the effect that the late Emperor had been poisoned by Prince Kung, though it must be confessed that both rumours sounded plausible and in conformity with our ideas of the traditional policy of Asiatic dynasties. But the simple truth is, that the Emperor Hien-fung died of an attack of *delirium tremens*, brought on by his addiction to Sam-chu, a Chinese spirituous liquor resembling arrac. As he was also well known to have an extensive harem, and to be a great consumer of opium, it was no wonder that he did not pay much attention to the affairs of state, but abandoned them to his Ministers. Prince Kung had gone to Tartary to attend the funeral of his brother, the late Emperor. It was generally expected that on his return he would, through the influence and representations of the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, be admitted as a member of the Regency, that being considered the only step for the future security of the Mant-choo dynasty, as the European Powers would then be more likely to support the Government against the rebels. At first it was supposed that greater advantages would be derived in the way of commercial facilities from an alliance with the latter, the more so as they seemed favourable to the cause of Christianity. But this illusion appears now to be dispelled. It is true the ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang are open to foreign trade, and ingress afforded to the tea and silk districts; but after all it is felt that the real producers of these two staple articles of the country are not the restless Taepings, but the loyal and peaceable cultivators of the soil. It is scarcely to be expected that even if the French Emperor were in favour of it, England would support him in what could not fail to be considered an unpopular war in China; but a reinforcement of the naval forces, or even the arrival of a couple of regiments, would have a great moral effect on the future destiny of that country.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 6.

In my last letter I stated the general currency of a rumour that in future the Government no longer intended to advertise for tenders in this country for the supply of military stores for the army in India, preferring in future to make their purchases on the spot. Owing to the prevalence of the report, a great number of letters have been addressed to the Colonial Department by parties interested in the question to inquire if there is good foundation for the truth of the rumour. These inquiries have become so numerous as to induce the Minister to insert as an answer the following paragraph in the official *Staats-Courant*:—

"The Minister for the Colonies hereby informs all parties who have written to the Colonial Department for explanation of the notice published by the Superintendent of the Military Administration of the East India army in the *Java Courant*, under date of the 2nd of August last, concerning tenders for military requirements for the army in India, that orders were sent out from this country by the Colonial Department in 1859, and again in the beginning of the present year, empowering the Governor-General to purchase provisions for the troops, and other needful articles, such as oil, nails, leather, yellow metal, English and Swedish iron, steel, lead, tin, white-lead, and zinc-white, and window glass, on the spot, provided such articles can be purchased at acceptable prices; but that orders were sent out the beginning of last month to the Governor-General of Netherlands India not to extend the list of articles required for the military service, to be purchased on the spot, without first writing home for further instructions."

A numerously attended public meeting was held a few evenings since in the great saloon of the building belonging to the Netherlands Yacht Club to hear an address delivered by Dr. J. J. van Limburg Brouwer, of Java, on the cultivation of cotton in the Archipelago of Netherlands India, and the best means to be adopted for its further extension and improvement. After giving an account of the present system of cultivation followed in the East, the learned lecturer proposed the establishment of a company or association for the increase of cotton cultivation, so as to render the manufacturers in this country comparatively independent of American cotton. The company he proposed to be domiciled in this country, and the direction in India confided to local agents, one to be appointed in each of the cotton-producing districts and new localities where the soil and climate may appear to be more especially adapted for the cultivation of this useful and important plant. The statutes and bye-laws of the company would be published as soon as possible, the capital to be subscribed to be in accordance with the interest taken by capitalists in this country. In the course of his address the learned Doctor stated that many attempts had been made to introduce the cultivation of the perennial cotton plant in Netherlands India, but it had not succeeded, as it was found to be more exposed to the ravages of insects than the annual plant; besides, in Java the natives were strongly opposed to it, whilst in Jamaica they find it more profitable to cultivate coffee and tobacco. It was not intended that the Company itself should embark in the cultivation of cotton, but rather to give advice on the subject to the natives and purchase from them their produce. Experience proves that most foreign plants deteriorate quickly in Java, as is known to be the case with tobacco. The question then arises, what course ought to be adopted with cotton? Should fresh seed be imported every year? The answer to this must be decided by practical trials. The lecturer stated that he had sent some samples of cotton out of the Company's last sale to Manchester, a part of which was produced from Javanese native seed and partly from seed imported into Java from New Orleans. A comparison of the yarns spun from each was favourable to the native seed, but further trials were required to test the problem to the utmost. Formerly a higher quality of yarn than No. 24 could not be spun from Surat cotton. To produce No. 28 it was found needful to add from one-third to one-fourth the quantity of New Orleans cotton, but of late such improvements have been effected that No. 38 is now produced exclusively from Surat. At the conclusion of the address, which was received with the deepest sympathy and interest by the audience, on the proposition of the chairman, Mr. Joost van Vollenhoven, a vote was unanimously passed, recording in the most flattering terms the cordial thanks of the

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meeting to the learned Doctor for his interesting and important communication.

In my letter of Nov. 8,* I mentioned the disagreement that had taken place between the professors of the Oriental languages at the Royal Academy at Delft and the director of the institution, and that the former had forwarded an address of complaint to the King. The students unanimously sided with their professors, and as they refused to conform with the new regulations, the establishment has been closed for two months, and the pupils sent to their respective homes. The following circular has been forwarded to the parents and guardians of the students:—

"I have the honour to inform you that H.M. the King, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, after consulting with his colleague the Minister for the Colonies. and in accordance wtth the sentiments expressed by H.R.H Prince Henry of the Netherlands, in his capacity of Patron of this Royal Academy, has been pleased to ordain, by Royal Decree of yesterday's date (X No. 9), to close the Royal Academy of Delft from this day for the space of two months, on the ground that the students refuse to obey the regulations contained in the Royal Decree of the 7th of September last."

Against this measure the students entered a formal protest, and forwarded also a formal address containing a statement of their grievances to both Chambers of the States General. The Municipal Council of Delft has also sent a petition to the King in favour of the rescission of the new regulations, which are generally considered harsh and tyrannical.

The Dutch clipper *Noach*, Capt. Wiercks, of 892 tons register (belonging to the eminent house of Fop Smit, of Kinderdyke) which sailed from Brouwershaven on the 1st of May last for Batavia, made a splendid run out in 72 days, and returned to the above port on the 27th of November, making the passage home in 84 days. When it is considered that the vessel remained 53 days at Batavia, discharging and taking in cargo, it may be recorded as the quickest voyage out and home ever performed by a vessel of this country, the whole time occupied being five days less than seven months.

Arrangements have been made in this country also to send telegrams to India eight days after the departure of the bi-monthly mails, so as to catch them at Alexandria.

To facilitate the execution of the Royal Decree mentioned in my last for increasing the number of men as reinforcements for the army in Netherlands India to be sent out this year from 1,500 to 1,900, orders have been given to offer a bounty of 120 florins for each well-conducted private of the infantry, and 150 florins for troopers, as an inducement for them to exchange from the Home Service into the East India army.

Major-General Meiss, of the East India army, late Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra, has just died at a very advanced age.

Owing to the short supplies of cotton, which are beginning to be severely felt in this country, the great cotton spinning establishments at Twente have reduced their daily working time by two hours, and it is even contemplated by some to effect a still greater restriction of work.

There has been an election at Rotterdam to fill two vacancies in the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in that city. The one terminated in favour of Mr. J. R. Mees, with an absolute majority (114 out of 128 votes). In lieu of Mr. G. Obreen, appointed Managing Director of the Netherlands Trading Company, the votes were divided between six candidates, the highest number being obtained by Mr. J. C. Burlage, who polled 57 votes, whilst 40 were given for Mr. J. G. de Bruyn. Consequently a second competition will take place between the two last-named gentlemen.

Mr. D. Boes Lutjens is appointed Assistant-Resident Magistrate and Commander of the local militia at Amboyna, and Mr. J. B. Malherbe to be Government Secretary of the Molucca Islands.

The medical treatment of the sailors belonging to the steam frigate *Evertsen* at the Naval Hospital at Willems-oord does not appear to be attended by the favourable results expected, as the number still there is stated to be one hundred and thirty-four.

A letter from Harderwyk mentions that a detachment of supplementary colonial troops, consisting of a hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of Captain B. J. Bosstraeten, of the East India army (returning to India from leave of absence to this country), accompanied by the Second Lieutenants of Infantry, A. Verbrugh and F. de Cock-Bruning, and the Second Lieutenants of Engineers, J. C. Dory and H. G. Derx, as well as H. Greve, medical officer of the Third-class, embarked at Nieuwe Deep on board the chartered transport *Cheribon*, Captain W. J. Coers, for Java, on the 30th November.

The Netherlands Trading Company invites tenders for the conveyance of five hundred tons of steam coke from Birkenhead to Onrust in Java.

H.N.M. screw corvette *de Linge*, commanded by First-class Lieutenant van der Hack, left the port of Helvoetsluys on the 1st of December for Batavia, to reinforce the squadron in the Eastern Archipelago. She has on board a mail from this country for Netherlands India.

Professor H. W. de Vriese, of the Leyden University, has commenced a course of lectures in the large saloon of the chemical laboratory in that university, on the agricultural and vegetable produce exported from Netherlands India.

His object is to demonstrate the necessity of the application of scientific discoveries and improvements for the due development of the intellectual faculties of the different native races inhabiting the Indian Archipelago, and he gave a most interesting account of his late official tour in the East, connected with the Government examination of the state of the cultivation of all the different articles of native produce.

The Dutch steam corvette *Princess Amalia*, Lieutenant A. J. Kroef, commander, which sailed from Batavia on the 15th of August last, after stopping for a few days at the Cape of Good Hope, arrived at St. Helena on the 29th of October. All well on board.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Elise Henriette*, Capt. Detering, at the Texel, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. W. Putter and child, Mrs. M. Kuhn.

Per *Rodbertus Hendrikus*, Capt. Mulder, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Mr. and Mrs. Klein van der Poll, two children, and Japanese native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hempenius and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Tergan, Mr. Wolf van Westerode, and 14 passported soldiers.

Per *Ferdinand Brumm*, Capt. Voss, at Nieuwe Deep, from Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. H. Wittich and family.

Per *Staatsraad van Ewyk*, Capt. de Winter, at Nieuwe Deep, from Java: Mr. J. C. van Gabauer, E.I. Civil Service; Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Immink, Messrs. Huisman, Van Daveren, and H. Strengnaerts, officers in the E.I. Civil Service.

Per *Noach*, Capt. Wierck, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Capt. and Mrs. W. B. van Zip, Mrs. Ernst and son, 32 passported soldiers.

Per *Ternate*, Capt. Cars, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Capt. Zwaanshals, of the Dutch navy; W. Scholler van Aschat, naval officer; Mr. Liefting and family, with native attendants, two children of Mr. Lourens, 25 passported soldiers and 2 marines.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *Broedertrouw*, Capt. Rotgens, from Amsterdam, to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. W. E. van Charante and three children, Miss S. Haexman, Messrs, J. H. de Riemer, W. Diemont, J. G. Hunger, and — Wynoldi.

Per *Wassenaer*, Capt. Hoffstee from Amsterdam, to Batavia: Capt. W. J. Visser, E. I. Army, Mr. H. Daarnhouwer, Mr. and Miss Hoffstee.

Per *California*, Capt. de Wyn, from Amsterdam, to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. van Dissel and two children, Mr. T. G. King.

Per *Johanna Catharina*, Capt. Besseling, from Amsterdam, to Samarang: Miss J. Tulliken and A van Wurden.

Per *Johanna Catharina*, Capt. Burhoven Junius, from Amsterdam, to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. H. Ravenswaay and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruinsteede and daughter, Mrs. M. G. Soeterik, Mr. A. Fuezen, Mrs. H. Nelis-Thierbach, Mrs. H. Simons-Nelis and four children, Miss A. C. Miltenburg, Mr. J. van der Linden, and Mr. A. Engelten.

COMMERCIAL.

COFFEE continues in favour, the demand being greater than the supply, and the shortness of stocks beginning to be seriously felt. Under these circumstances holders demand 45½ cents. for good ord. Java, which has been paid in some instances, and the transactions would have been much larger if the market was better assorted. At Rotterdam a parcel of 7,100 bags Padang ex *Tryntje Fenna* was sold in a lump to one house, but the price did not transpire.

SUGAR.—Market rather firmer; about 10,000 bags private trade Java changed hands at from ¼ to ¾ fl. under September sale prices. The company's sale went off as follows, and the whole was sold:—

Kranjangs.	Colour.	Standard.	Average Sale price.
515	Yellow	No. 9	29½ fl.
470	"	10	31½
950	"	11	34¼
1138	Grey	12	34¾
762	"	13	35¼
257	Half-white.	14	37
1511	Half-white.	15	38¾ fl.
4667	White	16	38¾
2730	"	17	39¼
687	"	18	39¾
75	"	19	40

The greater part was taken for exportation. According to the official tables the stock of raw sugar in bond in this country on the 15th Nov. amounted to 38,166,595 kil., against 45,518,950 kil. on the 15th October, and 50,137,148 kil. on 15th September. Refined market remains active; a good many large contracts for crushed B & H and W & Z have been concluded for delivery in February and March. Several of our principal refiners are unable to undertake further contracts. There is a brisk demand for candy.

RICE.—Owing to the large sales during the last two months stocks are rapidly decreasing, and as but few supplies are known to be on the road the market is in a very buoyant state, and higher prices again demanded, which, however, tend greatly to impede business operations.

SPICES.—Some sales of nutmegs, No. 1 and 2, are reported at a trifling advance on last sales prices. Other articles calm.

* *London and China Telegraph*, No. 72.

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Tobacco.—Some large sales of Java went off with animation, and at prices far above the estimated market value. Amongst the lots sold may be mentioned the following:—

1680	packages	Temayang	from	35½c. to	114½c.	average	55 cts.
370	„	FF	„	27	33½	„	30½ „
1232	„	Tempeh	„	31	137½	„	57 „
41	„	L	„	31½	..	„	31½ „
177	„	BT	„	31½	38	„	34½ „
1065	„	DMvo	„	28½	110	„	52 „
826	„	AFH	„	32½	84	„	46 „
411	„	JV	„	28½	91½	„	56 „
284	„	M	„	41	120½	„	77 „
147	„	CP	„	39	73½	„	51½ „
66	„	D	„	40½	56	„	43½ „
37	„	JWB	„	45	50½	„	46½ „
67	„	GG	„	37½	48	„	43 „
1052	„	CBA	„	35	108	„	52½ „

Indigo exhibits a very lively market. Of Java about 300 chests were sold at prices fully establishing the late rise.

Tin.—Banca gradually improving. In my last report I stated that purchases could not be effected under 71 fl. Since then 72 and 72½ fl. have been paid, and 73 fl. is now demanded, some small parcels having even been taken at that figure.

Hides.—Java ox and buffalo in good request; 1,942 of the former, 465 ditto damaged, and 79 buffalo, taken at decidedly higher rates.

Tea.—Market calm, but prices steady and stocks low.

Sundries.—400 chests gum damar sold at stiff prices; 7,102 bundle rattans taken at higher rates.

Literature.

Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By Henry Gouger. John Murray. Second Edition.

A review of this interesting narrative has already appeared in our columns,* and we are not at all surprised to see that Mr. Gouger's interesting volume has reached a second edition. The story of his imprisonment is so full of startling incidents, of picturesque details, of pathetic touches, that it possesses all the charm of fiction, yet, at the same time, the style of the volume, simple and straightforward as it is, bears the strongest evidence of its truth. Mr. Gouger is no longer living, and the present edition is brought out by his brother.

In the preface he explains how it came to pass that the author retained so clearly the memory of events, and how, after so many long years had passed away, he was enabled to record them with accuracy. For those who demanded such an explanation, it will prove satisfactory; for our part we consider that the volume carries its own credentials with it. Of the present edition, the last chapter is new, and contains a condensed and graphic account of the present favourable condition of Burmah. If any of our readers have not yet seen Mr. Gouger's extraordinary narrative, we recommend them to take it up at once, and we are certain they will thank us for the advice.

Flora Hong Kongensis: a description of the Flowers, Plants, and Ferns of the Island of Hong Kong. By George Bentham, V.P.L.S. Lovell Reeve.

The small island of Hong Kong, which in size is about one-fourth of the Isle of Wight, and which is usually noted for the barrenness of its soil and the want of vegetable beauty, is here brought before us in an aspect which will astonish those who have not studied the botany of the locality. In a future number we shall return to this volume and gather from it several novel and interesting facts relative to the floral history of Hong Kong. At present we can only draw attention to the publication of a valuable work.

FEDERAL PRIVATEER FOR THE CHINA SEAS.

The *Boston Daily Advertiser* gives the following account of a steamer fitted out at that port, which is to operate as a Federal privateer in the China Seas:—"The propeller *Pembroke*, Captain John A. Cunningham, proceeded on a trial trip down the harbour and to the north-eastward on Wednesday last, with her new boiler, which proved that with steam enough she can go as fast as a vessel of her size ought to go—say ten miles an hour. She has been rigged anew as a topsail schooner, or a hermaphrodite brig, and when under all sail proved to be very stiff. She sails on Monday for Java, where she will ship her propeller, and proceed to Shanghai under steam and canvass. She is armed with two Schenckel rifle guns, and carries a commission, under the late law as a letter of marque. It is understood that, at the suggestion of her owners, several similar commissions have been forwarded by the Government to our Minister in China, and that measures will be taken by the next Congress to enable Mr. Burlinghame to adjudicate on pirates or recaptured vessels in the ports of China. This is probably the first American steamer destined for China going out under such a commission."

The following letter will show that the idea originated with Mr. R. B. Forbes, a merchant in the China trade:—

"Navy Department, Washington, Oct. 1, 1861.

"Sir,—In relation to the communication of R. B. Forbes, Esq., a copy of which was sent by you to this department on the 16th ult., inquiring whether letters of marque cannot be furnished for the propeller *Pembroke*, which is about to be despatched to China, I have the honour to state that it appears to me there are objections to, and no authority for, granting letters of marque in the present contest. I am not aware that Congress, which has the exclusive power of granting letters of marque and reprisal, has authorised such letters to be issued against the insurgents; and were there such authorisation, I am not prepared to advise its exercise, because it would, in my view, be a recognition of the assumption of the insurgents that they are a distinct and independent nationality.

"Under the Act of Aug. 5, 1861, 'supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to protect the Commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of Piracy,' the President is authorised to instruct the commanders of 'armed vessels sailing under the authority of any letters of marque and reprisal granted by the Congress of the United States, or the commanders of any other suitable vessels, to subdue, seize, take, and, if on the high seas, to send into any port of the United States any vessel or boat, built, purchased, fitted out, or held,' &c. This allusion to letters of marque does not authorise such letters to be issued, nor do I find any other Act containing such authorisation. But the same Act in the 2nd section, as above quoted, gives the President power to authorise the 'commanders of any suitable vessels to subdue, seize,' &c. Under this clause letters permissive, under proper restrictions and guards against abuse, might be granted to the propeller *Pembroke*, so as to meet the views expressed by Mr. Forbes. This would seem to be lawful, and, perhaps, not liable to the objections of granting letters of marque against our own citizens, and that, too, without law or authority from the only constituted power that can grant it.

"I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from Messrs. J. M. Forbes and Co. and others, addressed to this department on the same subject.—I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Gideon Welles.

"Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State."

SIR JOHN BOWRING ON FREE TRADE.

Mr. Henry Star, an American, has written a letter to Sir John Bowring, in reply to some remarks of his on the Customs' policy of the United States, in which he states that—"America upholds a moderate scale of duties on general imports, while England lays an excessive rate on a few articles producing twice the revenue, and then calls on all the world to admire her wisdom and liberality." And that "it would be no difficult matter to show that the course taken by England in respect of her foreign trade has been dictated entirely by self-interest." Sir John Bowring writes in reply:—"We, in England, were long the slaves of prejudices, favourable to what is called 'protection'—its true name is robbery of the many for the benefit of the few—but we are mending our ways, and France and Italy, and Germany and Russia—ay! and even retrogade Spain are following our example—and so will the United States when truth becomes stronger than error—and the general good is preferred to the partial and the privileged. You say we raise 25 millions by the Customs, but if we taxed home produced articles by the excise, at the same as we tax the foreign articles of competition—if we levy duties on articles not produced at home, as tobacco (whose cultivation is prohibited)—or tea, which our climate will not allow us to cultivate, that is no anti-free-trade principle, though it may not be wise. Our direct taxes are far heavier than yours, but I would increase them if I were able, I shall rejoice in the day—which assuredly will arrive—when custom-houses shall be deemed curses and free-transit be national, as it is now provincial. I believe the most enlightened *self-interest* is that which confers benefits on others, and that it is our true policy to enrich our neighbours—to share their prosperity and to communicate our own. We free traders have not all our own way; but at all events we have done something, and should do a great deal more if *you* would work with us."

THE BISHOP OF LABUAN'S LECTURE ON BORNEO.

At a meeting last week of the Ethnological Society, the Bishop of Labuan delivered a lecture descriptive of the race of the Dyaks, with a history of the sovereignty of Sarawak. He had not, he said, prepared a regular paper, but would give the audience a little talk upon Borneo. He had been located on the N. W. point of Sarawak, which, owing to recent events, had been extended half way from the old northern boundary to Tunki. It was in a complete amphitheatre of mountains, and was so much under water that they had to go about from place to place in boats. The mouths of the rivers generally formed good harbours, and one of them, the Rajan, 150 miles from its mouth, was half a mile wide, and seventeen fathoms deep. Near the sea there was a sandstone formation, which, at the coast, passed into volcanic and primitive rocks. At that part of the river were the antimony and gold mines, worked by the Chinese, who having been allowed too much of their own way, attempted to take possession of the whole country. Along the coast, too, there were signs of coal, and that found up the river was excellent for steam purposes if used when fresh. The people—the Dyaks—were the second wave of the southward emigration, and were, judging from some of their religious rites, of Hindoo origin. Until the rule of Sir J. Brooke, the sea Dyaks were pirates, and the land Dyaks lived in villages raised upon a platform supported on posts. They were, in their own way, an industrious people, and were always labouring at something or another, such as making mats or cutting instruments for agricultural purposes. The women, too, employed their time in making cotton cloths, which were very strong. The men fashioned swords out of a rich iron ore, and were most expert in the use of it. His lordship having given an interesting account of the escape of the Christian population from the hands of the Chinese, and impressed upon the meeting the necessity of her Majesty's Government supporting Sir J. Brooke, and preventing the Dutch taking the country into their possession, as they threatened to do at his death, concluded his address by describing the dress and ornaments of the people.

Military Sanitarium at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.—A correspondent of *The Times* writes as follows from Vancouver's Island:—"The great portion of a sanitarium for soldiers has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope at Victoria. The materials are being stored here, but it is not intended to erect the building at present, nor am I well informed as to the object with which they have been sent; but if the intention of the Home Government is to establish a sanitarium on Vancouver Island for soldiers invalided in China or

* *London and China Telegraph*, January 12.

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India, their choice of a station is a wise one. There is no healthier climate in the world than that of this island. Warm in summer without being oppressive, and bracing in winter without any severity of cold, I have tried all sorts of climates, and find this the best—the perfection of a temperate climate, to which is superadded natural scenery of the most varied and attractive character. I cannot recal at this moment a more accessible place in our own dominions than this island to India and China. The passage from Hong Kong to Victoria is, on the average, only 40 days; from Bombay it is more, say 60 days; and from Calcutta about 80 days by sailing vessels."

Monetary and Commercial.

Already the effect of a war with the Northern States is demonstrated in the refusal of employment to American tonnage, and should such be the case American ships in the Eastern seas will be in a most deplorable condition, for even the few Men of War which the United States generally have on the China station have been withdrawn in consequence of the rebellion. The teas and other produce which may be now on the way to New York and Boston will be materially affected also; as there is no doubt but that the British Government will act very promptly in blockading all the Northern ports of the States should the answer to its demands—due in three weeks—not be satisfactory. As the export of tea for the present season is already much below the average, and the stocks in America consequently small, the rise in prices will be very considerable. It is probable that if the war feeling gather strength, speculative shipments of tea and other Eastern produce will be made from this to New York before war is actually declared.

The following extract from the *Economist*, on this important subject, will be found to include the ground which principally affects the interests of our readers, and we give it precedence to more extended remarks of our own:—

As far as the money market is concerned, no time has occurred so favourable, or rather so little unfavourable, as this for an American war in the recollection of men of business. Ordinarily no incident could be more disastrous. The usual course of our direct trade gives a vast credit to America, and we are likewise, for the most part, largely under acceptance for her on credits drawn from India and China. Neither of these is the case now. We have sold little to America for months past, and that little has been mainly for cash. America has bought so little in the East, and we have been so cautious with respect to that little, that we are scarcely under acceptance for America at all. The great houses who mostly conduct the credit business are said, we believe truly, to have now scarcely a fifth of the American liabilities which they had in 1857.

These are but fortunate accidents of the moment. What is, under ordinary circumstances and under the present laws of warfare, the harm which we can inflict on the Federal States, and what is the harm which we must expect to suffer from them? If we refer to the history of the last war, it would appear that we could almost wholly destroy their commerce, without their materially impairing ours. The years of war were 1813 and 1814, and we may at once draw our own conclusions by comparing them with the adjacent years:—

	Imports into the United States.	Exports from the United States.
1812	£16,047,916 ..	.. £8,026,506
1813	4,584,375 ..	.. 5,813,322
1814	2,701,041 ..	.. 1,443,216
1815	17,308,349 ..	.. 10,959,531

The returns of our Custom-house for 1813 were destroyed by fire, and those for 1814 are so largely affected by the peace with France, that no exact comparison with others can be satisfactorily made; but it is certain that neither six-sevenths of our exports nor six-sevenths of our imports were taken from us by the American war.

The nature of the American trade explains why we were able to do so much harm. The commerce of America is greatest with Great Britain—then with Europe, which is very near to us and very far from them,—then with Cuba, which is close to our West India Islands,—then with India and China, one of which is a dependency of ours, and near to both of which we have places of resort and coaling stations, most important now-a-days in these days of war steamers, and near to which they have neither. If we had wished for an enemy's commerce in an exposed position, we should have placed it where the American commerce now is. If the laws of warfare were now what they were in 1813, we could, if so disposed, annihilate the whole trade of the United States.

But the laws of warfare are not the same. We have consented to modify and ameliorate them; and although the United States declined to participate in these humane efforts, it seems that they will derive much benefit from them. We engaged at Paris to acknowledge the rule that neutral ships should make neutral goods; and though the Americans have never yet covenanted to do so, such will probably be the rule on both sides in a future struggle. French ships will therefore be able to carry the grain of North America to Europe, and to carry the silks of France to North America; and we shall not seek to prevent them. We have abandoned, for good and wise reasons, the mode of warfare which we pursued forty years ago; and though a war may in consequence be more prolonged, it will be less painful, both to ourselves and to the enemy.

But what was formerly true of American commerce is still true of their shipping. The Congress of Paris illogically and unwisely, as we have often pointed out, did not give the same security to an enemy's ships which it gave to an enemy's goods. Why that distinction is made we need not now inquire; it is enough to know that it has been made. We shall, therefore, by our cruisers be able, if we choose, to exclude American vessels from most of their own trade. As we have shown, *it* is peculiarly exposed and open to attack, and neutral vessels will, therefore, be selected in preference to carry it on. One consequence is remarkable. The trade between California and New York—the trade by which almost all of the gold of the former is usually conveyed, first to the New York banks, and then through the world, will be arrested. The Americans have insisted that it is a coasting trade, and have declined to throw it open to foreign nations. If they persist in that policy, neutral vessels will not be able to carry gold from California because of the legal prohibition, and American vessels will not be able to carry it because of the war.

The bar silver brought by the Mexican packet has been sold at 61¼d. per ounce, showing an advance of ¼d. on the price obtained for the last arrival. Transactions to some amount have, however, taken place in the interval at 61½d. A portion of the Mexican dollars have been sold at 59¼. It is announced that the late remittances to India have been for the purpose of buying up Manchester goods, in consequence of the advanced rates here.

The number of coolies ordered by the West India Colonies for the present season is 3,100 from China and 500 from India.

The steamer *Sir James Duke* has been chartered to convey the 200 miles of cable for the repair of the Red Sea Cable, and it is expected that she will be despatched on the 25th inst.

Messrs. Newall and Co. are preparing about fifty miles of cable to be sent to Batavia for the repair of the Singapore and Batavia line.

The directors of the China and Japan Steam Navigation Company notify that they are desirous of engaging the immediate services of a commander, well acquainted with the China seas and rivers, and thoroughly conversant with the machinery and navigating of a steam vessel, for the purpose of receiving charge of a steamer now being completed, taking her out to China, and thereafter retaining command of her when in the China waters.

The directors of the Agra Bank have opened a branch at Edinburgh, in consequence of the large and steadily increasing number of shareholders and constituents of the Bank in Scotland. A Board of Directors of high character and standing has been nominated. Mr. Robert Hunter, late Secretary of the Bank of Madras, has been appointed the Manager.

A meeting of ship-owners was held at the Jamaica Coffee-house, on the 11th inst., to form an association to insure vessels against war risks, should war be declared against America. One per cent. was proposed, and an entrance fee of 5s., from all owners joining. Claims to be settled on the same terms as at Lloyd's.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of October show less depression than in the same month of last year, when the American troubles had barely begun to tell on our trade with that country. Considering that the *monthly* exports of British goods to the American States is certainly diminished by at least the value of a million sterling, the following return shows a considerable rally in the British trade to the other nations:—

DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Month ending 31st Oct.			Ten months ending 31st Oct.		
1859.	1860.	1861.	1859.	1860.	1861.
10,717,873	11,232,181	11,684,910	108,755,184	112,956,567	105,480,242

This shows that, in spite of a falling off on the month of at least a million to America, the total value of our exports has risen by nearly half a million as compared with the same month last year—a not unsatisfactory result. The main source of compensation during the year has no doubt been the gradually increasing trade with a great number of customers, of whom France and Italy are the most important specimens.

MANCHESTER EXPORTS TO CHINA, ETC.

The exports to HONG KONG and CANTON of plain cottons for 12 months ending Nov. 17, 1861, are 88,873,981 yards, against 59,442,878 in 1860, and 50,300,738 in 1859. Of coloured cottons, in 1861, 4,170,790, against 5,503,912 in 1860, and 5,752,983 in 1859. Of printed cottons, 772,996 in 1861, against 1,263,935 in 1860, and 2,471,916 in 1859. Of twist, 8,498,510 lbs. in 1861, against 7,625,610 in 1860, and 9,240,239 in 1859.

To SHANGHAI.—Plain cottons, 173,475,408 yards in 1861, against 112,134,832 in 1860, and 119,349,608 in 1859. Coloured cottons, 9,895,902 yards in 1861, against 21,039,042 in 1860, and 13,124,306 in 1859. Printed cottons, 2,490,758 yards in 1861, against 2,711,915 in 1860, and 3,901,115 in 1859. Twist, 22,240 lbs. in 1861, against 1,000 in 1860, and 55,100 in 1859.

To SINGAPORE.—Plain cottons, 39,735,001 yards in 1861 against 58,964,524 in 1860 and 43,354,318 in 1859; coloured cottons, 7,095,880 yards in 1861, against 9,640,476 in 1860, and 9,785,772 in 1859; printed cottons, 2,314,707 yards in 1861, against 3,239,432 in 1860, and 3,503,024 in 1859; twist, 1,830,504 lbs. in 1861, against 3,400,937 in 1860, and 3,702,373 in 1859.

To BATAVIA.—Plain cottons, 28,258,676 yards in 1861, against 32,866,155 in 1860, and 28,225,115 in 1859; coloured cottons 13,930,259 yards in 1861, against 20,270,106 in 1860, and 12,008,670 in 1859; printed cottons, 12,406,386 yards in 1861, against 11,710,174 in 1860, and 7,397,010 in 1859; twist, 802,365 lbs. in 1861, against 1,503,950 in 1860, and 1,162,240 in 1859.

To MANILA.—Plain cottons, 14,954,142 yards in 1861, against 22,554,571 in 1860, and 17,477,188 in 1859; coloured cottons, 11,760,315 yards in 1861, against 17,255,036 in 1860, and 9,058,400 in

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1859; printed cottons, 692,495 yards in 1861, against 363,279 in 1860 and 421,070 in 1859; twist, 127,940 lbs. in 1861, against 200,897 in 1860 and 292,540 in 1859.

The amount of bullion by the steamer *Ceylon* from Southampton on the 4th inst. was:—To Alexandria, £28,100; to Ceylon, £7,000; to Madras, £1,631—all in gold; and in silver, to Madras, £19,402; to Calcutta, £41,500; to Hong Kong, £14,200; to Shanghai, £17,325—total, £36,731 gold; £92,427 silver.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	85 to 87	86½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19¾ to 20½	20
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	32 to 34	...
100	London and Westminster	20	69 to 70	69½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	49 to 56	49¼ ¼
50	Union of London	12	27 to 28	27⅛ ½
	MISCELLANEOUS			
1	Great Ship Company	All	⅛ to ¼	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3½ to 4½	...
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	69 to 71	70½ ¾
50	Do. new	30	11 to 13 pm.	41½
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18 to 19	18½ ¾
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	1½ to 2 pm.	...
10	China and Japan Steam Company	2 10	...	...
25	Oriental & Gen Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	...

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—Until within the last few days the market continued to show great activity, and prices for all kinds of Black Teas were fully supported, whilst Green Teas, owing to large arrivals, although freely taken, suffered a decline of 2d. to 3d. per lb. There has, however, been a complete change in the tone of things during the last week, in some measure owing to the position of our relations with America. The arrivals of new teas have been heavy, and they have been freely offered; large quantities of old teas have also been brought to public sale without reserve, whilst the trade, as is usual at this period of the year, have been less disposed to buy, and the result has been to establish a general decline in prices of ½d. to 1d. per lb. on common and medium kinds of Congou, and of 2d. to 3d. per lb. on finer kinds of Moning and Wopak, as well as Green Teas and fine Scented Teas. The low to fair common Congous, as also the broken leaf kinds, have declined fully 1d. per lb. Good common has been in demand, and but little on offer, but we quote it 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb., owing to the general decline in prices. Fair to good flavory kinds of old import are rather easier. There has been a good demand for the fair to good Ho-How and Ning-Chow kinds, which until the last few days were rather dearer. There have been large transactions in the new season's good and fine Monings and Wopaks. The first arrivals ex *Glenclune* and *Challenger* were chiefly sold from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., but those ex *Northfleet*, *Maiden Queen*, *Prince Alfred*, and *Chrysolite*, having been freely offered, prices have declined 2d. to 3d. per lb. from the opening rates, at which they are difficult of sale. Kaisow kinds, owing to supplies being moderate, have been firmly supported, but they are rather more difficult of sale, owing to the general dulness. Common Tayshans are 1d. per lb. lower, other sorts without material alteration. Common to good Oolongs, owing to purchases for export, had risen 1d. to 1½d. per lb., but, owing to the American news, the demand has become quiet, and they are more difficult of sale; fine of new season's have sold readily at fully former prices. Common to good Souchongs, of old import, are rather lower. Good to fine, of new import, have been pressed for sale, and prices show a decline of 3d. to 4d. per lb. Flowery Pekoes have been in good demand, and former prices fully maintained; superfine, of new import, have sold at about 4s. per lb. Common to fair Scented Capers and Orange Pekoes until lately have been readily saleable at former prices, but the public sales of the 6th and 7th have established a decline of 1d. per lb. Good and fine qualities have sold readily; the earlier sales were at very extreme rates, from which latterly there has been a re-action of 2d. to 3d. per lb. Foo-chow kinds have sold rather lower. Uncoloured Japan Teas show no material change, but prices rather tend downwards, owing to the decline in Green Teas. The market for Green Teas has been much depressed: the quantity arrived during the month has been over 1,000,000 lbs., and, being freely offered, prices have given way from 3d. to 6d. per lb., there being no demand for export to Canada, which has hitherto helped to keep up our market. Some inferior kinds of Twankay have sold at 9d. to 10d. per lb. in public sale; the better descriptions are about 3d per lb. lower. Hysons have been taken freely for export, but latterly there has been less demand, and prices have given way about 2d. per lb. Young Hysons show a reduction of 3d. to 4d. per lb. Fine Moyune Gunpowders have declined 2d. to 3d. per lb., and the medium kinds about 3d per lb. The first arrival of Ping Suey Teas have been placed on the market, and a fair proportion sold at reasonable prices, in comparison with the other kinds offering. Canton Young Hysons and Gunpowders during the early part of the month commanded extreme rates, but the better kinds have since declined 2d. to 3d. per lb., owing to the fall in Country Greens. There have been six public sales during the month, comprising 66,040 packages, of which 31,100 packages were sold, including 20,171 packages without reserve. The stock on the 1st December of all descriptions of Black was, in London, 44,219,034 lbs., and of Green, 3,690,632 lbs. The total delivery was, of Black, 69,625,284 lbs., and of Green, 9,399,571 lbs. The stock at Liverpool was, of Black, 3,513,546 lbs., and of Green, 45,001 lbs. The total delivery was, Black, 7,744,868 lbs., and Green, 547,973 lbs. The imports in London to the 1st of December have been, of Black, 67,733,746 lbs., and of Green, 6,928,746 lbs.; at Liverpool, of Black, 9,147,360 lbs., and of Green, 561,987 lbs. The amount of Tea afloat at the present time is 31,873,211 lbs., against 25,511,786 lbs. at the same period in 1860.

SILK.—We have, unfortunately, no change to report in the character of the silk market; still the same dulness of demand, limited amount of business, and most unsatisfactory deliveries. In China Silk the arrivals have been comparatively small, hence probably it is that the pressure upon the market has been nothing of moment: still prices continue to have a drooping tendency. In Japan Silk, too, the arrivals have been small, but even this class suffers from the general quiet. Bengal Silk may be said to be almost entirely neglected. In Italian Silk we have still very little doing, although prices may be considered decidedly lower. According to accounts from Messrs. Arles, Dufour and Co., of Lyons, there has been no improvement in the silk trade during the past month. Under the continued pressure of the American crisis a general dulness has prevailed, the limited wants for European consumption being insufficient to give rise to any sustained activity. It is thought, however, that, with the present low range of prices, no further notable depression can be anticipated.

			Superior.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tsatlee, No. 1 and 2	20 6 to	22 6		
„ No. 3 and 4	17 0	19 6		
„ No. 5	16 0	17 0		
Tayssam	12 0	15 0	16 0 to	17 0
Ditto, long reel	13 6	14 6	15 6	
Canton	9 0	13 6	15 0	16 0
Chinese thrown	14 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
Japan	13 0	18 0	21 0	26 0
Yuenfa	10 0	18 0	29 0	21 0

STATE OF THE WAREHOUSES.

	Sold Stock.		Unsold Stock.		Delivered.	
	Dec. 1, 1861.	Dec. 1, 1860.	Dec. 1, 1861.	Dec. 1, 1860.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, 1861.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 7, 1860.
Bengal	1,939	1,933	3,468	3,343	5,893	9,798
China	9,703	3,852	7,519	5,726	52,493	50,597
Japan	1,486	434	478	893	8,510	5,082
Canton	700	937	1,340	1,116	1,063	1,876
Chinese thrown	1,070	1,354	2,855	2,144	1,414	4,354

SUGAR.—Great heaviness continues to exist in the market, and the prices have declined 6d. to 1s. per cwt. 98 bags low to good white Siam sold at 42s. to 44s. Privately 1,500 bags claved Manila have been disposed of, at 35s. 6d. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of sugar on the 26th ult. comprised 17,853 baskets Java, which went off readily at the full valuations to half a guilder advance.

COFFEE.—A quietness has existed in this market for the last week, and prices have been barely sustained. 1,150 bags Singapore were chiefly realised at 65s. 6d. to 67s. 100 bags even pale Java, at 73s. 6d. 200 bags mixed Singapore have since been withdrawn.

RICE.—More inquiry has been observable, and it has been well maintained, resulting in a good business at rather stiffer rates. 4,000 bags Rangoon have been sold privately at 11s. 3d., and 13,479 bags since, at 11s. to 11s. 6d. for good middling to very good, and 9s. to 9s. 6d. for ordinary heated.

PEPPER.—Black: Singapore is the turn cheaper. Auctions have combined 5,256 bags Singapore, with 1,163 bags Penang; upwards of three-fourths sold at 3¾d. to 4d. per lb. for the former, and 3¾d. the latter, with Trang at 3⅞d. to 4d. Privately a similar reduction has prevailed. White: Flat, and again rather cheaper; and of 1,057 bags Singapore at auction, only one-fourth sold at 6d. to 6¼d. per lb. for fair to good.

SAGO.—Generally steady; 850 boxes offered at auction, and two-thirds sold at 22s. to 24s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good small. FLOUR.—No auctions; good business privately upon former terms.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: A fair business done at an advance of 1d. per lb. on last quarterly sales. Cassia Lignea: Quiet. 100 cases at auction all retired. Cassia Buds: Good very scarce and wanted. 90 boxes drawn have been sold at £6. 15s. to £7. Cloves: 612 bags at auction chiefly sold at 3¾d. to 3¾d. for ordinary to good. Mace has lost 1d. to 2d. per lb. of the recent advance; and of 90 cases Penang and 8 cases Singapore at auction three-fourths sold at 9d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for ordinary dark to middling palish. Nutmegs have gone back 2d. to 3d. per lb., demand having subsided; and of 154 cases Penang, 36 cases Singapore, and 137 cases Batavia at auction two-thirds sold at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. for very good bold, and 1s. to 1s. 8d. ordinary small to good medium.

HEMP.—No auctions of importance, and privately transactions of a fair extent have been made upon former terms.

COTTON.—The past week opened with a serious panic in the cotton market, induced by the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the *Trent*. A sudden decline took place in prices of 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb., and in some cases 1¾d. per lb. In the last few days partial recoveries have several times occurred, and corresponding relapses to the lowest range, prices varying within twenty-four hours to the extent of ¾d. to 1d. per lb. Our closing quotations are ¼d. to ½d. above the minimum rates for American. Long-stapled kinds have been much neglected, Egyptian especially unsaleable. East India have suffered a decline, varying from 1d. to 1¼d. per lb., but cannot now be bought at the extreme depression.

JAPAN WAX.—Saucers are quoted 70s. to 75s.; block, 54s. to 62s. per cwt.: but there are no good saucers here, and quotations are nominal; they are much in request. 1,000 cases block offered at auction, and a small portion sold at 60s. per cwt. for good.

TOBACCO.—The large arrivals from Holland of Java sorts have caused buyers to hold back, but sales to a fair extent have been made at former prices. In Manila Cheroots there have been large importations, but they are not yet placed on the market.

TIN.—The improvement noticed in our last has again changed, and Straits is now quoted £118, without buyers, and a heavy market.

GAMBIER has fluctuated 6d. per cwt., but closes firm at 18s. per cwt. for best. 2,183 bales at auction sold at 17s. to 17s. 9d. for fair to good, rather heated. CUTCH has become quiet, and prices have suffered an adverse reaction of 6d. per cwt. 2,029 bags offered at auction, and half sold at 24s. 6d. per cwt. for good. Arrivals and sales advertised.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: Large inquiry, but no business. 120 baskets Penang sold at 1s. 2½d. per lb., and 29 baskets Singapore at 1s. 3d. Camphor: More inquiry, and firm at 190 shillings. Sapanwood: Nothing of consequence doing. Soy: Inquiry, but not obtainable at 2s. to 2s. 3d. Mother o' Pearl Shells: 108 cases Manila at auction all retired. Star Anniseed: Very quiet. Sticklac: Good scarce and wanted. Gum Benjamin: Steady; 21 cases Siam at auction retired; 5 cases Sumatra sold at £6. 10s. to £6. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Damar: Flat, and not in any demand. 137 cases at auction all retired. Gambouge: Firm, and of 30 cases at auction three-fourths sold at £7 to £7. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for good pipe. Ratans: Steady. 30,232 bundles Singapore and 4,617 bundles Bassein chiefly sold at 1s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per 100. Saltpetre: Very active, and prices have closed 2s. more than our last. Gutta Percha has sold at a reduction of 2d. to 3d. per lb. Rape Seed: Very scarce, and small trade. Vermilion: Dearer; single cases selling at 2s. 8d. per lb. Galangal root: 75 bags at auction sold at 23s. for fair. Cubebs: Flat; of 123 bags at auction, one-fourth sold at £6. 10s. for fair but stalky. Dragons' blood: Quiet; sales at £5. 10s. to £5. 12s. 6d. for middling lump. Galls: 54 cases Japan sold at auction at 41s. to 42s. 6d. for good. Rum: No sales of East India are reported.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6; nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 5s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s. to £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 12d.; yellow metal, 10d.

TIN—120s. for block; 121s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20. 5s. to £21.; shot, patent, £22. 15s.; sheet, £21; spelter, £18; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

The total export of metals from London and Liverpool to China for the first eleven months of 1861 has been:—Iron—rails, 77 tons; pig, 566; bars and nail rods, 5,660; hoops and sheets, 534. Steel—English, 39; foreign, 131. Copper—cakes, ingots, and tiles, 1; sheets, rods, and nails, 103. Yellow metal, 244. Lead—pig, 4,791; sheets and pipe, 134. Spelter, 429; zinc, 21; tin plates, 9,204 boxes; quicksilver, 620 bottles.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£574,278
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	88,276
Hong Kong	—	417,528
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	66,992
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	168,378
Hong Kong	—	46,238
Singapore	10,160	7,008
Penang	—	84
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	4,400

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 6
Silver in Bars	0 5 1¼
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11½
Carolus Dollars	0 6 6

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER.—The uncertainties of war have caused a serious fall in the prices of our leading staples, and quite put a stop to business in the great mass of other articles. The influential classes of sellers have, however, quite refrained from even naming a price, and it is only in the last day or two that a few buyers are beginning to test the stability of holders generally, by making offers at a very low rate indeed. A partial recovery, or at least greater uniformity of value amongst those who must or will sell, cannot, therefore, fail to be arrived at ere long. The economy of production so far, and to be yet further practised, has arrested a considerably greater fall. Spinners and manufacturers feel it their only source of stability in this crisis, and so abide the issue. Shirtings have fallen about 9d. per piece, having been largely held on speculation; printing cloths scarcely 1½d. to 3d. Yarns have been too irregular to quote, but sales of all sorts have been small.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Mendel's last circular states since the 3rd inst. this market has, in some measures, recovered from the then existing stagnation; prices having again assumed a tendency to harden, with more enquiry both for yarns and goods.

THE Bank of Amsterdam has raised its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

THE steamer *Express* put into Waterford from Glasgow, *en route* to Hong Kong, on the 9th inst. and left again on the 10th.

At the sale of Japan rags, half were withdrawn from the market; the remaining half sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s. for blues, and 7s. 6d. to 8s. for washed colours.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN TABLE.—Dec. 9, at London from Akyab, Equinox; from Singapore and Bassein, British Empire. 8, from Akyab, Montrose; At Deal from Padang, Sirocco; At Plymouth from Bassein, Arracan; at Liverpool from Akyab, Inconstant. 9, at Queenstown from Maulmain, Justyn; at Deal from Penang, Mary Ann. 8, at Falmouth from Manila, Chatham. 7, off Folkestone from Zjilatjap, Eensgezindhead. 5, at Texel, from Sonrabaya, Waalstroom, at St. Nazaire from Batavia, Nicolas Cezard. 9, at Falmouth from Batavia, Omega. 10, at Queenstown from Rangoon, Governor Pickman (?). 11, at London from Singapore and Penang, Sirocco. 9, at Queenstown from Rangoon, Celuta; at Texel from Zjilajap, Jan Henrick. 11, at London from Bassein, Tweedside; at Falmouth from Bankok, Southern Cross; off Queenstown from Rangoon, Englishman. 10, at Texel from Batavia, Kykduin. 10, at Brouwershaven from Batavia, Nederland and Oranji.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 9, from London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Helen's Bank; 7, from Southampton for Amoy, Triton; 8, from Portsmouth for Batavia, Wilhelm de Zwyger; 10, from London, for Shanghai, Falcon; 7, from Plymouth, for Shanghai, Northland; 11, from London, for Hong Kong and Canton, Flying Spur; 9, from off Dartmouth, for Batavia, Triton (Dutch schooner); 6, from off Portland, for Batavia, Catherina Jacoba Henrietta; 9, from Aldborough Bay, for Hong Kong, Siam; 12, from London, for Shields and Shanghai, Ardville; 12, from Dartmouth, for Singapore, Congo.

SPOKEN.—Sea Nymph, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 28, 25 S., 28 W. Ocean Home, Liverpool and Cardiff to Manila, Oct. 3, 5 N., 24 W. Hendrina, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 29, 9 S., 13 W. Stad Zrerikzee, Batallia to Rotterdam, Oct. 26, 8 S., 15 W. Susanna, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 2, 6 N., 22 W. Batavia, London to Batavia, Nov. 8, 8 N., 24 W. Gelderland, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 7, 11 N., 25 W. Petronella Catharina, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 3, 16 S., 25 W. Geerdian, (?) barque, Sunderland to Hong Kong, 43 days out, Nov. 10, 7 N., 23 W. Ida Elisabeth (Dutch barque), Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 12, 9 N., 24 W. Voorwaarts, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 4, 6 N., 23 W. Recompense, (?) Canton to Liverpool, 45 days out, Oct. 13, 21 S., 58 E. Louise, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 6, Nov. 27, 7 N., 26 W. Helena and Anna and Onderkerk and Amstel, both Rotterdam to Batavia Oct. 31, 9 N., 24 W. Bernard and Agnes, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 5, 4 S., 22 W. Jacinta, for Singapore, Nov. 13, 7 N., 25 W. Pembroke (steamer), Boston to Shanghai, under canvas, Nov. 30, (?) 41 N., 68 W.

Laid on at Liverpool for Manila, Soberana for Shanghai Monsoon.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Dec. 1	Deal	Shanghai	Jubilee	Jones.
Nov. 30	Do.	Foo-Chow-Foo	Sir W. F. Williams	Rees.
— 27	Do.	Woosung	Chrysolite	
— 28	Portsmouth	Hong Kong	C. S. Lemon	Campbell.
Dec. 4	Deal	Do.	Egmont	Gibson.
Oct. 14	Callao	Macao	Augustina	Echevarria.
Dec. 3	Hamburg	Do.	Padres Minde	Olsen.
— 6	Deal	Do.	Geelong	Jacobson.
Nov. 25	Liverpool	Canton	Chan Sze	
— 27	Deal	Do.	Prince Alfred	Ellison.
— 29	Do.	Do.	Maiden Queen	Smith.
Dec. 6	London	Do.	Unrivalled	Crawford.
— 6	Do.	Do.	Caduceus	Cass.
— 1	Bordeaux	China	Reunion	Fermans.
Nov. 23	Off Queenstown	Manila	Marchs. Londonderry	
— 26	Deal	Do.	Kate	Mowatt.
— 30	Liverpool	Do.	Soberane	Guardiola.
— 30	Deal	Do.	Ethereal	Jarman.
— 30	Do.	Do.	Zealandia	Foster.
Dec. 1	Havre	Do.	Souvenance	Chauvelon.
— 1	Liverpool	Do.	Joaquina Victoria	
— 3	Do.	Do.	Wild Gazelle	
— 4	Falmouth	Do.	Neueva Engracia	Cucullu.
Nov. 27	Brouwershaven	Batavia	Nonet	Wierikx.
— 27	Texel	Do.	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss.
— 28	Do.	Do.	Staadsraad v. Ewyck	De Winter.
— 29	Deal	Do.	Batavier	Pfeiffer.
Dec. 2	Plymouth	Do.	Ocean	Reddan.
— 3	Off the Wight	Do	Stad Assen	Haverbulb.
— 5	Cowes	Do.	William Simpson	Splatt.
— 2	Off the Wight	Do.	Jan Daniel	Zwede.
Nov. 27	Marseilles	Singapore	St. Anne	Arlue.
— 30	Liverpool	Do.	Tigris	Fletcher.
Dec. 1	Falmouth	Do.	Lettice Catharine	Evans.
— 2	Off Plymouth	Do	Caroline Elizabeth	Cox
— 4	Liverpool	Do.	Armin	Sommer.
Oct. 30	Rio Janerio	Bankok	Birman	Labarbe.
Dec. 7	Queenstown	Do.	Hannah Salkeld	
Nov. 27	Deal	Penang	Pilgrim	Hutton.
— 27	Do.	Do.	Norwood	Bristow.
Dec. 5	Do.	Do.	Robert and Alexander	Moore.
Nov. 28	Plymouth	Bassein	Escort	Smith.
Dec. 1	Falmouth	Do.	British Empire	Hawes.
Nov. 24	Deal	Akyab	Joseph Fish	
— 25	Falmouth	Do.	Gottorp	
— 25	Palais Roads	Do.	Frileuse	Grenier.
— 28	Liverpool	Do	Delhi	Howard.
— 29	Falmouth	Akyab and Calcutta	Trimountain	Field.
— 29	Do.	Akyab	Equinox	Williamson.
— 30	Plymouth	Do.	Inconstant	Venus.
Dec. 1	Falmouth	Do.	Montrose	Nieman.
— 3	Liverpool	Do.	Cambridge	Howett.
— 4	Do.	Do.	Magdalena	Hinrichsen.
— 4	Texel	Samarang	Henriette	Portengen.
— 5	Off Dungeness	Do.	Vvf Vrienden	Johan.
Nov. 25	Falmouth	Maulmain	Alchymist	Dennett.
— 25	Queenstown	Do.	Margaret Blais	Dunlop.
— 25	Falmouth	Do.	Geflon	Sparre.
— 25	Palais Roads	Do.	Jonteur	Picot.
— 30	Off Falmouth	Do.	Gleaner	Paine.
— 25	Deal	Rangoon	Wild Ranger	
— 27	Bremen	Do.	Suwa	
— 28	Waterford	Do.	Ellen	Reay.
— 28	Liverpool	Do.	Spirit of Trade	
— 29	Do.	Do.	Laila Rookh	Brown.
4	Helvoet	Pasarocang	Karel August	Huiser.

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Nov.28	Sunderland	Shanghai	Glenross	Buchnam.
— 20	Off Portland	Hong Kong	Podesta	
Dec. 2	London	Hong K. & Canton	Fiery Cross	Robinson.
— 3	Glasgow	Hong Kong	Express (s.)	Castilla.
Oct. 21	Buenos Ayres	Batavia	Humboldt	Douemann.
— 21	Channel	Do.	Marinus Willem	V. Duyn.
Dec 2	Liverpool	Do.	Æolus	Jantzen.
— 1	Newport	Singapore	Tre Brodre	
— 2	Liverpool	Do.	Imina Brons	Muller.
Oct. 30	St. Vincent	Do.	Undine (s)	Bell.
Nov.17	Cronstadt	Amoor	Malta	Corrigall.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Helen's Bank, Flying Spur, Banian, Veronica, Maiden Queen. For Shanghai: Ziba, Falcon, Laurel, Challenger, Jubilee. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Augusta Mary. For Singapore and Penang: Petchelee, Pilgrim.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Amoor River: Sophia Georgette. For Manila: Reyna del Oceana, San Luis. For Shanghai: Philomela. For Hong Kong and Canton: Robin Hood, Chaa Sze. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Goede Verwachtung, Benvoirlich. For Batavia and Singapore: Selina Jane. For Singapore: Crisis, Eunomia, Tigris.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Wave Queen. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore: Colonsay. For Singapore and Penang: Ingassa.

At HAMBURG.—For Singapore and China: Margretha.

At AMSTERDAM.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: Tryntje Fenna. For Hong Kong: Cornelia Hendrika. For Padang: Zeemeuw. For Singapore and Macassar: Celeritas. For Sourabaya: Louise Roeloffiene.

At ROTTERDAM.—For Batavia: Orange Nassau, Jacoba Cornelia, Henrietta Gerardina Susanna, Jason. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Cornelis Wernard Eduard, Almonde, Diligentia, Ridderkerk. For Batavia and Samarang: Brouwershaven. For Decima and Kanagawa: Malvine, Guinea. For Samarang: Vier Gebroeders. For Singapore and Hong Kong: Stella Maria. For Sourabaya: Helene.

At BORDEAUX.—For Hong Kong: Johanna. For Singapore and China: Claire Morin, Marianne. For Batavia and Saigoon: Giscours. For Saigoon: Amand Rose André, Nancy.

SPOKEN.

SARACEN, Manila to Boston, Oct. 7, 23 S., 1 E.
MERCEDES (Peruv. ship), Hong Kong to Callao, Sept. 24, 26 N., 134 W.
LAURA AND ADELE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Sept. 26, 9 N., 26 W.
LANDBOUW, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 8, 8 N., 26 W.
FANNY (Swedish barque), Clyde to Batavia, Oct. 31, 12(?) S., 25 W.
DARMSTADTER BANK, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 9, 6 N., 24 W.
AMARANTH (Bremen barque), London to Hong Kong, Oct. 16.
HENDRIK, Batavia to Rotterdam, Oct. 4.
VRIENDEN, Java to Amsterdam, Oct. 5, 34 S., 18 E.
JOHAN HIENRICH, Java to Amsterdam, Sept. 30, 30 S., 41 E.
KJOBENHAM, packet, Samarang to Rotterdam, Sept. 30, 30 S., 41 E.
CANTON, Canton to Liverpool, Nov. 3, 17 N., 31 W.
BACCHANTE, ship, for Shanghai, Oct. 18, 2 N., 3 W.
LOUISA KRONPRINSES V. ZWEDEN, Rot. to Batavia, Oct. 9, 6 N., 23 W.
DOELWYK, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 15, 8 N., 26 W.
VIOLET, London to Hong Kong, Oct. 18, 9 N. 27 W.
SHIRLEY, Manila to New York, Sept. 25, 36 N., 21 E.
ST. SEBASTIAN, Canton to Liverpool, Oct. 16, 9 S., 13 W.
SIR ISAAC NEWTON, Liverpool to Hong Kong, Oct. 12, 13 N., 27 W.
ANNA MARIA WILHELMINA, Ams. to Kanagawa, Oct. 7, 6 N., 24 W.
ZEENYMPH, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 10, 7 N., 22 W.
COUNTESS OF ELGIN, Liverpool to Shanghai, Oct, 16, 3 N., 22 W.
ALLEGONDA JACOBA, Amsterdam to, Batavia, Oct. 30, 9 N., 25 W.
RIFLEMAN, for Shanghai, Oct. 22, 8 S., 29 W.
AUSTRALIA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 5, 7 N., 24 W.
VREDE (Dutch barque), Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 26, 2 S., 8 W.
MATILDA, (Spanish barque), Liverpool to Manila, Oct. 18, 4 N., 24 W.
ACBAR (Dutch barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, Oct. 10, 34 S., 23 E.
NEDERLAND EN ORANJE, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 13, off Natal.
VILLE DE DIEPPE (Fr. ship), Cardiff to China, Oct. 27, 18 S., 33 W.
SUZANNA, Batavia to London, Nov. 2, 6 N., 22 W.
JOHN HENRY, Java to Amsterdam, Nov. 18, 27 N., 36 W.
WAALSTROM (Dutch barque), Batavia to Ams., Nov. 8, 22 N., 34 W.
WATERGEUS (Dutch ship), Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 3, 5 N., 22 W.
SUSANNA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 30, 12 N., 26 W.
EENSGEZINDHEID, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 30, 47 N., 16 W.
WINDERMERE, for Hong Hong, Nov. 10, 9 N., 26 W.

EXPECTED.

From CHINA.—At London: Hafis, Sharpshooter, Victor Emmanuel, Invincible, West Australian, Spirit of the North, Mutlah, Ægean, John Norman, Coleroon, Verbena, Primula, Niphon, Polmaise, Charlotte Ann, Wynaud, Kelso, Napoleon III., City of Carlisle, Clara Novello, Peterborough, Shand, Hero, Imperial, Pegasus, Assyrian, Gauntlet, Romeo, Runnymede, Ballarat, Margaret Dundas, Queen of Ocean, Raleigh, Lord of the Isles, Finzel, Southern Cross. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, At Outports: Eloise, Mischief, Nemesis, Blohm, Theodore and Julie.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Pioneer, Mencius, Palmerston. At Liverpool: Excelsior, City of Glasgow, Antilla, Greyhound. At Outports: Burnside.

From MANILA.—At London: T. E. Lemon. At Liverpool: Pepita, Ashmore, Gertrudis, Burdoes y Habana, Northern Crown, Rosarito, Luiseta, Cervantes. At Falmouth: Yarra, Bahia. At Cork: Chatham, At Queenstown: John Mathie.

From PENANG.—At London: Sirocco, Mary Ann, East Lothian, Gwalior, Victor, British Queen, Abdul Medjid.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Sarah. At Outports: Omega, John Land.

From BANKOK.—At Falmouth: Southern Cross.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berth freights to India and China are steadily advancing; the tonnage loading outwards is small compared to previous months, while the shipments of contract beer, which have to be made during the next four months, will employ full 10,000 tons of shipping.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

The Glencoe, Hutton, from Sunderland, Nov. 18, for Shanghai, put back to Deal Nov. 25.

The Macao, for Java, which sailed from Cardiff Nov. 18, had to put back 27th Nov. with considerable damage, having encountered heavy weather to the westward of Lundy.

The Cannata, Hodgson, for Singapore, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 23, was towed back from Holyhead Nov. 28, leaky, making eleven inches water per hour. She will discharge part of her cargo for repairs.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 22.—The coast has been visited with severe gales from S. E. In Simon's Bay, the Drie Gebroeders, Kramer, from Batavia to Amsterdam, parted from 2 anchors last night, and was almost on shore. This morning she was receiving assistance from the dockyard.

ELSINORE, Nov. 28.—The Bride of London, Gibson, from Cronstadt to the Amoor River, with Government stores, has put in here leaky, and must discharge, having been ashore on the Swedish coast.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—A telegram received at New York from San Francisco stated that the privateer schooner Neva, from China, had been seized by the captain of the revenue cutter May.

The Ocean, Reddan, which arrived at Plymouth Dec. 2, from Batavia for Hamburg, had lost foretopmast, and had foremast sprung.

At ST. HELENA.—Oct. 2, from Penang, Sirocco, Winchester, and sailed for London. 11, Souburg, Zwart, from Java, and sailed for Rotterdam. 13, Waalstrom, Mellink, from Sourabaya, and sailed 14 for Amsterdam. 18, Alexander Baxter, from Hong Kong, and sailed 20 for New York. 19, Jan Hendrik, Lelyrelt, from Java, and sailed for Amsterdam. 20, Krimpenerwaard, Heyenga, from Padang, and sailed 24 for Amsterdam. 23, Koerier, Roteans, from Batavia, and sailed 24 for Amsterdam; Ashmore, Woollacott, from Manila, and sailed 24 for Liverpool. 25, Alcor, Van Oppen, from Batavia, and sailed 26 for Rotterdam. 27, Pepita, de Garro, from Manila, and sailed 28 for Liverpool; Circe, Carballo, from Cadiz and Ascension, and sailed 29 for Cape of Good Hope and Manila. 29, Princess Amalia, Kraf from Batavia and Cape of Good Hope, and sailed for Flushing. 30, Hafis, Bendixen, from Macao.

At ALGOA BAY.—Sept. 27, Caroline, Hemnesholm(?), sailed for Singapore.

Off ASCENSION.—Oct. 18, No. 6,129, 3rd d.p., from Canton for Liverpool.

The steamer *Dalmatian*, which has for some time been building in the yard of Mr. E. I. Harland, for Messrs. Bibby and Co., of Liverpool, was launched on the 19th of November. Her tonnage is 3,600 tons; length 355 feet, being equal to that of the *Himalaya*. Mr. Harland has on the stocks another steamer of equal size, and two others of 1,000 tons.

The P. and O. Company have contracted for the building of two steamers, each of 2,000 tons, with Messrs. Samuda, of Blackwall, and for one of 2,500 tons, with the Thames Iron Ship-building Company.

The *Caduceus*, Captain Cass, arrived from Canton on the 6th inst., after a passage against the Monsoon in the China Seas of one hundred and four days, being the best of the season. She passed Gravesend in company with the *Unrivalled*, which sailed nearly a month before her.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Indus*, Captain J. Weeks, is preparing to take out the mails for Calcutta, China, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, from Southampton, on the 20th inst. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Mooltan*, Captain E. Cooper, left Southampton on the 12th, with the Mediterranean and Bombay mails.

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SHIP BUILDER, NAGASAKI.
Repairs promptly executed. Constantly on hand Masts, Boats, and Blocks. Ironwork Fitted to Order.

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SHIP, DOCK, AND SPAR YARDS, WHAMPOA AND HONG KONG.
Every facility for Heaving Down, Docking, Repairing and Sparring Vessels of every size. Sheathing Copper and Metal constantly on hand.

TALBOT DEVINE AND CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AUCTIONEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Importers of all descriptions of Ship and Private Stores, from Europe and America.
HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM and TEWSON'S LIST OF ESTATES and HOUSES to be SOLD and LET, is published on the first day of each month, and may be obtained free of charge on application at the Auction and Estate Agency Offices, 80, Cheapside, or by post for one stamp; it contains particulars of town residences, country properties in most of the favourite residential counties, hunting and shooting quarters, ground rents, rent charges, and investments not elsewhere advertised.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned begs to inform the Merchants and Ship Captains connected with Hong Kong and its vicinity, that he has established a SHIPPING REPORTING OFFICE at the SOUTH TAKU FORT, with a branch office at Tien-tsin, for the purpose of facilitating the reporting of ships and forwarding to Consignees, &c., at Tien-tsin Ships' Letters, Papers, Musters, &c.
P. ACKLAND BOYLE, Shipping Agent.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
FOREWARNED, FOREARMED.—During the late autumn and early winter months these inestimable remedies will prove themselves the best preventives of disease. Much danger lies in neglecting even a common cold, many a month's agony is consequent on the overlooking rheumatic pains. Both may be eradicated by rubbing this inflammation-quelling Ointment upon the skin and taking Holloway's purifying Pills. The experience of twenty-five years has incontestably proved these twin medicaments can never be wrongly used or applied without advantage. The Pills and Ointment mutually assist each other. They purify the blood, regulate the circulation, and exercise the most beneficial influence over every external and internal organ. Unlike deleterious drugs or mercurial preparations, Holloway's medicaments are innocuous.

NOTICE.
DELFINO, NORONHA, PRINTER, OSWALD'S-TERRACE, VICTORIA, HONG KONG (Established 1847), begs to inform the community that being amply provided with printing materials of all kinds, from the best London tradesmen, he can undertake every variety of job-printing, and execute the same with neatness and despatch, upon moderate terms.
Overland prices current, embracing tabular work, executed on the shortest notice.

DR. J. McGRIGOR CROFT, M.R.C., Physician, London, Fell. E.S.; Fell. O.S.; late Staff-Surgeon and Medical Officer of H.M. Ceylon Rifles in China, and Ceylon (retired), may be consulted by his China and Eastern friends returning home suffering from tropical disease. Address, Mandarin Villa, 8, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, London.

CHINA AND JAPAN.
CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS trading with these countries may have SMALL CASES of MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, ready packed, to send to Storekeepers up the country, upon liberal terms.
(Signed) MORISON and CO.
British College of Health, Euston-road, London, August, 1861.

TUPPER AND COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
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Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

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Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities, effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-third less price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future.
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VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MELBOURNE.—We are authorised to accept MARINE RISKS and GRANT POLICIES on behalf of the above Company to Ports in the Colonies and the United Kingdom.
A. ELLISSEN and Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA. Incorporated by Royal Chater. Paid-up capital £500,000. Reserve Fund, £50,000.
The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants drafts, payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Mauritius, issues letters of credit and circular notes for the use of travellers by the overland route, terms for which can be ascertained at the Head Office, in London.
The Bank will effect the purchase or sale of Indian securities, undertakes the safe custody of same, and the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, and other moneys, for remittance through the Bank or otherwise.
The Bank receives money on deposit, on which interest will be allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to rates can be ascertained at the Head Office, 52, Threadneedle-street, London.
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AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK
(Limited.)
Established in India, July, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1857.
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Paid-up Capital—£1,000,000 sterling.
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Particulars may be learnt at the Office.
The Bank also takes charge of Government Paper, Shares, and other Securities for safe custody; negotiates their Purchase and Sale, and Draws and Remits Interest and Dividends thereon.
Hours of business—Ten to Four. Saturdays—Ten to Three.

LONDON, MALTA and ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH. — SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Offices, No. 58, Threadneedle-street.—The LINE from MALTA (through Tripoli and Bengazi) to ALEXANDRIA, having been successfully laid, is now OPEN to the public for the TRANSMISSION of TELEGRAMS.

The RATES for the TRANSMISSION of TELEGRAMS of 20 words, including Names and Addresses and all Instructions, have been fixed as follows, viz.:—

From	To	Number of Words, including Addresses, &c. 1 to 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 to 80	81 to 90	91 to 100
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London	Alexandria itself.	2 6 9	3 10 3	4 13 9	5 17 3	7 0 9	8 4 3	9 7 9	10 11 3	11 14 9
Other places in the United Kingdom		2 7 9	3 11 9	4 15 9	5 19 9	7 3 9	8 7 9	9 11 9	10 15 9	11 19 9
London	Alexandria for India, China, Australia, and all places beyond Alexandria.	2 8 9	3 12 3	4 15 9	5 19 3	7 2 9	8 6 3	9 9 9	10 13 3	11 16 9
Other places in the United Kingdom		2 9 9	3 13 9	4 17 9	6 1 9	7 5 9	8 8 9	9 13 9	10 17 9	13 1 9
London	Tripolis ...	1 6 9	2 0 3	2 13 9	3 7 3	4 0 9	4 14 3	5 7 9	6 1 3	6 14 9
Other places in the United Kingdom		1 7 9	2 1 9	2 15 9	3 9 9	4 3 9	4 17 9	5 11 9	6 5 9	6 19 9
London	Bengasi ...	1 16 9	2 15 3	3 13 9	4 12 3	5 10 9	6 9 3	7 7 9	8 6 3	9 4 9
Other places in the United Kingdom		1 17 9	2 16 9	3 15 9	4 14 9	5 13 9	6 12 9	7 11 9	8 10 9	9 9 9

The following table is subjoined for the information of firms wishing to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the new line in catching up the Mails at Alexandria:—

Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers leave	Dates in each Month.	Time.	Carrying the Mails for	Due at Alexandria about the	Telegrams should for the present be sent from England not later than the evening of the
Southampton	4th*	1p.m.	Calcutta .	17th	15th
—	12th*	„	Bombay .	25th	23rd
—	20th*	„	Calcutta .	3rd or 4th	1st
—	27th*	„	Bombay .	10th or 11	8th
Marseilles.	5th	7a.m.	Bombay .	11th	9th
—	12th	„	Calcutta, China, & Australia	18th	16th
—	20th	„	Bombay .	26th	24th
—	28th	„	Calcutta, China, & Australia	4th or 5th	2nd
Trieste, (Austrian Lloyds Co.) ...	5th	10a.m.	...	9th	7th
—	12th	„	...	16th	14th
—	20th	„	...	24th	22d
—	28th	„	...	1st or 2nd	30th

* When these dates fall on Sunday, the steamers start at 9 A.M.

English clerks have been placed at the principal Italian Offices (under a convention signed by the Italian Government) for the express purpose of facilitating the through transmissions, and telegrams should therefore, in preference, be written in the English language.

Due notice will be given of the extension of the telegraph arrangements from Alexandria to Suez.

By order, L. WALTER COURTENAY, Sec.
No. 58, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 16, 1861.

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1 lb. Bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lbs., 2s. 3d.; ¼ lbs., 1s. 6d. 7 lbs. for 21s.

Curry and Mulligatawny Paste, 1 lb. jars, 3s. 6d.; ½ lbs., 2s. 3d.

Payne's New Curry Sauce and Oriental Relish, Bottles 1s. 6d.

Tap Sauce, Bengal Club Chutnee, Green Mango, Pin daree, and Lucknow, Bottles 1s. 6d. and 3s. each. Bombay Pickled Mangoes.

Nepaul Pepper, Tamarind Fish, Preserved Ginger, Guava Jelly.

Genuine Arrow-Root, and all Indian Delicacies imported direct.

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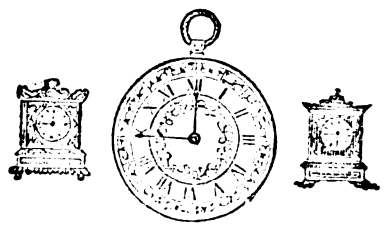

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Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches ...	... £6	to	£12
Gentleman's ditto	ditto ...	... 8	„ 14
Ditto Silver	ditto ...	... 3	„ 5
Gold English Lever	ditto ...	... 12	„ 25
Silver ditto ditto	ditto ...	... 4	„ 14
Gold Chains	...	... 3	„ 20

Two Years' Warrantry given with each Watch.

A large and choice assortment of Signet and Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Studs, Pins, &c., at moderate prices.

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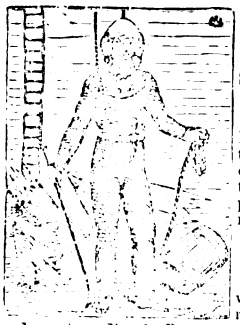

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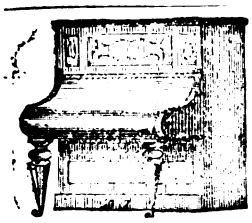

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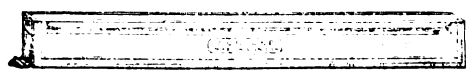

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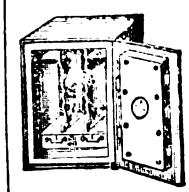

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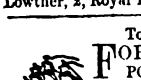

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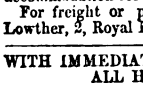

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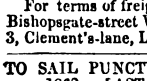
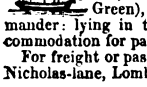


FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT, the well-known clipper ship CHALLENGER, A 1, 12 years, (built by Messrs. R. and H. Green), 699 tons register. T. MACEY, Commander: lying in the East India Docks. Has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to Killick and Martin, 29, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.



FROM LIVERPOOL, for HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, the Aberdeen clipper ship ROBIN HOOD, 852 tons, A 1 for 13 years. Will be despatched on the 18th instant.

For terms of freight or passage apply to McDiarmid and Greenshields, 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

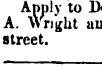
Will sail on the 18th December, having nearly all her cargo engaged, and in course of shipment.

FOR BATAVIA and SOURABAYA, the splendid British built barque, AUGUSTA MAY, A 1 11 years, 392 tons register, loading in the West India Dock.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Cloid and Routledge, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.; or to E. and W. Arnold, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

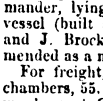
FOR SHANGHAI, the splendid British clipper ship LAUREL, A 1 13 years, loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This fine vessel, celebrated for her fast sailing qualities, will have quick despatch, and has superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

Ellis, Son, and Fickling, 132, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



FOR SINGAPORE and PENANG, with immediate despatch, the regular trader PILGRIM, A 1 12 years, ARCHIBALD HUTTON, Commander, 327 tons register, loading in the St. Katharine Docks. This fine ship, which has just returned from Penang, and discharged her cargo in perfect order, is the best opportunity for shippers, and has good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Douglas and Mills. 23, Billiter-street; or to A. Wright and Co., 19, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

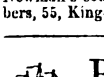


FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA direct, with quick despatch, the superior clipper ship MAIDEN QUEEN, A 1 14 years, 814 tons register, — SMITH, Commander, lying in the West India Dock. This beautiful vessel (built at Workington, and owned by Messrs. T and J. Brocklebank, of Liverpool), is strongly recommended as a most desirable opportunity to shippers.

For freight, &c., apply to Robertson and Co., York-chambers, 55. King-street, Manchester; or No. 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

FOR HONG KONG and WHAMPOA, with immediate despatch, the magnificent Cumberland-built ship VERONICA, A 1 14 years, 333 tons register, RICHARD ROBINSON, Commander; West India Docks. This well-known vessel, built under special survey, and owned by Messrs. T. and J. Brocklebank, of Liverpool, presents a most favourable opportunity to shippers.

For freight or passage apply to Robertson and Co., 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.; or York-chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.



ROBERTSON and CO. will despatch the following first-class VESSELS to their respective destinations. They are well adapted for their several trades, and are confidently recommended to their friends:—

Destination.	Ships.	Docks.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Jubilee	W.I.D.	With des.
HongKng. & Whampoa	Veronica...	W.I.D.	With des.
HongKng & Whampoa	MaidenQn.	W.I.D.	With des.
Singapore	Petchelee .	W.I.D.	With des.
Kurrachee	SirRalph Abercrnb	W.I.D.	Dec. 20th.
Colombo	Nightw'tch	L.D.	With des.

London, 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill; or York chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between CHAS. GRANT and HY. MELLER, at Tien-tsin, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

Tien-tsin, September 15th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned begs to notify that he has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER.

HENRY MELLER.

Tien-tsin, September 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will carry on business from this date as heretofore under the name of GRANT and Co.

CHARLES GRANT.

Tien-tsin, September 15th, 1861.

TELEGRAMS FOR INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and the EAST generally, are received at REUTER'S TELEGRAPH OFFICE, and transmitted by telegraph direct from London to Alexandria, and through all the existing telegraph lines in India and Australia.

For particulars apply at REUTER'S Telegraph Office, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE THIRD Volume of this JOURNAL was completed on the 14th Nov. 1861. The Subscriptions is 18s. per annum, or 5s. per quarter, not including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines; and 6d. for each additional line.

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And to be had of all Newsvendors in the United Kingdom. A supply of each paper sent to the respective Agents.

OFFICE, 12, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," is at No. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

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THE LONDON AND

China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, via MARSEILLES, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS."

VOL. IV.—No. 75.] LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1861. [Sub. 18s per ann., and 12s. to Supplement. Single copy of either, 9d.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS PAPER
COMMENCED AT 4 P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS' COPIES POSTED AND DELIVERED
AT 6 P.M.

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Arrived in London this day.
JAPAN—			
Yedo			Oct. 23
Kanagawa			„ 28
Nagasaki			
CHINA—			
Peking			„ 27
Tien-tsin			„ 29
Hankow			„ 28
Shanghai	Sept. 10	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Foo-Chow-Foo	„ „	Nov. 2	„ 9
Amoy			„ 11
Swatow			„ 12
Hong Kong	„ 26	„ 11	„ 15
Canton			„ 14
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila	„ 10	„ 19	„ 8
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Touron			
Saigon			„ 14
SIAM—			
Bankok	„ 10	„ 1	„ 12
BORNEO—			
Labuan			Oct. 15
Sarawak			„ 1
JAVA—			
Batavia			„ 15
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Oct. 10	Nov. 17	„ 22
Penang	„ „	„ 15	„ 24

The P. and O. Co 's str. Bombay, with the London mails of 10th October, broke her shaft near Penang, and was towed back by H.M.'s gunboat Mhor. The mails were taken to Singapore by the Mhor, which arrived on the 17th Nov., and the China portion was forwarded on the 19th, via Saigon, by the French chartered steamer Granada, which was courteously offered for that purpose by the French Admiral. Considering the small power of the Granada to contend with the north-east monsoon, and her deviation by calling at Saigon it is probable that the mails will not reach Hong Kong until the 1st Dec., or about six days over the due date. Answers, therefore, to correspondence cannot be received by the mail leaving Hong Kong on the 30th Nov.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail from Hong Kong.—For Southampton: Lieut. Crawford, A.D.C., Capt. Hornby, Dr. Gordon, C.B., Mrs. Parker and child, Mr. R. Fortune, and Rev. Mr. McGhee, Capts. Weissenheim and Schneider. For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Man, Mrs. Tulloch and two children, Mr. G. P. de Silver, Don A. S. Ocano, Capt. Partridge, and Mr. M. A. Caym. For Gibraltar: Capt. Goodall, Military Train, and Don Manuel Bastilho. For Malta: Brigadier-General and Mrs. Crawford and servant, and Lieut.-Col. Dowbiggin. For Alexandria: M. and Madame Bidau. For Suez: Major Brooke. From Singapore to Southampton: Mr. Voss, Mr. Hay, Mr. Winter.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. str. Indus. 20th Dec., from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Gibbon. To Hong Kong: Mr. Stewart, Mr. R. H. Payne, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. H. D. Browne, Comdr. Moresby, R.N., Mr. G. R. Taite. To Singapore: Mr. Paterson, Mr. Littledale, Mr Sinclair. From Marseilles, 28th Dec., to Shanghai: Madame Cordier, infant, and two servants; Mr. E. Fierz, Mr. G F. Seward, Mr. and Miss Seward. To Singapore: Mr. D. Rodger, Mr Wolterbeck, Mr. Malherbe. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. Togore, Mr. R. L. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Humberts. From Suez to Singapore: Mr. C. Lehmann. From Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Ottenhoff.

Per P. and O. str Pera, 4th Jan., 1862, from Southampton to Shanghai: Mr. Moffatt and friend, Mrs. Markham, infant, and native female servant, Dr. and Mrs. Parker. Dr. W. Willis. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Valck, Mr. P. Lucassen, Mr. D. K. Mason. From Marseilles, 12th Jan., to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Ashton and friend. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Hennikens and child, Mr. Van Kerkwyn.

Per P. and O. str. Ceylon, 20th Jan., 1862, from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. T. J. Newton. From Marseilles, 28th Jan., to Hong Kong: Mr. G. Moul, Mr. P. Jenny, jun., Mr. Ormiston. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs Tudo- Davies, Mr. Monnier.

Per P. and O. str., 4th Feb., from Southampton to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant. From Marseilles, 12th February, to Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Larken, Mr. Vacher. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt. To Singapore: Mr. A. G. Lehmann.

Per P and O. str., from Marseilles, 28th Feb., to Singapore: Mr. Cazavan.

Per Jin Kee (str.) from London, Dec. 23, to Cape of Good Hope: Mr. and Mrs Mackenzie.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED OUTWARDS.

At Hong Kong.—From England, &c., per Ottawa: Mr. Dixwell Mr. Robbins, W. B. Rock, W. J. Robinson, J. Flintoff. W. H. Keats. From Singapore: Mrs. D. Almoida, two children, and servant, C. J. Carpenter, Mr. A. D. Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. C. Morton, and Mr. M. Woodward. Per Prussian frigate Ancona, from Singapore: Count Eulenberg.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

There is an inquiry among the Japanese for foreign vessels. The American barque *C. E. Fulton*, 448 tons, has been sold at $28,000 in barter for produce. Offers have been made for the American steamer *St. Louis*, 700 tons. It is somewhat remarkable that this inquiry should be confined to American tonnage, especially when we consider the unfriendly attitude assumed by the American Minister, Mr. Harris, towards our Minister, Mr. Alcock.

There is no news of any interest from Japan. We may, therefore, presume that, for the present, the "question" now at issue between us is suspended, and that no fresh effort has been made to rid the country of the foreigners.

In the *Nagasaki Shipping List* of the 1st November, the editor announces his intention of shifting his establishment to Kanagawa, and of changing the name of the paper to that of the *Japan Herald*.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The news from Peking by this mail is to the 27th of October.

The new Emperor was to leave Zehol on the 26th, and the funeral rites for Hien Fung would then be performed. Meanwhile very few foreigners are admitted into the capital, and this policy on the part of the Mr. Bruce is stated to be in deference to the wishes and advice of Prince Kung "who would promote foreign interests as cautiously as he can, and in a such way as to avoid giving needless offence to the Court.

Mr. Bruce has suffered severely from a fall from his carriage, but is now recovering.

SHANGHAI.

We hear nothing by this mail of any alarm from the proximity of the rebels. but it is stated that great numbers of the inhabitants of Ningpo are flocking into Shanghai for safety. The rebels are reported to have invested Hangchow, after having taken Shaon-shing-foo.

We stated in our last that Mr. Mossman had become the editor and proprietor of the *North China Herald*. It appears that he has undertaken the management of that paper in conjunction with Mr. Pickwoad, a gentleman from Australia.

Mr. Compton, the late proprietor and editor has left for England, and is about to commence business as a commission merchant in London.

The following notification of the Revised Customs' Regulations has been issued from the British Consulate, under date of October 30 :—

I. TRANSIT DUES.

1. It is at the option of the British merchant to clear foreign imports to an inland market, or native produce to report of shipment, either by payment of the different charges demanded at the inland Custom-houses, or by one payment of a half tariff duty, as provided in Tariff Rule 7.

2. In the case of native produce, the memorandum to be presented at the first inland barrier may be there deposited by the merchant himself, or his agent, native or foreign. But whereas it is alleged that both native and foreign transit dues have been totally evaded by the sale of produce *in transitu* after entry at a barrier as for shipment at a treaty port, the me-

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morandum tendered must be in the form of a declaration, signed by the firm or merchant interested, and to the effect that the produce therein specified and entered on (date) at (barrier), for shipment at (port), is the property of the undersigned firm or merchant, and that the said firm or merchant engages to pay the half tariff transit dues thereon.

This form will be provided *gratis* by the Maritime Customs at every treaty port, and issued on the Consul's application by the Superintendent of Customs.

3. Native produce carried inwards from a port cannot be cleared by a transit duty certificate, whether in charge of native or foreigner. It is liable to all charges imposed on goods *in transitu* by the provincial Governments through whose jurisdiction it passes.

4. Foreign imports not protected by transit duty certificates are liable to the same charges.

5. No transit duty is leviable on foreign imports or native produce carried up or down the Yang-tse-kiang between Shanghai and the ports on that river now open under provisional rules; but foreign imports, carried inland from either of these ports, or from the interior to either of these ports, pay foreign or native transit dues according as they are certificated or uncertificated.

II. EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

The exemption certificate protects duty-paid foreign imports re-exported to any port in China against all further exactions of duty by the maritime Customs.

Native produce carried coastwise must be accompanied by a certificate that the export duty has been paid at the port of shipment, and on leaving the second port for a third or fourth port, by a certificate that the coast trade duty, as below defined, has been paid at the second port. This latter certificate will be granted by the Customs if the condition of the produce imported remains unchanged, and will exempt the produce it covers from all further exaction of duty by the maritime Customs.

III. COAST TRADE DUTY.

1. Native produce carried coastwise pays full export duty at the port of shipment; and at the port of entry, coast trade duty, the amount of which is declared to be half import duty.

2. If the produce in question be entered at the second port as for re-exportation to a foreign market, the payment of the coast trade duty is to be regarded as a deposit during a term of three months, before expiry of which the produce must be re-shipped for foreign port, and the merchant will thereupon immediately recover the amount of the coast trade duty lodged with the Customs. If the term expire without shipment of the produce, the said amount will be carried to the account of Customs Revenue; and the produce, if subsequently shipped to a foreign port, will pay a full export duty.

3. If the produce, though shipped within the term allowed, be found to have been subjected to unauthorised changes of quality, condition, &c., the coast trade duty lodged will not be returned, and an export duty as upon all other produce leaving the port will be levied.

4. If on arrival of the produce at the port of entry loss of the export duty certificate be alleged, the export duty can be lodged with the Customs until the Customs authorities shall ascertain the fact from those of the port of shipment.

5. Native produce accompanied by a certificate that the coast trade duty has been paid at the second port, may be carried to any other port or ports in China without payment of further duty to the maritime Customs.

6. Native produce carried from Shanghai, or Hankow, or Kiu-kiang, or *vice versa*, pays a full import or export duty and coast trade duty. While the river trade continue under the provisional rules now in force these duties will be levied at Shanghai. If the produce in question be entered for re-export to a foreign port, the coast trade duty will be deposited and refunded as provided in clause 2 of this rule.

REVISED PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS FOR BRITISH TRADE IN THE YANG-TSZE RIVER.

Of the Ten Articles drawn up in March last, I. to VI. stand as before.

Article VII. is modified as the Prince of Kung proposes.

Articles VIII. and IX. stand as before; the latter being made the last but one of the regulations.

Articles X., XI., XIII., and XIV., proposed by the Prince, are rendered unnecessary by the notification respecting transit dues, exemption certificates, and coast trade duties.

Article XV. is in part only adopted; British trade in oil, steel, iron, provisions timber, and copper cash, and the hire and purchase of native vessels, being authorised under the following rules:—

A. Oil, hemp, steel, iron, provisions, timber, and copper cash may be transported under the following conditions:—The shipper shall give notice of the quantity he desires to ship, and of the ports of its destination, and shall bind himself by a bond, such shipper being agent of a mercantile firm established in China, or, if not so, by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, to the value of the quantity shipped, to return within three months from the date of shipment, to the collector at the port of shipment, a certificate to be issued by him with an acknowledgment thereon of the discharge of the cargo, specified at the port of destination subscribed, and sealed by the collector of the latter port, or failing the due return of this certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to that of the goods shipped; and the vessel concerned will be deprived of the river pass, and prohibited from further trading on the river.

B. In the case of native junks chartered or purchased by British subjects to convey produce to or from ports on the Yang-tse-Kiang, the Customs at the port of departure shall, on application of the Consul, issue to the party concerned a special junk pass. But the said party must deposit with the Customs a bond, such party being agent of a mercantile firm established in China, or, if not so, a bond with two sufficient sureties, to the value of the vessel and cargo, to return, within two months from the date of his bond, to the collector at the port of departure, the junk pass issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon, subscribed and sealed by the collector of the port of destination, of the arrival of the junk and discharge of her cargo, or failing the due return of this certificate, to forfeit the sum specified in the bond or desposited with the Customs.

Article XVI. corresponds with the original Article X., and will stand.

ARTICLE 7.

The payment of duties due by vessels trading up and down the Yang-tsze under these regulations being duly provided for by Articles I., IV., and VI., of the said regulations, Articles XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., and XLI. of the Treaty of Tien-tsin will not apply to any such vessels, and they are, accordingly, authorised to load or discharge at Hankow or Kiu-kiang without applying for Custom house permits, or paying duties until her return to Shanghai.

Some translations of correspondence between Prince Kung and the late Emperor, regarding the Foreign Customs, has lately been published, and it appears from those documents that the subject has engaged a great deal of attention on the part of the Chinese authorities. These translations, which are of great length, are published in the *North China Herald* of November 2nd, and are prefaced by the following remarks:—

"The first memorial evinces considerable unwillingness on the part of Prince Kung and his two colleagues to undertake the sole adjustment of questions that affect not only foreigners but the Chinese revenue. While displaying a desire to do nothing that shall cause the foreigners to complain, the Prince evidently prefers to meet his countrymen supported by an old institution, the Board of Revenue; the Foreign Office would seem too new to willingly risk its influence by making enactments that might give umbrage to the Board and high provincial authorities.

"The Imperial edict, in reply to the first memorial, is worded in evident recognition of the importance of the foreign question, but it nevertheless shows that the wish of the Court was to throw the responsibility of everything that concerned intercourse with other countries upon the prince and his party. The task before the prince, from a Chinese point of view, is not an enviable one; good management will bring him neither thanks nor reward, and any mistake or misconstruction will by no means pass unnoticed. In the second and third memorials the prince reports on the consultations held at the Foreign Office relative to the revenue administration, and comments upon the memoranda furnished by Mr. Hart. The Emperor, in the final decree, in a very business-like manner, refers the questions brought up and the various suggestions to the high authorities concerned, directing them to report on the feasibility of what had been proposed. From these documents it would appear that Foreign trade has been minutely discussed at Court, where the recognition accorded to the Foreign Inspectorate is unmistakeable.

Another steamer has been launched here named the *Fei Hun*, or Heavenly Bird. Her dimensions are 102 feet by 16 feet beam and 5 feet depth of hold. Her draft of water on launching was sixteen inches; and with all her machinery, boilers, and coal-bunkers filled, it is expected that her draft will be under twenty inches. She was modelled by her owner, Captain Gough, and built by Messrs. Hawkins and Co., of the Shanghai Dry Dock. Her boilers and machinery were designed and built by Muirhead. Her propelling power is sidewheel worked by horizontal high pressure engines, each of 17-horse power nominal, to work up to 80-horse power. There are other steamers now being built here, some for imported machinery, and others for machinery to be constructed by Mr. Muirhead.

The rebels are said to have surrounded Hangchow, cutting off all communication. They are also reported to have taken Shaou-shing-fou.

A long and interesting account of Colonel Sarel's expedition up the Yang-tse appears in the *North China Herald* of October 26th. Those of our readers who wish for additional information concerning this expedition, will do well to refer to that journal. Advices from Newchwang are to the 9th October. The social relations between the inhabitants and foreign residents continue satisfactory. Business appears to be quiet.

There has been a question raised between our merchants and the native traders, who are endeavouring to introduce their paper currency, so as to supersede payment in dollars, silver or gold. A meeting was therefore held for the discussion of this monetary grievance, particulars of which are given on page 66.

Admiral Hope is said to have visited New-chang.

At Hankow, the braves in the service of the Imperialists are giving much trouble. They have attacked foreigners in their houses as well as in the streets; and have posted placards declaring their intention to massacre the barbarians if they do not quit Hankow. The Viceroy was in communication with H.M.'s Consul on the subject, at the date of the latest advices.

The Brem. bark *Clemens*, 306 tons, was sold by auction on the 27th October for 6,500 taels. The Port. steamer *Fernandez* has been sold for Mex. $80,000, and is now called the *Antelope*, and under the Br. Flag.

SWATOW.

It is stated by the *Daily Press* that both the leading firms of Hong Kong have withdrawn their receiving ships from Swatow.

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The reasons for this step are—"that some of the Chinese merchants of that place prefer coming to Hong Kong to make their purchases—and that the opening of Swatow to foreign commerce, together with the legislation of the opium trade, has caused firms to be established at Double Island, who land their drug and thereby dispensing with the use of receiving ships, can of course sell ashore cheaper than the large firms could sell afloat."

A boat's crew of H.M.'s gunboat *Firm*, engaged in surveying the river, had been assaulted by the villagers, stoned, and two of the seamen wounded.

HONG KONG.

The annual regatta took place at Hong Kong on the 5th and 6th November. From the account of the proceedings which appears in the *China Mail* we extract the following:—

"The regatta days were fine: there was a splendid breeze, and a tide which was all the better for the sailing, all the worse for the other, craft The race for the 'Garrison Cup' on the first day was not very exciting; but of course the favourite did not win, and an oar was broken on the start by an over-vigorous amateur waterman. The *Pearl's* launch and cutter were in high spirits—came into collision with a sampan, and actually ran into the *Cowper*; but fortunately little damage was done and the accidents heightened the general excitement, while they doubtless 'astonished the natives.' The race for the 'Ladies' Purse' was at once fortunate and unfortunate, Mr. Dodd, who ought to have won triumphantly, did not through a very natural mistake, and Mr. Baldwin must have thanked his opponent for the error. We said that the race was fortunate, and must explain. It was, we believe, after a considerable amount of pressure, that Mr. Baldwin was induced to make his appearance on board the *Cowper* and receive the purse. Miss Forth made a pretty speech on behalf of the ladies, and presented the purse Mr. Baldwin had now an opportunity of gaining greater credit than if he had accepted the prize; for, while thanking the ladies for the compliment, he returned it, as, owing to the misapprehension respecting the winning point, it was not considered to have been fairly won. The race for the 'Single Pairs" was therefore repeated on the second day, and Mr. Dodd was the victor. To our mind the race for 'Houseboats' was one of the best races, if not *the* best. Thirteen boats started, and they kept capitally together until the last. Next to the race for Houseboats came decidedly the race for 'Waterboats.' Nothing could be more splendid than the view of these craft (four belonging to Messrs. Bowra and Co. and one to Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.) when they first got under sail. The first day's race was won by Mr. Bowra's No. 4, the second day's by Mr. Lane's."

It is now stated that the case of Mr. Moss is to be tried "very shortly;" but not a word is said of the fact, to which we alluded in our last number, that Mr. Moss had received no official communication from the Embassy, or even from Captain Vyse, to whom Mr. Alcock wrote on the subject.

The Prussian frigate *Ancona* has been at Hong Kong with Count Eulenburg and the other members of the embassy on board. The intelligence now received corroborates the statement made by our occasional correspondent (page 57) that the Count has arranged a treaty between Prussia and Siam.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Francis Chomley, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of this colony pending Her Majesty's pleasure, in the room of John Dent, Esq., resigned. Also William Hastings Alexander, Esq., to be a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of this colony, during the Colonial Secretary's absence in England on leave.

The British steamer *City of Nantes*, which left this for the purpose of trading between Bangkok and the Straits and China, was sold at Hong Kong on 12th Nov. by Messrs. Thomas Hunt and Co., and bought by Messrs. Walker, Borradaile, and Co. for Messrs. Dow and Co., of Shanghai, the price given being $60,500.

The *Daily Press* affirms that owing to the annexation of Annam by the French, the growing importance of the China trade, and the state of anarchy into which the Celestial Empire has fallen, a large military depot will be established at Hong Kong. The following remarks on the subject are from the colums of that journal:—"We believe that the entire face of the cession opposite Hong Kong running as far back as Napier's range, has been appropriated to the military. The naval people will have a large slice allotted to them on the shore facing the Westward. They would have much more but for the circumstance of Admiral Hope disliking the place. The interests of the colony are certainly but dust in the balance when weighed against the interests of Great Britain. If it be essential for the development of British policy that troops should be stationed upon this coast, it is very clear that they must be quartered in this colony. And if the military authorities consider that the best portion of the Kowoon cession is the spot where the troops will enjoy the best health, why of course they are right in using their influence to obtain the appropriation. Still, on behalf of the colony, we cannot help lamenting it, and we are still of opinion that a better arrangement could have been made without that sacrifice of commercial intersets which the contemplated appropriation must certainly cause.

In consequence of the instructions of the Home Government, the indemnity, as described in our issue of August 27th was about to be distributed amongst the claimants,—one, half in cash, and the other half in a warrant, payable in twelve months. No arrangement had as yet been made respecting the surplus, the amount of which is considerable, though the sum becomes greatly diminished if interest is allowed for the five years' delay, which has so unnecessarily occurred. The great injury thus inflicted on the claimants deserves a generous compensation.

CANTON.

Mr. Burlingame, the American Plenipotentiary, visited his Excellency Laou, the Governor-General of the Two Kwang, on the 5th Nov.; he was accompanied by three missionaries and two merchants, and was very well received. The Governor-General returned the visit on board the *Hankow*. It is understood that the United States Minister addressed a body of merchants on board after the Governor-General of the Two Kwang had left that vessel. Mr. Burlingame has gone to Shanghai, on his way to the capital. After this interview Mr. Burlingame left for Shanghai and Peking.

The *Friend of China* is publishing an account of the foundation of Hong Kong as a British settlement, and the various appointments made by Government, not of course omitting the last Lieut.-Govenor, Colonel Caine.

The following notice for the dealers in opium has recently been issued by the Viceroy:—

"The Governor-General of the two Kwang, and Acting Hoi-kwan, proclaims as follows with regard to foreign medicine i.e. opium. The Emperor has already permitted the foreign merchants to sell foreign medicine in the ports; and that each hundred catties shall pay thirty taels duty. The Hoi-kwan (Hoppo) and I issued a proclamation informing the people to this effect and telling them to abide by it; which proclamation is on record. But lately some people have been falsely saying that the Hoi-kwan, in addition to his thirty taels, is also collecting ten taels extra, and some say more than ten taels. When I heard this I was much astonished, and have closely and secretly investigated the matter; now issuing this proclamation, that the opium dealers may certainly know—Know then, all of you who carry opium it is your duty to go to the Custom-house, state plainly the quantity you have, and, after examination, pay thirty taels on each hundred catties, and do not pay a cent. more. And if any person shall attempt to extort more than that, you are at liberty to report his name. If, however, there is nothing of this kind, except idle reports, let each trader obey the regulations, and do not let the sake of gain lead you to break the rules, and incur punishment. Let all reverently obey, &c."

The following items of intelligence are from the *Friend of China*:—

"News has reached Canton of a large tract of country near Leen-chow-foo in this province having caved in. This occurred on the 13th Oct., at a place about a mile from the town of Ni-tam. A field of ten races was the first to exhibit tremulous symptoms; and after a few admonitory shakes to the people in the neighbourhood to be off, it went down gently for a good depth, drawing towards its vortex many tens of acres, though no part of the town. A more than ordinary degree of heat was experienced in the locality, but no other phenomenon on the occasion."

"It is ascertained for a fact that when the Imperialists, under an officer of the name of San-qui, a native of Honam, took Ngan-king, a walled city on the Yang-tze-kiang, about 150 miles from Nanking, they made prisoners of 3,000 men, whose heads they deliberately cut off in cold blood. The fall of Ngan-king, beyond exasperating the rebels, has no serious effect on the Taiping cause; nor would the place have succumbed but for the unfortunate floods on the river and the adjacent country, so keeping the Taipings wit in the city from getting out for provisions, and those without from throwing them in, the city holders being literally starved out."

"It has transpired that about two months ago, a boat carrying a cargo of silk from Sha-tow in this district was stopped when *en route* to Canton by a revenue cruizer under the acting Commodorship of an officer, said to be a great favourite with the Governor-General. Whilst they were wrangling, some other cargo boats came up, and at once determined to seize the revenue men, take them to Shou-chow-foo and deliver them to the authorities as robbers. No sooner thought of then done, and the Foo-tai, as a good governor should, took the heads off of twenty-three of His Imperial Majesty's servants."

"About two weeks ago, in Pok-lo district, Wai-chou city, the evangelist Chae, native assistant of Dr. Legge, was seized by the people, who took him to an idol temple, subjected him to a mock examination, then commanded him to worship the idol, and when he positively refused to do so, they killed him, in the presence of the idol, by ripping open his bowels."

"A doctor of reason—Ching yat Tao-le—having reference to the literary examination about to take place, publicly notifies that there are thirteen verses in the Books of Confucius the exact sense of which he cannot comprehend; and he offers to give any one who will enlighten him to his satisfaction a house of the value of Taels 1,500."

"On the 12th November the new literary examination hall will be opened, the ceremonies on the occasion being as follows:—At an early hour the candidates will assemble around the gate, each man having two

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baskets, one containing pens, ink, paper, &c., the other food and clothing. The Fotoey, Grain Superintendent, Treasurer, and an Instructing officer, having arrived, and being seated within the gate, the candidates are called one by one from a list prepared beforehand, their person and baskets being rigidly searched for books of papers that might be of assistance in the studies to which they are directed. The search over, each candidate is given a slip on which is written, with his name, the number of the cell he is to occupy—the cell in question being some four feet long by under three feet wide. When all are entered, the outer doors are locked, and slips of paper pasted over them, police being stationed outside and soldiers within to prevent communication. The students go through three courses—first, they are given passages from the books of Mencius Confucius, or other great writers, on which they are required to dilate, in some such way as a clergyman amplifies on a text from Scripture. The next course is that of explaining some point in each of the five classics; and third, he has again five subjects to exhibit his knowledge more;—these being geography, astronomy, the art of government, ancient history, and modern history. When the thesis is written, it is taken to a special officer, who thereupon marks and enters it. It is then transcribed, so that the hand-writing may not be known by the examiners. These examiners are—first, the Officer and his Assistant specially appointed by the Emperor, with whom are associated Ten District Magistrates selected by the Governor of Canton—these ten being called rulers of departments. The papers being first looked over by the ten, the best in their opinion are taken from the mass, and sent in to the chief examiner, who, with his assistant, then decides on the superiority of this or that; the writers of the approved papers being eligible for office under Government, and designated at this examination Sui-tsai. Two days and two nights are given to each student to prepare each paper, so that it takes just a week to complete the business; during which time the candidates cook their own food, and have rather a hard time of it. During the time of this examination, people living in the neighbourhood are not allowed to go on the tops of their houses, and if they do they are liable to be shot at.

The officers of H.M.S. *Sphynx* have started a number of athletic sports on the Shameen site, which appear to have excited considerable amusement. Hurdle races, single sticks, a boy's race, throwing the hammer, &c., are among the games announced.

The following is from the *Daily Press*, headed "A Christmas Piracy:"—"We recommend the following petition to the best consideration of our readers. It is now going the rounds of the colony. It will be seen that the Hoppo admits the legitimacy of the trade between this colony and all ports and places upon the Canton river in all and every article of merchandise saving and except opium. We ask the best friend the Chinese Customs mercenaries have, whether they can conceive a more cruel robbery, or a fouler case of piracy than this case presents? The management of the Chamber of Commerce has fallen into the hands of an impracticable set of sanctified toadies and nincumpoops, or that body would take the matter up and settle the vexed question. We argue that upon such a case as this being urged, the establishment would be dealt a death blow.

"To the British and Foreign community of the Colony of Hong Kong.

"The humble petition of Kum Yoke and Wong Achee respectfully showeth:

"That they were the charterers of the boat called the *Tai-chong*, which plied between Hong Kong and Kong-moon, and as such charterers are responsible to the owners for the value of the boat.

"That on the 7th June last past, the above-named passage-boat sailed hence for Kong-moon with the undermentioned cargo:

"1,980 bags rice, shipped by Tam Achoy and Sam Yek.
"130 baskets of salt fish for sundry parties.
"259 buffalo horns for Woyune.
"20 bags of rice.
"27 do. broken rice.
"90 do. paddy husk.
"400 empty jars.

"And a quantity of cotton cloth belonging to the passengers, of whom there were forty.

"That, as the foreign merchants must see, from the very description of the cargo and nature of the voyage, no smuggling or other illicit object was intended. If it be illegal to take passengers and cargo from Hong Kong to Kong-moon, most certainly the authorities of neither the one place nor the other have notified the circumstance. On the contrary, whilst the Hong Kong authorities extend the fullest protection and accommodation to passage boats plying from the colony to the adjacent towns, the Custom-House authorities of Kong moon have always received the regular duties upon goods imported. Your petitioners would ask the foreign merchants to test the veracity of this statement by seeing for themselves the traffic which occurs off the Western bazaar of this city every evening.

"That whereas two days after leaving Hong Kong, namely, on 9th June, whilst duly prosecuting the voyage, your petitioners were boarded by the steamer *Camfa*, which vessel was manned with foreigners, who commenced examining and turning over the cargo. They succeeded in finding three balls of opium which belonged to the passengers, who, seeing them coming, concealed it amongst the rice. These passengers did not deny the ownership of the opium, but said that they had brought it for their own use and not for sale.

"That the steamer *Cumfa* nevertheless seized the passage boat *Tai Chong* and towed her to Canton, sending the passengers on shore, and placing four European watchmen on board. After waiting eight days, during which your petitioners were never apprised of the law or regulations under which the boat was seized, the *Tai Chong* was sold with all her cargo.

"Your petitioners being thus utterly ruined are induced to solicit contribution from the foreign community of this colony, for whom, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.—Signed by Kum Yoke and Wong Achee."

The *Boletim do Governo* of the 2nd Nov. contains the plan of a lottery for the benefit of the new school at Macao. Of 2,000 tickets at $2 each, 221 will carry prizes, as follows:—One of $1,000, one of $400, two of $100, seven of $50 (the last blank carrying one), twenty of $25, twenty of $10, seventy of $5, and one hundred of $4 (double stakes). Should all the tickets be sold by that time, the drawing will take place on the 20th of next month; and in a letter in the same paper the Baron de Cercal, whose name foots the lottery plan as director of the school, says that he has much satisfaction in announcing that the school will open on the 1st of January, 1862. Mr. A. Marques Pereira is authorized to sell the lottery tickets; fifteen per cent. of the proceeds realized, or $600, being for the school fund.

The Allies presented Governor-General Laou with three brass cannon, which he had placed on the old city wall at three points. Some rascals, secretly ascending the wall, stopped up the touch-holes of these cannon with iron nails; and the Governor, inferring from the act that there must be rebels in the city, increased the number of guards, and himself personally, on the night of the 15th, inspected both the old and new cities.

The fruit merchants at Kwo-lan petitioned the Governor to remit the extra tax which has been levied on their sales, and as the Governor would not grant their petition, they suspended business.

We (*Frirnd of China*) have been taken to task by a gentleman for whose opinions we entertain high respect, for not, in our last number, dwelling more strongly on the corruption of the Manchou Government—the principal justification for the rebels now in arms. Our censor, who is well versed in the vernacular, says that Chinese in conversation with him continually refer to the fact that it is impossible for a man without money to get an approach to justice at any of the Yamuns; and even if he be acquitted it is equally impossible for him to get out of the fangs of the court unless he has money to pay the customary fees—people for want of such fees being often left in the hands of the gaoler even for years.

Another friend comments on the rabidity with which our China contemporaries rush forward to denounce all operations by the rebels involving the shedding of blood; and he pertinently asks why should we look for more forbearance in the Chinese than we have been in the habit of seeing exhibited by parties in our own Civil wars? Read, for instance, he says, the conduct of the English in the north during the reign of the first George. The *Chester Journal*, 1727, to wit, has the following passage:—

"A private soldier received 900 lashes yesterday, and was drummed out of his regiment, with a rope about his neck, having been found guility of being a Papist."—*Chester Journal*, 1727.

And we are continually meeting stories of Jesuits and Frenchmen being ducked to death, or hung by the mob, for the simple crime of being of a different religious persuasion from their tormentors.

Having particular reference to the doings of the mob at Chefoo, in killing Messrs. Holmes and Parker, we have an apt allusion to the feelings of Westerns under similar circumstances of excitement in the speech of Mr. Turner, on the 10th of August last to the electors for South Lancashire:—

"As respected their kinsmen in America, he had been long in America, and had a very great regard for the Americans, but he should be very glad to know in what position Mr. Bright would find himself, if, either in the North or in the South of America, he expressed his opinion against

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the will of the majority. He believed that Mr. Bright's term of life would be curtailed to the time it would take to convey him to the very next tree, on which he would be hung up as a warning to any man who chose to express himself strongly against the will of the majority during any excitement of the people.

Speaking of Mr. Holmes, we find, from a gentleman recently returned from Shanghai, that the unfortunate deceased's proclivity for operations in "the peas and beans line" was generally talked of up there, the motive inducing the visit to the rebel camp being of a twofold nature, and not proceeding solely from philanthropy. It is certainly amusing to find the French setting themselves up as expositors of humanity in the East, and more amusing to find such an one as the editor of the *Daily Press* puffing them for their great kindness in rushing to the rescue.

JAVA.

From Banjermassing we learn that Demang Lehman and a number of lesser chiefs have submitted to the Dutch Government. To prove the sincerity of his submission, Demang Lehman visited the other rebels in order to persuade them to yield. Several attacks have been made upon the enemy by the Dutch, but not always successfully.

MALACCA STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.

It appears that some misunderstanding existed in reference to the willingness of the French Admiral to convey the mails to Hong Kong, which were taken out of the disabled P. and O. steamer *Bombay*, at Penang, and his Secretary consequently wrote the following letter, which contains some other items of interest, the most important being the announcement that dry docks are to be constructed at Saigon. When will the Straits be transferred to the local authorities, who doubtless feel the necessity of erecting docks, &c., and only wait for emancipation from the Indian authorities :—

(To the Editor of the *Straits Times*.)

SIR,—I have the honour to address you for the rectification of the notice given in your journal yesterday in regard to the steamer *Granada*.

The following information I, therefore, wish to lay before your readers. In order to favour the interests of commerce, and in compliance with the request of the agents of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company, Admiral Bonard has consented, for the time necessary to make the voyage to Hong Kong and back, to deprive himself of the use of the steamer *Granada*, chartered by the French Government, and has authorised this steamer to proceed with the English and foreign mails to Hong Kong.

The notice inserted in your journal yesterday appears to give the impression that the French Admiral would prefer his own interest to that of commerce, which is very far from the fact, as he with the greatest pleasure avails himself of this opportunity to show at once his earnest desire to promote the interests of commerce and of the community, which he now for the first time has the pleasure of visiting.

I seize the opportunity to inform you, if you have the courtesy to insert my letter, that the Admiral is about to erect on Cape St. James, near Saigon, a lighthouse, the materials of which are now on their way thither. The lighthouse is to be in communication with Saigon by the electric telegraph.

A large dry dock is to be shortly erected, and a steam *atelier d'outillage* for the repair of steam engines and machinery of the largest dimensions and with all the necessary accessories for vessels.

The engineer for the construction of the work accompanies the present expedition, as well as the Director of the Company for the line of French steamers from Marseilles *via* Suez to Saigon direct.

The *Granada* will leave this afternoon about five o'clock Saigon and Hong Kong.

In conclusion of this communication, I can assure you, sir, of the most earnest disposition of Admiral Bonard to favour in every possible way the interests of this community and of the commerce of the East.

Sir, be pleased to receive the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, LOUBERE,

Aide-de-Campe del'Amiral, commandant en Chef en Cochin Chine.

November 19, 1861.

The French steamer *Calvados*, Captain Riche, from Point de Galle, arrived at Singapore by the 13th November, and proceeded to Hong Kong on the 16th. The French steamer *Rhin*, Captain Aiguer, from Galle, arrived on the 17th November, *en route* for Saigon, having on board 130 troops. Her Majesty's steamer *Simoom*, Captain Pollard, sailed for Cape Town and England on the 16th November. The American steamer *Shantung*, Captain Peile, proceeded to Hong Kong on the same day.

PENANG.

The Saturday half-holiday has been established in Penang, and will be given for the future by Government and by merchants ; the latter, however, subject the grant to the contingency of a steamer arriving on that day.

The *Penang Argus*, on the accident to the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*, carrying the London mails of 10th October, says :—"The crippled *Bombay* remains *in statu quo*, viz., anchored off Pulo Jerajah, anxiously awaiting aid from Singapore to help her on to that port. Meanwhile, some few of the passengers are ashore here, enjoying the picturesque scenery of Penang, and devising jaunts in various directions. The Bishop of Victoria and his family are on the Hill under the hospitable roof of the Resident Councillor, and the captain of the vessel, with some of her officers, the Dutch Admiral and others, have paid a visit to the Batu Kawan Sugar Estate, with which they expressed themselves highly delighted. The majority of the passengers — M. Theo among the rest, are pent up on board, with a magnificent, but we fear, monotonous view of Pulo Jerajah, the South Channel, and the opposite coast, and we are surprised to hear that the great necromancer has declined to blunt the tedium of the detention by his legerdemain unless he is guaranteed a purse of £20."

A list of the passengers on board the *Bombay*, who left England on the 4-10th October, will be found in our issue of the 17th October.

The following items are from the *Penang Argus* :—

The Chaplain of St. George's announced on Sunday last from the Communion Table that it was the intention of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to hold a confirmation in Penang on the 5th of January next.

We learn, on inquiry, that, on the whole, the paddy crop in Penang in likely to prove a good average one, the late heavy rains not having seriously affected it,—the beneficial result of rapid drainage. October, 1859, gave us 22·6 inches of rain ; the same month, in the following year, gave only 10 inches ; and the fall last month was 17·9. In some parts of Penang the late heavy rains have, we hear, been slightly injurious to the crops. In the province again, speaking generally, there is promise of a fair average crop. These data are interesting and valuable, — not only in respect of a cereal produce which forms the chief food of the mass,—but, as "a wet yule makes a fat churchyard" at home, so a deficient paddy harvest here swells the calendar of crime.

We mentioned in our last that some excellent bags of snipe had been recently made in the province. They were very satisfactory on the whole, the best being that of Mr. Waller, who bagged 31 couple (precisely the same bag he made in Penang) in four hours' shooting, in which there were several double shots in succession. Considering the time in which it was done, and the intense heat of the day, (some of the "guns" succumbing to it) perhaps the bag is a better one than the 41 couple in six hours to which we alluded on a former occasion, but the latter still remains the "cock-score" of the season, and is, we opine, likely to remain so.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for Subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

BENEDICTSEN—At Tien-tsin, on the 24th October, the wife of James Jacob Benedictsen, Master of the Danish brig *Wilhelmine*, of a son—the first child of European parents born at that place.

HOUGHTON—On the 16th inst., at 3, Denbigh-road, Bayswater, the wife of Arthur Houghton, Esq., of a son.

PADDAY—At Sree Menanti, Singapore, on the 19th November, the wife of Reginald Padday, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—WINSLOW.—On the 29th Oct, at Haward Church, Charlestown, U.S.A., by the Rev. Geo. E. Ellis, D.D, David Oakes Clark, of China, to Catharine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late George Winslow, of South Malden, Mass., U.S.A.

ROBERTS—MOORE.—At Trinity Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. Pownall, on the 19th October, Mr. J. L. Roberts, of Shanghai, to Miss Emily Moore, of Sydney.

STANFORD—MORRIS.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, on the 5th November, by the Rev. George Wylde, military chaplain, Capt. William Kent Stanford, to Mrs. Isabella Frances Morris.

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DEATHS.

BAILLEY.—Drowned, off Deep Water Bay, on the 8th November, Edward Bailley boarding-house keeper, Queen's-road West, aged 33 years.

JONES—Drowned, off Deep Water Bay, on the 8th November, Daniel Jones, proprietor of the London Tavern, Queen's-road, aged 34 years.

LEE—At Hong Kong, on the 31st October, William B. Lee, aged 18 years.

NORWOOD.—On the 22nd Nov., on board the steamship *Orissa*, on her voyage from Aden to Suez, Robert Norwood, Esq., Capt. H.M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards.

ROBINSON—At Hong Kong, on the 31st October, Captain Robinson, British barque *Omar Pacha*.

ROWE—On the 14th inst., at Bellevue Cottage, Newlyn, near Penzance, the Rev. R. M. Rowe, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon, and late British Chaplain at Alexandria, aged 32.

SCHWABE.—On the 3rd inst., at Scarborough, Henry Schwabe, Esq.

STUCKEY.—At the Royal Hotel, Macao, on the 5th November, William Stuckey, ship-carpenter, lately of Hong Kong.

TINDALL.—On the 18th inst., at his residence, Scarborough, Richard Harris Tindall, in the 38th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CHINA—EXPORTS.

SHANGHAI.—TEA (Black).—Prices show no change, but to tempt buyers a still further decline would have to be submitted to. Shipments for the fortnight amount to 12,900 chests, making for the season to date 108,760 chests against 37,800 chests last year. Stocks are estimated at about 17,000 chests Hankow Teas, 1,000 chests Hoochow, and 1,500 chests old Common Congou, new Flowery Pekoe 500 chests and old 200 chests, making a total of 20,200 chests against 8,600 chests last season. Prices at Hankow are very firm, and they are paying Tls. 18 to 20 for third crop Oopacks and medium Ningchows, higher rates than were given at the beginning of the season for finest Oopacks. Greens.—The steady rise in the home markets reported last mail has caused a further advance here, and settlements have amounted to 13,313 half chests China and 570 half chests Japan, principally for America. Stocks continue very small. Settlements to date. China 70,403 half chests against 42,200 half chests last year. Japan 10,200 half chests against 16,500 half chests last year. Stocks: China 9,000 half chests; Japan 1,500 half chests.

FOOCHOW.—Congou: Settlements 26,000 chests and 2,000 half chests, say—Low and dusty kinds at 5 to 9 tls. 8,240 chests and 17,000 half chests. Ordinary to good Ordinary at 10 to 13 tls. 6,920 chests and 4,300 chests. Mixed leaf kinds at 14 to 17 tls. 5,640 chests and 3350 chests. But middling to middling at 15 to 20 tls. 3,600 chests and 2,250 chests. Medium Kaisow kinds at 20 to 23 tls. 1,600 chests and 1,100 chests.

AMOY.—Plain Orange Pekoe settlements for the month comprise 799 half-chests of common quality, at 13 to 14 per picul, short price. Arrivals to date are, market 9,331 half-chests, settlements 8,571 half-chests, sent coastwise on native account 118 half-chests, stock 642 half-chests, contract 1,914 chests; total, 11,245 half-chests against 16,582 half-chests and 2,384 boxes last season. Congou: Transactions since the 10th ult. reach 1,364 half-chests at $8 to 17.75 for low ordinary to good common cargo. Arrivals to date are—Market 21,200 half chests and 100 boxes, settlements 115,658 half-chests, sent coastwise on native account 1,635 half-chests, stock 7,995 half-chests, contract 1,163 half-chests; total, 22,451 half-chests and 100 boxes against 20,197 half-chests last season. Oolong and Ankoi. The business done, in both Oolongs and Ankois, shows a considerable falling off as compared with last month, the settlements of the former amounting to only 10,901 half-chests a 15 for low mixed kinds, to 20, 50 for rather preferable to good common cargo and $25 for good cargo trade. 342 half-chests comprise the settlements of Ankois at $9,25 a 14 per pil., for common to good clean tea.

CANTON.—Holders of Congou are so extremely firm that very little business has been done, and that at the high rates previously ruling. In Scented Teas considerable settlements have taken place at fully previous rates. Canton Green Teas also continue in active request at previous rates.

SILK.—Shanghai: The receipt of further depressing news from Europe has had the effect of reducing our quotations about 5 to 10 taels per picul, at which some 3,500 bales found buyers. Tsatlees: No. 1, 445 taels per picul; No. 2, 420 do.; No. 3, 385 to 395 do.; No. 4, 350 to 370 do.; No. 5 and com., 300 to 325 do. Taysaams: No. 1, 340 to 350 taels per picul, nominal; No. 2, 310 to 320, do., do.; No. 3, 265 to 285 do.; Nos. 4, 5, and com., 210 to 250 do.

CANTON.—A very small business continues to be transacted, the business of the fortnight being reported at 50 piculs only. The quotations are—Loonkong, No. 1 and 2, $385 to $405. Gowkong, $365 to $375. Cumchook, rereeled, $435.

DRUGS.—Cassia: $15; sales, 3,000 piculs; stock, 2,000 piculs. Cassia buds: none offering. Cassia oil: $210 to $215; sales, 125 piculs; stock, 50 piculs, lately arrived. Anniseed oil: $140 to $145; sales, 70 piculs; stock, 250 piculs. Star anniseed: $15; no sales; stock, 400 piculs. Galangal root: $3. 80c.; no sales; stock, 700 piculs. Vermillion: $32. 50c. Ginger preserves: best, $2. 62c. to $2. 80c.

CHINA—IMPORTS.

The followiug is from the circular of Messrs. Walker, Borradaile, and Co., of Hong Kong:—The improvement in prices, and firmness of holders, noticed in our last, have been fully maintained, and the continued unsatisfactory news from America causing the advance in cotton in Liverpool and necessitating the "short time measure" to be adopted in the manufacturing districts is having its effects on holders here. No decided improvement can be noticed in the actual settlements, but the firmness shown, and the impossibility of replacing goods disposed of at present, quotations will no doubt ere long have this effect. Woollens: Enquiry is made for Camlets at $17 to $18. Lastings are likewise in demand. Metals continue dull without enquiry, and in heavy stock. We give our quotations and sales reported since our last, including Canton and auction sales:—Cotton Yarn: 16-24, $97 to $99; 28-32, $105 38-42, $112 to $115; sales, 335 bales. Grey Shirtings: 5¼ to 5½, $190 to $195; 6 to 6¼, $2-25 to $2-30; 6½ to 7, $2-35 to $2-40; 7¼ to 7½, $3-10 to $3-20; sales, 4,800 pieces. White Shirtings: 60 to 64, $2 to 2-30; 66 to 70, $2-40 to 2-65; 72, $2-75; sales, 500 pieces. T-cloths: 4¼ to 5, $1-70 to $1-80; 5¼ to 5½, $1-90 to $1 95; 6, $2-30; sales, 17,000 pieces. Span Stripes: scarlet, $1; assorted, $0-92; sales, 204 pieees. Long Ells HH: scarlet, $9-20; assorted, $8-25. Ditto H: scarlet, $9; assorted, $8. Lastings: $15 to $20.

COALS.—HONGKONG.—The article is becoming scarce. Cargoes afloat may be quoted, English steam $13; Sydney $9. At Shanghai, the demand is being supplied from the native mines. English steam are quoted 10 taels; Japan 4½ to 5 taels; Sydney 11½ to 12 taels.

MANILA.—There is very little of interest to notice, and the import market continues excessively dull, though it may be hoped that the dry season having now commenced, more activity may shortly spring up, and a reduction of the stocks held by both importers and dealers. With the exception of hemp, on the late low quotations, for which an advance is noted, prodnce remains much as last quoted, the scarcity of tonnage assisting to restrict business.

TIEN-TSIN, October 15, 1861.—Business has been rather slack during the last two or three weeks, but prices have varied very little from the last quotations. The inland traders will be leaving with their winter supplies about the middle of November; a brisk demand for goods may therefore be looked for up to that period, after which it is expected that business will decrease and remain inactive during the winter. It is reported that the Customs will permit goods to be bonded next year at Tien-tsin. This will be a great accommodation to importers, who otherwise have to pay duties, to allow the departure of the ships bringing large quantities of goods for four or five months consumption before the port is closed by the frost.

NEWCHWANG (YING-TSZE), October 9, 1861.—During the past month a fair business has been done in imports against paper Sycee. It has been resolved at a general meeting of the community that for the future all transactions in paper money shall be discontinued on account of its invalidity. The following quotations, therefore, being in Ying-tsze Sycee, appear to be about 15 per cent. lower than before, but the prices of exports are lower in the same ratio. American drills, heavy. T-Cloth and grey shirtings and opium are in good demand, and the dealers say they will be saleable during the wiuter.

SINGAPORE.—In white shirtings the demand noted by last mail continues, more especially for the fine qualities, of which sales to fair extent have been made at slight advance in rates. The lower descriptions are less enquired for. Madapollams continue very dull, and cambrics are also moving less freely, while white figures are quite out of demand in the mean time. Dyed and fancy goods generally are dull. Turkey red cloth is moving slowly at a slight advance in price, but prints, sajongs, &c. are still very dull and in heavy stock. In metals generally there is no change to be noted. Gunpowder is in much request and stocks nearly cleared. Beer both in wood and bottle, is still very dull. Coals without inquiry.—In exports there has been little variation in prices of produce during the fortnight, and an average amount of business has been done in most articles for the Europe markets. Tonnage is moderately plentiful, and the rising exchange has scarcely as yet begun to effect prices. Tin is not quite so much wanted, but prices have undergone little change. Gambier has been taken to fair extent, latterly at a few cents under last mail's rate. Coffee has continued in brisk demand, and although considerable arrivals have taken place, full prices have been obtained. Sago flour is rather scarce, and latterly slightly higher prices have been paid. In pearl sago little business has been done. Black pepper is still rather scarce, and is readily taken at last rates, and white, which is also coming to market slowly, has been purchased at advanced rates. India rubber has been purchased at lower prices, and the market is now cleared. Gutta percha of first quality is scarce, and in good demand at last quotations. Rice is still in fair enquiry and without change in price.

BANKOK.—Since last report no alteration of note occurred until within the past few days, when symptoms of improvement began to manifest themselves by an increased demand for rice and several other staple articles of export. Recent advices, both from China and Singapore, report more favourably of the prospects for rice and other produce in these markets, and buyers are now more eager to make shipments. The great scarcity of money prevailing, however, tends to check operations materially, and but for this, we believe prices of the articles most in demand would have advanced. Tonnage is in moderate demand.

JAPAN.

YOKUHAMA, OCT. 18, 1861.—IMPORTS:—Since last report trade in imports generally has been less active, and some forced sales have been made by holders anxious to realise. About 1,000 pieces of camlets have been sold at quotations. Deliveries of shirtings are estimated at 8,000 pieces. Brocades and spots can only be quitted in barter for tea, stocks in the hands of natives being excessive. The late demand for cotton yarn has entirely subsided.—EXPORTS.—Silk; Transactions have been very limited, principally on account of the inferiority of the parcels brought to market and unfavourable reports on Japan silk received from home. Settlements in the past month have been but 100 or 200 piculs, and for the season, to date, about 2,400 piculs. The price, which advanced $15 before the arrival of the mail, has again declined to the same extent. The following are about the current quotations:—Hanks, best parcels, $495 to 510, middling to fair, $470 to 485, common $440 to 460. Ida, good parcels, $530 to 550. Sodai, $480 to 485 nominal. Cotia and Oshio parcels are so much mixed that actual quotations cannot be given. The stock is about 300 piculs. The export to date from 1st July is to London 777, Shanghai 2,344, Hong Kong 11 bales. Total, 3,132 bales.—Tea: Medium kinds have been in demand, and an advance has taken place. Finer kinds are less in request on account of unfavourable reports from the home market. Settlements 1,000 piculs, stock 500 to 600 piculs.

NAGASAKI, OCT. 18, 1861.—IMPORTS:—Grey shirtings are saleable for cash at about 5 per cent. less. There is a moderate inquiry for white shirtings, dyed spots, Turkey reds, chintzes, damasks, and dyed brocades; all other goods are in little demand.—EXPORTS.—Silk: The parcels offering are of so mixed and inferior a character that classified quotations can-

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not be given. Prices still compare unfavourably with the home rates. No. 1 Ida is quoted at $500.—Tea: Lower rates would be accepted for the very common descriptions.—Exchange: Drafts on Shanghai 1 per cent. discount; Itzebor 233 per Mexican $100.—Freight: For Shanghai, $4 per ton of 40 feet; for Hong Kong, $8.

HANKOW, OCTOBER 28, 1861.—TEA.—Settlements 10 chops at tls. 18.5 to 21.0 for 3rd crop Oopacks; arrivals 15 chops making total to date 161 chests; contracts, 56 chests; sold and shipped, 201 chests; stock 16 chops.

CHEFOO (YENTAE), SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.—Trade is all but suspended.

The picul is 133⅓ lbs. weight; the tael at Shanghai is equal to 1 dollar and 40 cents and is divided into decimal parts of ten.

EXCHANGES ON LONDON.

[For dates, see first page.]

		Bank.	Private.
At Shanghai (per Tael.)	6 months sight.	6s. 0¼d. to 6s. 0½d.	6s. 1d. to 6s. 1¼d.
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Foo-Chow-Foo (per dol.)	6 ditto	...	...
At Canton, At Hong Kong, At Macao	6 ditto	4 5½	4 6
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Singapore	6 ditto	4s. 6½d.	4 6½
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Manila	6 ditto	3 11	3 11½
Ditto	3 ditto	...	...
At Batavia (guilders.)	6 ditto	...	...

The exchange on India at Shanghai was 296 rupees per 100 taels, and at Hong Kong 217 to 218 per $100. Bar silver at Shanghai taels 11¾ per cent. premium, and Hong Kong 10 to 10½ per cent. The current quotation at Shanghai for Mexican dollars was 76 3c., and the rate of exchange on Hong Kong was 26¼ per cent. discount.

EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK TO GREAT BRITAIN

SEASON 1860-61.

	From Shanghai.	From Foo-chow.	From Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861	11,321,664	13,331,050	15,236,604	40,691,434	23,702
Comparative period last season	3,911,644	15,854,700	16,226,738	36,243,102	37,220

TO UNITED STATES.

					Piculs.
From July 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861	...	...	...	5,215,110	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	12,968,399	85

TO THE CONTINENT.

					Bales.
From July 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861	...	...	...	841,700	1,928
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	1,112,500	3,114

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

				Packages.	
From July 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861	...	...	...	16,433	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	11,095	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

				Total lbs.	
From July 1, 1861, to Oct. 31, 1861	...	...	...	4,674,200	...
Comparative period last season	...	...	...	5,631,540	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From 1843 to 1844	...	...	...	51,022,600	...
„ 1845 to 1846	...	...	...	57,334,200	18,604
„ 1850 to 1851	...	...	...	63,972,300	22,143
„ 1853 to 1854	...	...	...	77,327,800	61,980
„ 1855 to 1856	...	...	...	92,240,300	50,480
„ 1857 to 1858	...	...	...	76,990,255	68,311
„ 1858 to 1859	...	...	...	65,789,792	83,136
„ 1859 to 1860	...	...	...	85,560,452	64,163
„ 1860 to 1861	...	...	...	90,066,160	79,644

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.

Per Kate Carnie, from Shanghai, Oct. 30, to London.—Tea, 555,401 lbs.; silk, 1,031 bales.

Per Drusus, from Shanghai, Nov. 2, to London.—Tea, 360,218 lbs.; silk, 646 bales.

Per Magna Bona, from Foo-chow-Foo, Nov. 7, to London.—Tea 766,700 lbs.

Per Isis, from Foo-chow-Foo, Oct. 31, to Melbourne.—Tea, 191,000 lbs.

Per Mansfield, from Amoy, Nov. 9, to New York.—Tea, 352,755 lbs.,

Per Dunmail, from Canton, Nov. 1, to London.—Tea, 943,400 lbs.; canes, 253 mil.; sundries, 187 packages.

Per Pottinger (mail str.), frong Hong Kong, Nov. 1, to London.—Silk, 1,885 bales. To the Continet: 126.

Per Osnabruck, from Hong Kong, Nov. 9, to outports.—Tea' 296,240 lbs.

Per Patna, from Hong Kong, Nov. 14, to London.—Tea, 436,400 lbs.

Per Dictator from Hong Kong, November 6, to San Francisco.—Tea, 1,730 packages; sugar, 3,171 piculs; rice, 13,381; oil, 210; opium, 8,900 taels; gunny bags, 13,099.

Per White Swallow from Hong Kong, November 2, to San Francisco.—Ten, 173 packages; sugar, 306 piculs; rice, 8,200; oil, 260; opium, 7,300 taels; gunny bags, 2,548.

Per Margaret Eliza from Hong Kong, November 10, to Sydney.—Tea, 50,000 lbs.; sugar, 2,500 piculs; oil, 396; China goods, 1,762 packages: opium, 3,000 taels.

Per Formose from Hong Kong, November 12, to Sydney and Melbourne.—Tea, 70,000 lbs.; sugar, 480 piculs; oil, 640; matting, 500 rolls; China goods, 12,688 packages; opium, 16,200 taels; cordage, 1,174 coils—

EXPORTS FROM MANILA.

Per Casas to Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Hemp, 1,188 piculs; sugar, 8,770.

Per Valdivia, to Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Hemp, 2,852 piculs; sugar, 6,000; cigars, 600 mil.

Per Clementina, to Liverpool, Oct. 28.—Hemp, 2,800 piculs; sugar, 5,000.

Per Great Britain, to Sydney, Oct. 28.—Sugar, 9,000 piculs; coffee, 300; cigars, 2,000 mil.; cordage, 500 piculs.

Per E. Cushing, to San Francisco, Nov. 2,—Hemp, 3,000 piculs; sugar, 1,280; coffee, 718; cordage, 175; cigars, 400 mil.; treasure, $24,560.

EXPORTS FROM BANGKOK.

Per Orestes, to Falmouth, Oct. 26.—Hides, 116 piculs; rice, 1,720; sapanwood, 300; sugar, 368; teel seed, 250.

Per Sunda, to New York, Oct. 31.—Rice, 23,980 piculs; sapan wood, 157.

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE.

Per Harmonia, to London, November 8.—Gambier, 4,246 piculs; tapioca, 716; tapioca flour, 28: pearl sago, 1,787; Rattans, 358; animal tallow, 819: black pepper, 52; coffee, 2,506; sticklac, 153; India rubber, 151: spices, 27; teel seed, 122; vegetable tallow, 9; tin, 425; fish oil, 48 casks; snail shells, 11,256; Chinnetty canes, 106 bundles; Malacca canes, 100; mace, 1 case; wine, 37 cases; Japan ware, 2; stuffed animals, 3; shells, 644 baskets; tortoise, 1 box; cigars, 1; arrow root, 1.

EXPORTS FROM PENANG.

Per Ecliptic, to London, November 11.—Sugar, 4,430 piculs; tin, 726; India rubber, 133; white pepper, 193; buffalo horns, 38; rattans, 503; nutmegs, 96; mace, 9; isinglass, 5; nutmeg oil, 12 dozens; chinaware, 3 cases; rum, 7,140 gallons.

Per Greyhound, for Liverpool, Nov. 18.—Rice, 14,278 piculs; tapioca, 155; tin, 81; buffalo hides, 104; rattans 100; tapioca flour, 9; sugar, 1.

Per Ceylon, for London, Nov. 22.—Tin, 5,126 piculs; sugar, 5,157; cutch, 231; tapioca, 1,406; white pepper, 200; black pepper, 294; india rubber, 108; hides, 648; gutta percha, 86; buffalo horns, 66; gum benjamin, 74; rattans, 445; rum, 11,370 gallons; nutmegs, 81 cases; mace, 4; essential oil, 5; sundries, 5; specimens of natural history, 12; tea, 1; books, 1; cheroots, 1; woods, 41 pieces.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

At SHANGHAI.—From London: Oct. 26, Merse. From Liverpool: 29, Celestial. From Cardiff: 26, Volunteer. From Sydney: 31, Veloz. From San Francisco: 28, What Cheer.

At HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—From London: Oct. 29, Millbrook; Nov. 9, Red Riding Hood. From Liverpool: Oct 29, Koh i-noor. From Sydney: Nov. 2, George Lee. From Melbourne: 11, Joshua Bates. From San Francisco: 3, Benefactor.

At MANILA.—From Cadiz: Nov. 2, Guadalupe. From Melbourne: 1, Julia.

At SINGAPORE.—From Hamburg: Nov. 18, Rhenie.

SAILED.

From SHANGHAI.—For London: Oct. 29, Spirit of the Deep; 30 Kate Carnie; Nov. 2, Druses.

From FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Nov. 8, Magna Bona, Hanover. For Havre: 8, Tafarette. For Continent: 5, Richard.

From AMOY.—For New York: Nov. 10, Mansfield.

From HONG KONG, MACAO, and CANTON.—For London: Nov. 5, Dimmrail. For Cork: 10, Osnabruck. For Liverpool: 14, Patna. For England: 3, H.M.S. Simoom. For Sydney: 10, Marguerite Eliza. For Melbourne: 12, Formose. For San Francisco: 6, Dictator.

From MANILA.—For Liverpool: Oct. 28, Casas, Clementina, Valdivia. For Sydney: Great Britain. For San Francisco: Nov. 2, E. Cushing, Mephista.

From BANGKOK.—For Falmouth: Oct. 22, Orestes. For New York: 31, Sunda.

From SINGAPORE.—For London: Nov. 8, Harmonia.

From PENANG.—For London: Nov. 11, Ecliptic; 22, Ceylon. For Liverpool: 18, Greyhound.

LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London: Anglo-Saxon, Cyclone, Lansdowne, Queen Bee, Rapido. For Liverpool: The Cedars. For New York: Mary Lee, Queen of May. For San Francisco: What Cheer

At FOO-CHOW-FOO.—For London: Coeriemulzie. For New York: Cossack, Dennis Hill, Mirage. For Sydney: Inverna. For Australia: Dispatch, Jupiter.

At HONG KONG, MACAF, and CANTON.—For London: Albuera, Koh-i-noor, Milbrook, Etheldreda, Margaret Michell. For Continent: Richard. For New York; Haddington. For Cape of Good Hope: Maggie Miller. For Demerara: Earl of Windsor, Agra. For Sydney and Melbourne; Agincourt, Joshua Bates. For San Francisco: Benefactor, George Lee, Mary Whitridge.

At MANILA.—For London: Constance, John Scott. For Liverpool: General Churrerea, La Foi. For Cadiz: Duque de Tetuan, Margarita. For Sydney: Cornelis Smith. For Melbourne: Julia, Otto.

At BANGKOK.—For London: Lavinia. For Europe: H.I.M.'s steamer, Marne.

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At Singapore.—For London: Allendale, Coromandel, Recruit, Spirit of the North For Liverpool: Wayfarer. For Europe: Cecilia. For New York: John Jay.

At Penang.—For London; Golconda.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At Shanghai.—To London: Tea, £2 10s. to £3; silk, £4 to £5. To New York: Tea, $14 to $15; silk, $25. A better demand has been experienced during the past fortnight, it being chiefly for the Yang-tsze Rivers, as sailing vessels find but little difficulty in reaching Hankow at this time of the year, and nearly every ship in port is engaged at full rates. There is nothing doing to Japan, and very little to the South. The following charters are reported: The Vickery and Canton, both on the Yang-tsze, for six months; the former at $1,275, and the latter at $1,500 per month; Macao to Nagasaki and back, $1,300 per month; Borderer to Foochow and back, 45 lay days, $4,000; Adriatic to Swatow and back, 50 lay days, $3,400; Nordstern Greta, and Saturnus to Newchwang and South, at $1,450, $1,000, and $1,300 per month respectively; Caprolani from Foochow to New York, at $15 per ton. The Clemens (Brem) has been sold for 6,500 taels, and the steamer Fernandez (Port), for Mex. $80,000, and is now called the Antelope, and under the British flag.

At Foochowfoo.—The rates at this port remain without any alteration.

At Amoy.—A considerable business has been done, but not at such satisfactory rates, in consequence of the dull demand. The amount of seeking tonnage in port is very small. The following are amongst the charters:—Lady Amherst, to Singapore, Samarang, and Sourabaya, 50 days, $3,800. Aallotai, to Hong Kong and Macao, 25 days, $2,000. Lebanon, same journey, 10 days, $1,800. Kate Hastings, 4 months on coast, at $1,450 per month.

At Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton.—To London: £3 to £4. 10s. The shipping prospects in these waters still continue good, the amount of disengaged tonnage being still further reduced. A large quantity of produce awaits shipment at Foo-chow-Foo and Manila, and vessels must be supplied from these ports. For San Francisco and Australia a good business also continues. For the rice ports the Chinese are also offering charters at advanced rates. Those reported are—Millbrook and Koh-i-noh to London at £3. 10s., and £3. 10 to £4. 10s. Jura from Manila to United Kingdom at £3. 5s. to £4. 10s. Padel from Batavia to Europe at £4 to £5. 10s. Benefactor to San Francisco $8,000 in full. Peyche, Susan Douglas, Nabob, Magnus to Bankok and back, at 65c., and 4 vessels to Saigon and back at 55c. to 60c. The following ships have been sold - Admiral Baudin for $10,000, City of Nantes (steamer) for $60,540, Cowper (steamer) for $50,000, Waterman (steamer) for $20,000, Albuera, chartered by British Government to convey troops and cargo to England, at terms unknown.

At Manila.—The following are the rates for the ships loading for the home ports:—Constance, £3 12s. 6d. to £4 7s. 6d.; John Scott, at £3 5s. to £4 10s., both for London; La Foi, at £2 5s. to £2 5s.; General Churruca, at £3 10s. to £4. 5s., both for Liverpool; Otto, at £4 to £5 for Melbourne; and Cornelis Smit, at £3 to £3 10s., for Sydney.

At Bangkok.—Tonnage is in moderate demand, and freights are rather lower. The Nautilus while seeking obtained $10,000 in full to carry a cargo of teak logs to Shanghai.

At Singapore.—The shipping prospects here are still good, and the rice charters having commenced, many large-sized vessels will find employment which might have experienced some difficulty in obtaining a charter. Those reported are:—Cecilia, to load from two ports in Java at £4 per ton to Gottenburg, £4. 5s. to a port in the United Kingdom, or between Havre and Hamburg, or £4. 10s. if to a port in Sweden not further north than Stockholm; George West, from one of the rice ports, at £3 per ton to Great Britain, or £3. 5s. if to a port between Havre and Hamburg. The Allendale has taken the berth for London at £3 per ton for dead weight, and £3. 10s. for light freight and measurement, and has nearly a full cargo engaged.

At Penang.—The Golconda is the only vessel on the berth for England, and she loads at £3. 10s. dead weight, £4 light freight, and £4. 5s. measurement.

CASUALTIES.

The St. Paul, Regina, and Thorwaldsen, were driven aground on a sandbank, on the 19th of October, near Takao, during a very severe typhoon, and were obliged to cut away their masts. The two former lost both fore and mainmasts, topmast yards &c., and received other injuries to the hull. A great number of native craft were driven to sea, and many lives lost.

The Kossuth run on shore close to Joss Islet on the 27th Oct., and was quickly boarded by wreckers, who threatened the captain and crew with death, and only escaped by jumping overboard, and proceeding on foot to Taiwanfoo, and from thence to Takoo in a Chinese boat, where they arrived on the 30th Oct.. She had a full cargo of deals and other general freight; and the Wild Wave when she passed the spot observed the Kossuth on fire.

The Amr. ship Tsar is reported as having been totally wrecked off the bar at Newchwang.

The Sea Belle was also ashore on the west bank of Tien-tsin at the entrance of the river, in charge of a Chinese pilot, but having a smooth sea she was likely to get off.

PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

From England and Continent to China: Oct. 27, Granger; 31, Ocean Gem; Nov. 6, Lion. To Batavia: Oct. 27, Eliza Thornton; 31, Eagle; Nov. 7, Eleonora. To Singapore: Nov. 10, Congo. From China to England and Continent: Oct. 25, Wynaud; 26, Charlotte Ann; 27, City of Carlisle; 28, Empress of India, Blohm; 31, Mischief, Raleigh; Nov. 1 Clara Novello; 6, Lord of the Isles. To New York: Oct. 29, Leichhardt; Nov. 9, Prince of Wales. From Singapore: Oct. 24, Electric. From Manila: 26, T. E. Lemon; Nov. 9, Cervantes. From China to Sydney: Oct, 27, John Stephenson.

Continental Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

(from our own correspondent.)

St. Petersburg, Dec. 16.

The latest numbers of the *Peking Gazette* arrived in this city overland *via* Siberia. It contains a string of new Decrees published by the Council of Regency in the name of the young Emperor, which serve to throw a significant light on the benighted state of the Chinese, who affect to sneer at Western civilisation, and consider all the nations of Europe as incorrigible barbarians. Among these curious documents are the following:—

"A decree appointing a Commission to find a proper and becoming posthumous name for the first wife of the late Emperor Saigne-fine.

"A decree to forbid commanding officers and high official functionaries to quit their posts in order to repair to the capital.

"A decree to add posthumous names to former Emperors and Empresses.

"A decree confirming a former edict of the late Emperor, releasing his uncle Houi-Tzigne-Vane from the ceremony of genuflexion in the present reign.

"A decree releasing the six uncles of the present Emperor from the ceremony of genuflexion on all ordinary occasions, in which he says:—'As we should not feel easy in our conscience to see them fall on their knees in our presence like other common mortals we therefore dispense with their genuflexion on all ordinary occasions, restricting it only to the great days of ceremony four times a year in the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 10th month'.

"A decree on the important subject of Court mourning says:—'The princes and dignitaries of the capital charged with the affairs of mourning, conjointly with the Director of the Ministry for Ceremonies, having duly presented their reports, ordaining among other things that the Empresses and the feminine half of the Court, after wearing white mourning for twenty-seven days, should then change to middle mourning (grey), we hereby give notice that the Empress Mother and the Empress-Consort, of the defunct Bogdochan are pleased to ordain that they and all the other women of the late Emperor shall continue to wear the costume of white mourning for the space of a hundred days.'"

And lastly, I may mention an Imperial publication concerning the denomination of the reign of the new Emperor, in which it says:—"The princes, dignitaries, and governors of the Supreme Council have personally received our Imperial orders to employ in future as a proper and befitting designation of the years of the new reign the two letters *tai-siame* (the Happy Augury."

From the opening of the navigation on the 26th of April, O.S., till its close on the 1st of November this year, the number of vessels of all descriptions that arrived at St. Petersburg, including those from the interior loaded with country produce, was 17,680, bringing goods to the value of 33,219,486 silver R., whilst the goods exported this year down to the 1st Nov was 46,747,433 S. R., against 51,720,691 S. R. in 1860.

PRUSSIA.

(from an occasional correspondent.)

Berlin, Dec. 22.

I am sorry to have to report the total loss of the Prussian sailing corvette *Amazone*, First-class, Lieutenant Hermann, on the Dutch coast, with all hands on board, and under very distressing and peculiar circumstances. It appears that the ill-fated vessel, in obedience to orders from head-quarters, sailed from Dantzig at the end of October, and arrived at Elsinore on the 2nd of November, from whence the Commander sent a telegram to the Admiralty at Berlin, announcing his safe arrival there, and intention of proceeding to sea on the next morning, which he carried into effect, as was learned from a subsequent despatch from the Prussian Consul at that port. As the corvette was ordered to cruise off the coast of Portugal during the winter months it caused at first no uneasiness that a long time elapsed without any accounts of her being received, as she might easily have run down the Channel with a fair wind and got out to sea without having had any opportunity of communicating with an English or French port; but when a month and even six weeks had passed without bringing the expected telegram of her arrival at Lisbon, great fears began to be entertained for the safety of the corvette—the more so as it was well known that, in addition to her regular crew, she had on board twenty-seven naval cadets and a similar number of sailor boys for practical instruction in the duties of the profession. It was only about a week ago that any intelligence tending to corroborate the loss of the *Amazone* has come to hand, when a despatch was received from the Prussian Consul at Amsterdam to the Admiralty here, stating that a Prussian Royal standard had been washed ashore and picked up on the

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coast at a village called Zuerig, near Harlingen. Orders were immediately telegraphed to the Consul to send the flag for inspection; and sure enough, from the private mark in it, there remained no doubt that it did belong to the *Amazone*. As this is a flag but very seldom used—in fact, only when a member of the Royal family is on board—it is carefully stowed away down below, and therefore could not have been accidentally washed overboard by a heavy wave rolling over the vessel. But in addition to this indirect proof of the wreck, a very handsome boat, of the finest workmanship, and lightly copper-bottomed, with the name "*Amazone*" painted on the inside of her stern—in all probability the Commander's gig—was since picked up on one of the outlying islands to the north of the Texel, so that there can now be no doubt of the fate of the luckless vessel, and that all on board have met with a watery grave. This unfortunate occurrence has thrown a deep gloom over the whole country, and particularly this city, suddenly plunging many of the first families into the deepest affliction and mourning, as just at present the greatest exertions are making to organise and extend the already formed nucleus of a German navy under the direction and command of Prussia, and the service has become so popular here that many noble families had enrolled their sons as naval cadets, and had fondly hoped to see them in time distinguish themselves as much at sea as the Prussian armies are respected on land.

In connection with this unfortunate affair it is just a twelvemonth since a similar case occurred in the total loss of the schooner-of-war *Frauenlob*, which accompanied the Prussian expedition of last year to China and Japan, and was lost in the Sea of Japan, with all hands, in the same typhoon in which H.B.M.'s brig-of-war *Camilla* foundered; nothing having ever been heard of either of these two unfortunate vessels.

In the case of the *Amazone* there can be no doubt that great blame attaches to those officers who selected her for the performance of a duty requiring especially a well-found and seaworthy vessel; whereas it is well known she was an old rotten tub, built more than twenty-five years ago, of primitive construction, very short of beam, and not fitted with a steam engine. When she was at Hamburg with the flotilla of Prussian gunboats, in the month of September last, and was inspected by the nautical men of that city, there was but one opinion of astonishment expressed that she should be sent to sea at all, or used for any other purpose than a coal hulk or a guardship. Indeed, the Grand-Admiral, Prince Adalbert, who went down there to inspect the squadron, seems to have been impressed with the same apprehension, and though the *Amazone* was by far the largest vessel of the flotilla, he was unwilling to risk his own life in her, even in so short a trip as round to the River Weser, but preferred hoisting his flag on that occasion on board one of the gunboats.

What tends to make this case still more melancholy is the following episode, which is well known here as an undeniable fact, and as such freely circulated in this city:—"Lieutenant Hermann, the Commander of the *Amazone*, is known to have been perfectly aware of the unseaworthiness of the vessel committed to his charge, and has several times made representations to his superiors on the subject. Only as lately as September last, when he received his orders to make preparations for the voyage, he again ventured to urge the Admiralty to give him some other vessel, as the *Amazone*, he said, might possibly bear a squall in the Baltic, but could never outlive a storm in the North Sea or Atlantic. In answer to this he received the following telegram:—'Officers of the Prussian navy are not required nor allowed to give advice to their superiors unless specially asked for. Fulfil the instructions given you to cruise in the Atlantic during the winter, occasionally putting into a port on the coast of Portugal.'"

In England a strict inquiry would be made into the circumstances in a similar case, and the result be made known; but here no one is responsible—the newspapers are afraid to speak out—and the whole affair will be hushed up.

The result of the general elections for the House of Representatives, which have just terminated, is found to be as follows:—112 Progressionists, 140 Liberals, 21 Conservatives, 51 of the Ultramontane or Clerical party, 23 Poles, and 5 who have not yet made up their minds. Three of the Ministers—General Roon for War, Schleinitz for the Royal Household, and Bethmann-Hollweg for Education—were defeated, and have lost their seats. One hundred and fifty-four (out of 352) members of the last Parliament were re-elected, sixty-eight of whom belong to von Vincke's party—all the rest are new members.

Intelligence has been received that Count Eulenburg, the Prussian envoy, after succeeding in signing a treaty of commerce between his country and China, has settled the bases of one between Prussia and Siam.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23.

The debates in the Second Chamber of the States General have been confined to the discussion of the Budget for 1862, and offer but little interest to readers out of the kingdom. Both Chambers have now adjourned till after the holidays.

In the face of the serious complications that threaten a rupture between England and the North American Union, the question of increasing the navy of this country has not been lost sight of, and debates on the subject have taken place in both Chambers, the result of which is to leave it with confidence in the hands of the Government. At the beginning of this year the state of the navy was as follows:—5 steam frigates, with 243 guns, and of 1,950-horse power; 2 steam corvettes, 38 guns, and 300-horse power; 38 screw steam vessels, 421 guns, and 4,814-horse power; 12 paddle-wheel steam vessels, 75 guns, and 2,300-horse power; and 1 ditto (colonial), 4 guns, and 150-horse power; showing a steam force of 38 ships and 781 guns. Besides these are the sailing vessels, consisting of 6 floating batteries, of 178 guns; 2 line-of-battle ships, with 148 guns; 3 first-class frigates, with 156 guns; and 4 second-class ditto, with 128 guns; 1 raséed frigate, 22 guns; 4 first-class corvettes, with 88 guns; 2 second-class ditto, 70 guns; 7 brigs, with 108 guns; 1 transport, 10 guns; 13 other defensive vessels, with 65 guns; to which must be added 34 large gunboats, with 68 guns, and 11 small ditto, with 11 guns; together, 88 sailing vessels, with 1,052 guns; thus showing a grand total of 146 steam and sailing vessels, with 1,833 guns. During the course of the present year several valuable additions have been made to the navy, amongst which are the new steam frigate *Adolph of Nassau*, 51 guns, and various smaller steamers, as reported in my previous letters. The above-mentioned frigate and the new steam corvette *Medusa* are ordered to be brought forward for immediate service, and will be commissioned early in January. It is reported in naval circles that they are to reinforce the squadron in the West Indies, the greater number of the vessels belonging to which have repaired to Laguayra to seek redress for some imaginary or real insult to the Dutch flag on the part of Venezuela.

The King has conferred the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Luxemburg Order of the Crown of Oak on his Excellency C. F. Pahud, ex-Governor-General of Netherlands India, as a public mark of the Royal approbation of that gentleman's administration of the affairs of the Eastern colonies. It is reported that he is to be created a Minister of State without a department, but with a seat and a vote in the Cabinet, but I have reason to believe there is no foundation for the rumour.

Count E. F. von Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda, one of the superior officers in the East India Civil Service, now on leave of absence to this country, has received from the King permission to accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, conferred on him by the King of Prussia, who is Grand Master of the Order. This is, perhaps—with the exception of the Golden Fleece—one of the most aristocratic orders of knighthood in existence, requiring unequivocal proof of sixteen noble descents, both on the paternal and maternal side.

Government has laid before the Second Chamber of the States General twelve Bills for the naturalisation of foreigners, among whom are the following gentlemen connected with India:—W. C. von Schierbrandt, of Batavia; C. A. Bunsen, E. C. Heydorn, and H. Kaula, in Netherlands India; Mackartis Johannes, of Tagal, in Java; G. W. Oppel, B. G. Trompheller, C. P. Kauffman, C. D. Huseman, and E. F. Helmkampf, in Netherlands India; and J. Hartzfeld, of the Island of Java.

The mail edition of the *Batavian Handelsblad* states that the preliminary works for the construction of the railroad between Samarang and Voorstlanden are definitively settled in the Netherlands, and that the concession is granted to Mr. Poolmann. As this is the first intelligence of the affair that has transpired in this country, it has naturally caused great surprise to receive it from such a quarter, and it will probably form the subject of an interpellation in the Second Chamber when the Colonial Budget comes on for discussion.

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At a general meeting of the members of the "Indian Association" held last week at the Hague, the Board of Directors under the new organisatisn were constituted as follows:—Mr. G. M. van der Linden, President; G. de Serriere, Vice-President; J. Th. Canter-Visscher, Th. F. Schill, D. van Aalst, Dr. P. J. Veth, D. Fransen van der Putte, H. Bekking, and J. Boudewynse.

The afflicting intelligence of the death of H.R.S. the Prince Consort was received everywhere in this country with the most profound sympathy, and all the vessels in the port hoisted their flags half mast high. The Court has gone into mourning for sixteen days; the first eight days half-mourning is to be worn, and then light mourning for the succeeding part of the term. The Court of Prussia goes into mourning for three weeks, and that of Belgium—as more nearly related to the deceased Prince—for two months.

A letter from Vliessingen states that Rear-Admiral Vogelpoot, late Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in Netherlands India, and who was succeeded by Rear-Admiral May, as mentioned in a former letter, will return to this country in January next, in the war steamer *Ardjeono*, Captain-Lieutenant Siedenburg.

The steam corvette *Princess Amalia*, Captain-Lieutenant de Kroef, has arrived at Vliessingen, from Batavia, and proceeded to the Texel, where she will be put out of commission for the present, and then go into dock to undergo repairs, so as to be ready for further service in the spring, should circumstances require her to be re-commissioned.

Another detachment of supplementary troops, consisting of a hundred and fifty non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain L. F. Donleben, of the East India Infantry, who is returning from leave of absence to this country, accompanied by the second lieutenants G. A. Van Steenfelt and A. A. Gewin, of the East India Infantry, the second lieutenants of cavalry F. K. van Walderen and J. H. Stoeffken, and second lieutenant of engineers C. de Vos, as well as F. J. de Ruyter, medical officer of the third class, have received orders to embark, on the 28th inst., at Rotterdam, on board the chartered transport *Sliedrecht*, Captain Y. Feenstra, for Batavia.

A commission has been appointed by the King to investigate the affair of the Royal College at Delft. The president is Mr. Borret, member of the Council of State; and the other members of the commission are Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Aye, member of the First Chamber, General Delprat, and Mr. Gevers Deynoot, members of the Second Chamber, and Mr. Junius van Hemert, of the E.I. Civil Service.

The papers relating to the concession granted to Mr. de Jaeger for the navigable great ship canal from this city to the sea have been returned to the Minister of the Interior duly signed and sealed; so that the preliminary operations for the execution of this important national undertaking will commence immediately, and be continued all through the winter, if the weather permits.

By the last Overland Mail a circular has been received here, signed by thirteen of the principal mercantile houses at Batavia, stating that in consequence of numerous complaints from Amsterdam and Rotterdam of the quality of Java sugar made by centrifugal machinery, and exported from Sourabaya and other eastern ports of Java, a searching inquiry has been made respecting that mode of manufacturing the article, the result of which is that it is now fully ascertained that the quality of the sugar deteriorates very considerably during the voyage, in consequence of which they have resolved unanimously to establish a difference of two florins per picul in favour of sugars not made by the centrifugal process.

At the second and final election of a member of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, vice Mr. Obreen, who has accepted the appointment of managing director of the Netherlands Trading Company, the contest was between Mr. C. Burlage and Mr. J. G. de Bruyn. The former gentleman had ninety-three votes, whilst his antagonist polled only sixty-one, and Mr. Burlage was declared to be duly elected.

Captain Wiercks, of the clipper *Fop Smit*, whose extraordinary quick voyage to Java out and home I noticed in my last letter, has been created by the King a Knight of the Order of the Crown of Oak.

Lieutenant Kreytenbrouwer, of the East India Artillery, has received orders to rejoin his corps, and embarked at Nieuwe Deep on board the *Cornelis Wernard Edward*, for Batavia. Similar orders were given to Lieutenant J. A. Boellaard, of the E. I. Infantry, and he proceeded from the same port by the *Cortgene*, Captain Dunlop, for Java.

The King has granted to Captain F. G. Steck, of the E.I. Infantry, now in this country on leave of absence, the Royal license and permission to accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the First Class of the Order of the White Falcon, conferred on him by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Wiemar-Eisenach.

Capt. G. F. Ommeren, of the Dutch brig *Minerva*, of Rotterdam, has just received from the British Government a handsome silver-mounted telescope, as a reward for his services in saving and humanely treating the crew of the English brig *Charles Brownell*, when in a sinking state.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Netherland and Orange*, Capt. van Ruyven, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia: Mrs. and Miss Guise, Messrs. van Dort, E. Weiss, C. Michaeles, and J. Michaeles.

Per *Krimpenerwaard*, Capt. van Heiningen, at Nieuwe Deep, from Batavia: Mr. G. J. Cochius and daughter.

Per *Alcor*, Capt. van Oppen, at Brouwershaven, from Java: Mrs. Verenet and two children, Mr. J. C. van der Zweep, Capt. Weber, of the E. I. Artillery, Mr. G. van Davelaar-Cnopius, and Baron van Boecup, naval Lieutenant of the First-class.

PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per *New Holland*, Capt. Tuk, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Salomonson, Mr. and Mrs. Hardsteen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hupscher and child, Messrs. Arends de Wolf, Maurenbrecher, van der Weide, and Arendsen.

Per *Cheribon*, Capt. Koers, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Capt. van Bosstraeten, of E. I. Infantry, A. Verbruk, Second Lieut. of E. I. Artillery, J. de Cock-Bruning, Lieut. of Sappers and Miners, J. C. Dozy and H. G. Gerx, Lieuts. of Infantry; 150 men supplementary troops.

Per *Ortelius*, Capt. Groote, from Amsterdam to Batavia: Messrs. P. E. Kleyn van Willigen, J. G. van Kessel, H. J. Ankersmit, J. F. van der Hagen, G. Roovers, A. van Meert, W. Cranen, G. Metz, and C. van Stein.

Per *Sourabaya Packet*, Capt. Olivier, from Amsterdam to Sourabaya: Mr. A. J. Rombout.

Per *Jason*, Capt. van Bueren, from Rotterdam to Batavia: Seven nuns, Messrs. Kostermans, J. van Hengst de Graaf, and three native servants.

COMMERCIAL.

Coffee.—Market very calm, and no alteration to report in prices. If good ordinary Company's Java is wanted, full prices must be given. A parcel of 6,600 bags private trade Java has just arrived, but not yet been sampled. At Rotterdam good ordinary Java, clean taste, has been paid with 45 cents. As there is no reason to anticipate a fall in prices, purchasers are turning their attention more towards Brazil, which is cheaper, and several parcels have been sold by importers at prices varying from 36½ to 39½ cents, according to quality.

For raw Sugar there is not much inquiry, and the business of the fortnight has been limited. There is, however, no anxiety to sell displayed by importers, and prices remain in a healthy state. The refined market is also calm, the principal orders for exportation having been executed.

Rice commands an easy sale at stiff prices, and a considerable business has been done. Among other sales, a lot of 635 bags Java was sold at Rotterdam at 10¼fl. 12,000 bags of Bassein, just come in, were previously sold for arrival.

Tobacco.—In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs between England and the United States all descriptions of American tobacco are held for higher rates, and in many cases altogether withdrawn from the market. Java, consequently, becomes more inquired for, and a fair deal of business has been done at stiff prices. Amongst others, 676 packages Java TP, 92 ditto Karan, and 65 ditto PP TR.

Indigo and Cochineal are in firm hands, but prices are so high that no business is done, but for the execution of the most pressing orders.

Tin neglected. A few hundred blocks have been taken at 72fl., at which price more might be obtained.

Spices and Drugs decidedly dull, and the market wears a drooping aspect.

Rattans.—A parcel of 2,953 bundles was sold at a trifling reduction on previous rates.

Tortoiseshell.—A few lots of Macassar out of the Company's August Sale have found purchasers at 9½fl.

Tea.—But little business done. Prices without alteration.

On the whole, the market for Colonial produce in geneaal is in a rather torpid state, as is usually the case just before Christmas; nor is it likely that it will show any great animation till after the holidays.

Subjoined is the result of a sale of East India tobacco at Rotterdam:—

657	packages	Java	GG,	average	price	51½	cents
50	„	„	TBS,	„	„	39	„
158	„	„	MK,	„	„	47¾	„
656	„	„	LC,	„	„	78¼	„
375	„	„	NTM,	„	„	33	„
119	„	„	JT,	„	„	47½	„
63	„	„	F o M,	„	„	90	„
1,524	„	„	Djambeau,	„	„	41¼	„
305	„	„	STOLL,	„	„	48¼	„
41	„	„	S,	„	„	29½	„
419	„	„	MTT,	„	„	72¾	„
33	„	„	B,	„	„	33	„
986	„	„	NAUTA,	„	„	44 3-5	„

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319	serons	Yara	C,	„	118¾ „
324	„	„	T,	„	85¾ „
6	„	„	CL, CX, CT,	„	131½ „
26 packages		Manila	Yloits 3rd,	„	99 3-5 „

At the Netherlands Trading Company's sale of 400.000 kilogrammes of old copper doits put out of circulation in Netherlands India, and sent home in the shape of tough cake, the whole quantity was sold at the following prices;—

11 lots	at 53	florins	average price 53½ florins.
20 „	53¼	„	
2 „	53½	„	
44 „	53¾	„	

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

SURPLUS OF CLAIMS AGAINST CHINA.

"I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual Message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners under the Act of the 3rd of March, 1859.

"If, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire."

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "JIN KEE."

This vessel, which was at first called the *Celestial*, has been built by Mr. Lungley, at Deptford, for Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co., of China, under the superintendence and from the designs of Capt. Robert Durham.

Her dimensions are—Length between perpendiculars, 225 feet; beam, 27 ft. 3 in.; depth, 15 ft. 6 in.; burthen, 800 tons; and she is classed A 1 at Lloyd's. Her engines are on the oscillating principle, and of 185-horse power, constructed by the Messrs. Dudgeon, of Millwall, and are fitted with all the late improvements and appliances useful in a hot climate. The cylinders are 52-inch diameter, and 4½ feet stroke. The boilers are improved tubular, with expansion gear and superheaters. The paddlewheels are also on a patent principle. Her bunkers are capable of holding 270 tons of coal; and when fully loaded, her draft will be only 9 feet, a great desideratum in the China waters. She is brig-rigged, and is one of the finest models combined with a smart-looking craft. She is armed with one of Clay's breech-loading wrought iron rifled guns, having a range of four miles, and at 2,500 rounds putting every shot into a circle of five feet diameter. One of her boats is fitted with a small screw, which will be found of great service in the strong tidal rivers of China.

On the 18th this vessel made her trial trip, and attained a speed of 18 miles per hour, having run the distance of nine miles from the Nore to the Mouse Light in 27 minutes with the tide and in 33 against it, the engines making 35 revolutions. In all respects her trial was most satisfactory, and there is no doubt but that she will acquit herself well in her proposed employment on the coast of China, at a moderate cost for fuel and general wear and tear.

A number of gentlemen accompanied her on the trial, among whom were Mr. W. P. Livingstone, Mr. G. Gibb, Mr. H. B. Gibb, Captain Grainger, Captain Durham, and a number of scientific engineers and shipbuilders, who were all highly pleased with the performance of the vessel. A very elegant lunch was served on board, and altogether it was a most agreeable day.

On the 23rd inst. the *Jin Kee* took her departure for Hong Kong, *via* the Cape and Mauritius, under the command of Capt. Macdonald, having been (excluding Sunday) only four days out of dock, and from the time of water being first placed in her boilers. This shows an amount of expedition and good workmanship in her machinery almost without precedent.

EVACUATION OF CANTON.

The intelligence which arrived by last mail from China contains several items of more than usual importance and interest. The evacuation of Canton, after our possession of it for four years, the torture and murder of two American missionaries by the rebels in Shantung, the manner in which Prince Kung and the peace party have held their ground, and the probable rectification of some errors committed by the Chinese Customs, are all subjects deserving of special notice. How changed is the "City of Rams," and the whole Eastern hemisphere from what they were when the unfortunate *Arrow* affair occurred in 1856! We have seen India reconquered by prodigies of valour, the flags of England and France fluttering in sight of the Forbidden City, where the Son of Heaven and Earth was wont to dream in unthreatened seclusion; vast tracts of territory added to Russian Siberia, and the waters of Japan opened up to foreign trade. The errors and injustice we may have occasionally committed in the far East are now things of the past; they cannot be rectified, and to deplore them would avail little. But dubious as our course has too often been, it has not been unaccompanied by beneficial results. In the proclamation issued on the occasion of the evacuation of Canton the Chinese authorities say:—"During the occupation of Canton by the allied troops of England and France their conduct has never been otherwise than friendly towards the military and people of the whole city, and the military and people having also corresponded with courtesy and friendship, harmony has been maintained." This overlooks the little fact that, owing to conflicts between the people and the Allied troops, nearly a quarter of the city was destroyed in 1858, but it still expresses much truth, and the effect of the occupation has been on the whole to develope friendly feelings between the Chinese and the soldiers of Great Britain. Though the occupation has ceased, Canton will continue open as a place of residence for foreigners, officials, and merchants, and the people are invited by Laou, the Viceroy and Governor-General of the Two Kwang, "to continue to them the same respectful and courteous relations that have prevailed during the occupation." These are very different words and very different relationships from those which were held in the good old time of Commissioner Yeh. It is fervently to be hoped that our merchants and officials located in Canton will be at some little pains to preserve, by a conciliatory demeanour, the position which has been secured to them at the cost of much expense to England and dire destruction to China. If unable to do so, they will not find this country in any great hurry to back them up by entering upon another war. Turning to Chefoo, in the Gulf of Pechelee, it is gratifying to find British traders established there and at Tien tsin, instead of being forbidden, as they were by the treaty of Nanking, to sail above 32 deg. north latitude; but it is painful to find that the rebels in the neighbourhood have been putting into execution "the exterminating decree of Heaven," and justifying those who have ascribed to them the worst possible character. Their brutal torture and murder of the two American missionaries, Messrs. Parker and Holmes, who went out to remonstrate with them in a friendly spirit, is one of those acts which illustrate the debased and murderous policy indulged in by most of the followers of "the Great Pearl," as the rebels have audaciously styled themselves. Mr. Holmes had been among them, in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and published a very interesting account of his visit; so he had some reason to think he would be well received, and might safely carry out his benevolent design of trying to mitigate the cruelties which they were inflicting on the defenceless population, and of saving the Taipings themselves from the discomfiture that awaited them at Chefoo, which was placed under British and French protection. As the rebels have always been extremely anxious to be on good terms with foreigners, the unfortunate result of his visit could hardly have been foreseen, but it will be a warning to missionaries in future to avoid placing themselves in the power of these peculiar aspirants to the Christian name, who regard their chief as together with Jesus Christ the co-equal Son of God the Father, and who will probably be our most cruel enemies when they find that their intercourse with foreigners is not answering their fond expectations, and that the hour of their suppression draws nigh with the liberty of the Imperial Government to devote itself to internal affairs. Tsai Chun, the youthful Emperor, who was to make his public entry into Peking about the end of October, had, under the direction of the Regency, received Prince Kung in a most favourable manner at Zehol. The return of the Court to the capital will place the Prince in a still stronger position; for it was the representatives of the anti-foreign party who accompanied the late Emperor into Tartary, and in Peking their influence will be counteracted. The people hold him in high estimation, as one of the few members of the Royal family who have the interests of the country really at heart, and as having saved their city by wise concessions when the foreign expedition was at their gates, and the courtiers had provided for their own safety by flight. It is interesting, and rather a novelty in China, to find that the actual Regent and *de facto* ruler of the country is now a woman—the first wife of the late, but not the mother of the present, Emperor. Until the Court is settled at Peking, and Prince Kung exercises the influence which is expected of him, it is not likely that any steps will be taken to correct the customs' irregularities of which the foreign merchants complain, and regarding which the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Hong Kong have memorialized Earl Russell; but Mr. Bruce intimates that he has taken action in regard to the only important ground of complaint, and expresses the hope that his representations will be effectual. The inland transit dues have always been a grievance with British merchants in the Flowery Land, and the less they knew about the interior, these dues loomed the larger in their imagination. It has always been useless to point out to them the injustice and danger of interfering with the internal affairs of another nation, the necessity of a Government weak in its administrative capacity availing itself of those methods of revenue which are consecrated by usage, the probability that the inland dues were required to provide security of transit, and the known facts which indicated that they had only a trifling effect in increasing the price of goods. To such representations they always turned a deaf ear, and got Lord Elgin to insert a clause in the Treaty of Tientsin, giving them the privilege of commuting all inland transit dues by an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. Besides being pressed by the indemnities which it is paying to England and France, it is understood that the Chinese Government is straining every nerve at present to put down the rebels, and it is not pleasant for it, in these circumstances, to be denied by its treaties with Foreign Powers the privilege which almost all other nations possess, of raising revenue by increased customs' dues. It is no wonder that the Customs department of the Government fell back on the ingenious but somewhat too barefaced expedient of charging both the inland transit dues and the commutation duty, which was specially intended to relieve traffic from the former burden. It is only natural for it to strain at any interpretation which will increase its funds; but we doubt not that expostulation is all that is required to bring it to reason on this point, and to keep it within the obvious intention of the Treaty. At the same time it would have been more for the real and lasting interests of the merchants to have allowed this infraction of the Treaty to pass unnoticed at the present crisis; and it is more than likely that all they will gain by the relief of transit dues will be more than counterbalanced by the increase of transit dangers.—*Daily News.*

IN a Consistory, held at Rome, the Pope expressed to the cardinals his desire to proceed to the canonization of twenty-three martyrs who fell in Japan.

THE week before last Dr. Macgowan gave a lecture on China, in the large room of the Whittington Club. The platform was decorated with a large number of Chinese relics.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for inser tion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for the publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter

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The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1861.

THE POSITION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THERE is no possession of the British Empire of which, perhaps, less is known by the general public at home—and, indeed, we might almost include in that category many leading merchants and public men—than Singapore, and the other Straits Settlements; and yet, from their position, trade, and indigenous resources, they are of the highest importance to Great Britain. Many look upon Singapore as a mere place of call on the high road to or from China, but the commerce there has risen to an importance of which few have any conception, and will now increase even more rapidly still, owing to the extension of communication with China and the Archipelago, the numerous free ports opened on the coasts, and the enlarged trade with Siam, Japan, and other Eastern countries. For a long period Singapore has been utterly neglected. Looked on as a mere appendage of the Indian Government, its rights and privileges were overlooked, and its internal improvement completely lost sight of by the East India Company. Fortunately, however, the Straits Settlements have advanced despite numberless hindrances, and their great distance from the seat of Government, of which they were looked upon as mere subordinate posts. Their progress in population and commerce of late years is only equalled by the advance made by the Australian Colonies. From time to time we have chronicled in these columns the advances which the Straits Settlements are making, especially by the more general introduction of commercial intercolonial steamers in those seas. Then the kings of Siam are greatly increasing their mercantile steam fleet. The French have connecting Cochin China steamers. A line of steamers has been also established, touching at ports in Bintang, Banca, Sumatra, Biliton, Java, Borneo, the Moluccas, &c., which opens up a ready communication with all the leading islands of the Archipelago, from Singapore, in comfortable, well-found steamers. Steam is also carried on with Sarawak, and the local Government has laid on three steamers to ply regularly between Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. The commercial intercourse of Singapore is conducted with most of the European ports carrying on a distant foreign trade, with the ports of Continental Asia, from the Red almost to the Yellow Sea, including those of Arabia, Persia, Hindostan, Siam, Cochin China, and several of the Chinese empire; with all the ports of the Malay Archipelago, from Sumatra to New Guinea; with the capital of the Philippines; and with several of the ports of the east and west coasts of America.

In the public returns of imports and exports these places are classed under two-and-thirty different heads. The most important branch of the trade is with the United Kingdom, and then follow respectively the trades with China, with British India, and with Netherlands India. In 1860 our aggregate trade with Singapore, imports and exports, was of the value of nearly two and three quarter millions sterling, an increase of more than one million in the short period of four years. The staple imports from thence, gutta-percha, caoutchouc and other gums, pepper, sago, terra japonica and tin, all show a steady increase. In like manner there is an increased demand for our cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures in return, for distribution among the native tribes. Of late years the aggregate value of the external trade of Singapore has been about £12,000,000 per annum, or more than a third of that of Bengal. The tonnage employed in the trade there amounts to 700,000 tons annually; and more than 3,000 native and 1,600 square-rigged vessels frequent the port. The revenue of Singapore is advancing in proportion with its trade. In 1852 it only amounted to £44,234; in 1860 it reached £77,466. This sum is mainly derived from excises on articles of luxury, as opium, ardent spirits, palm wine, pawnbrokers, and the rents of public markets belonging to the Government. The Settlement has hitherto been saddled with the expense of a naval establishment for the suppression of piracy, in which India and the Empire generally are concerned; the maintenance of Indian convicts, and an increased expenditure for military purposes, entailed by the extensive system of fortification now in progress, which certainly ought not to be borne exclusively by the Settlements, as it is undertaken for Imperial and not local interests. There is a municipal revenue raised of about £10,000 for police and local improvements, derived from a ten per cent. assessment on house rentals, five per cent. on agricultural produce, and a tax on horses and carriages. It is generally asserted that the revenue raised, exclusive of military outlay, estimated at £50,600, is more than sufficient to defray the cost of a local corps of 1,200 men, which is considered ample to meet all the requirements of these Settlements. The aggregate population of the three Settlements now is between 250,000 and 300,000. No customs duties or any other charge on ship or cargo is levied, nor are the settlers disposed to tolerate any impost calculated to shackle the freedom of trade for which these ports have so long been proverbial; nor would they brook an income-tax, which has been mooted of late, and which is scarcely required, as the revenue can be raised from other more legitimate and easily levied sources, more consonant with the views of the people.

The Imperial Government must see the policy of maintaining a few war steamers at Singapore and about the islands of the East for the suppression of piracy and the protection of trade, without saddling the Straits with the cost. The Dutch Government never neglects this precaution. The continual appearance of steamers will do more to banish those marauders than anything else. The immense importance of the trade now carried on in Eastern waters, and the large number of native vessels on those seas with varied cargoes, demands protection at our hands, which will also command for us greater respect from the traders which throng to Singapore. The Administrator of the Government of the Straits Settlements has hitherto held office subject to the Governor-General of India, having under him a Deputy at each of the three settlements, styled a Resident Councillor. Malacca is distant about 90 miles, and the Island of Penang 400 miles, from Singapore. The transfer of the Straits Settlements from the India-office to the Colonial-office, which has been so long in abeyance, has led to much local discussion especially on the question of the self-government to be accorded—the position the Governor is to hold in future, coupled, it is to be hoped, with the appointment of Superintendent of British Trade in the Archipelago—and the proportion of the previous expenditure which is to be charged to the new colony. That the revenue of the Settlements will be amply sufficient to meet all legitimate expenses is generally admitted.

AMERICAN APPROPRIATION.

The inventive genius of Mr. GLADSTONE as a financier is but feeble compared with that displayed by President LINCOLN. We knew a father who was accustomed to whip his children every Sunday in anticipation of the sins they were likely to commit through the week; we have heard of a man who was oblivious enough to imagine that every new debt he contracted might be looked upon as an augmentation of capital; but we never knew or heard before of any statesman recommending an investment of surplus funds which do not belong to him, in order to satisfy claims which may arise in the future. Yet this is the sapient suggestion of the President of the United States. It seems there is a surplus over and above the amount awarded to the claims of American citizens against China. In the American treasury, therefore, at the present time, there is a sum of money which belongs to the Emperor of China. President LINCOLN does not dispute this fact; on the contrary, he states it broadly in his speech, and advises that it should be invested in good securities in order to satisfy any just claims against the Celestial Empire which may arise in the future. When the money is so handy there can be no doubt that claimants will be forthcoming. Such a case would surely try the virtue of any people, and we question whether that of America is likely to be proof against

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the charms of a surplus which is only waiting for the "just claims" of her merchants in China. A misunderstanding, says the President, is sure to arise in consequence of our extensive trade with China, therefore John Chinaman's money shall be kept in our coffers and 'invested in good securities' until we are entitled to ask him for another indemnity. Any way, as we have the money we will keep it, since if we have no right to it now, we are certain to have a right hereafter. The logic of such an argument is irresistible.

THE EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA.

WE have received a proof of an interesting paper "On the Progress of the Trade of England with China," which was read by Colonel SYKES before the last meeting of the British Association, and which will soon be published in the transactions of that body. On the 16th September we referred to this matter. The gallant Colonel appears to imagine that the tax-payers of England are in danger of being brought into a fourth war with China, in order that opium may be forced upon the Tai Ping rebels; and holds that Britain should carefully abstain from the slightest interference between that party and the Imperialists. The danger of the rebels being attacked by Great Britain for the sake of promoting the sale of opium is, we think, purely imaginary. It is not so much the merchants as disinterested foreigners in China, well acquainted with the country, who long for the suppression of the rebellion, which they regard as an enormous evil, and one which has been chiefly caused by the fact that the conflicts of the Imperial Government with Russia, England, and France, have for a time, at least, paralysed its power. We do not much care for Colonel SYKES' opinions, but we have to thank him for his statistics, which appear to have been carefully compiled and skilfully arranged. Special interest attaches to the tables of the exports from England to China, which go back to the time of the East India Company's trade in 1833, and which are taken from documents not accessible to all, preserved in the archives of the London Board of Trade. In the year 1833 the value of the exports to China of the East India Company amounted only to £384,015, and of the privileged trade of the captains of their ships to £71,124. In 1860 the exports from ~~England had expanded to the enormous value~~ of £5,451,557, exclusive of the millions of the exports from India in the shape of opium. In 1844, after the trade had got into working order at the ports opened by the Treaty of Nanking, the exports from England had risen to the value of £2,305,617, but in the succeeding years they slightly declined, and in 1848 were as low as £1,445,959; and in 1855, £1,000,716. In 1856 they rose to £2,216,123, from which year they have gone on rapidly increasing, especially in 1859, when they rose to £4,457,573 from £2,876,447 of the preceding year. These are remarkable facts, as showing that our wars with China, whatever their ultimate effects, have had no immediate effect in preventing the expansion of trade. Doubtless, the increased demand in China for English cottons, woollens, &c., has been in great part dependent on the increased demand in Europe for Chinese silks and teas, but it seems as if the immediate effect of our wars with China was to enlarge the sale of exports from England. In the case of the first war, however, we see that the increased demand for these was not kept up; that the demand dwindled away until it was again increased by the stimulus of war. It is difficult to understand the meaning of these fluctuations. Probably the success of the rebels about 1855 may have had something to do with the depression of trade, but that cause has been in powerful operation in other years when the export trade was greater. Another explanation is, that after the opening of new ports by the treaties of Nanking and Tien-tsin, the China market was glutted with exports from England, which brought little profit and sometimes considerable loss to English merchants.

The following are the details of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom sent to China in 1860 :—

Apparel	£92,814	Stationery	£11,066
Malt liquors	99,493	Tin plates	4,167
Coals, &c.	68,655	Woollens (by price)	826,465
Copper	58,984	Woollens (by yard)	41,638
Cottons (by the yard)	3,157,359	Ditto (at value)	2,568
Ditto (at value)	2,746	Other articles	248,960
Cotton yarn	410,416		
Earthenware	6,903	Total	£5,318,036
Glass	29,864	Foreign and colonial produce and manufactures	133,521
Hardwares and Cutlery	25,735		
Iron, &c.	145,313	Total	£5,451,557
Lead and shot	114,035		
Linens	30,855		

BRITISH NEUTRALITY IN CHINA.

THAT Europeans in China are not justified in taking a part in the commotion now raging in the Empire is so true a political axiom, that it becomes almost common-place. As a general rule, we accept it at once, and never venture to question its validity. But at the same time it is evident that our complicated and increasing interests in the China seas may be injured greatly by the strife between Imperialists and Rebels, and that circumstances may occur in which, from sheer self-defence, we shall be compelled to doff our neutrality.

News reached us by the last mail that near Chefoo the Rebels had committed the most frightful devastation, that men, women, and children had been brutally murdered, some being burnt, others tied to stakes, and others, with ropes round their necks, dragged to death by horses. At this juncture, we are told, that the French landed 200 men and 3 guns to defend the place, and that HER MAJESTY'S gunboat *Insolent* opened fire on the rebels. Here then, the neutrality of which we justly boast may perhaps be said to have been violated. But it must be remembered that the lives of Europeans were at stake; that this attack of the Taipings, rather or of the local banditti which acknowledge the rebel Emperor, was followed up by a most frightful massacre; and strange indeed it would have been at such a time if with the power to interfere we had stood entirely aloof. The wretches who attacked the villages adjoining Chefoo were not satisfied with the diabolical acts they committed on the inhabitants, but actually murdered two noble-hearted American missionaries who went out to the rebel camp as ministers of peace. When such an event occurs in the neighbourhood of Europeans it may be easy to talk of neutrality, but it is impossible to act upon the principle. Thus it happens that we are compelled sometimes to set aside an unimpeachable theory since common humanity, and even self-defence, forbid the reduction of it to practice. Had the commander of the *Insolent* held aloof on the occasion to which we have alluded, he would unquestionably have failed in his duty to his country,

DESCRIPTION OF A VOYAGE UP THE RIVER YANG-TSE-KIANG, AUGUST, 1861.

A long but interesting account of a voyage up the Yang-tse appeared in *The Times* of ~~Dec. 20.~~ ~~It was written~~ by Mr. W. W. Palmer, and dated—Steamship *Fernandez*, at anchor off the Imperial City of Chin Kyang Foo, August 28. The following passages are worthy of transcription :—

"The *Fernandez* sailed from Shanghai on the 1st of August at 5 P.M., and as no ship had yet been up the Yang-tse-Kiang without grounding, added to which news had just been received of the total loss of the steamship *Manila* on her first voyage, and also that the steamship *Rajah* was on shore in a paddy field, it was with no slight feelings of anxiety that I saw Shanghai gradually disappear in the distance, as we swiftly proceeded on our voyage to cope with the dangers and difficulties of the mighty waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Anchored for the night off Woosung.

"August 5th.—To-day we arrived at that part of the river where for miles, through the rising of the waters, the country was all inundated. However I may try I am confident my pen is quite inadequate to give your readers even a faint idea of the appearance that was presented to my view. If they can imagine themselves on the deck of this ship, with a chart open before them and the river laid down some two or three miles from bank to bank, and then cast their eye from side to side to look at the expanse of water, where no banks are visible, but junks and boats of all sizes and description sailing over what in the chart is dry land, they may conceive my astonishment. The river between this and Hankow in many places exceeds twenty miles in breadth, and sometimes the land cannot be seen on either side from the deck, excepting the hills far inland. The houses up to the very roofs are under water, which adds very much to the strangeness of the scene. For many miles nothing but tops of houses and trees are visible. As for the banks of the river, they are just as imaginary to us as your readers being here. The most unaccountable thing is that many villages might be built (above the level to which the river rises) at the foot of hills, that in some places are situated close to the banks; but no, even their own Celestial brethren prefer to build on the low ground, although the hills are so near, and they must at the same time be perfectly aware that their houses will all disappear, or, if not washed away, be quite untenable for many months in the year. So soon as the water begins to rise the villagers put all their chattels into a boat (one is to be found at nearly every hut for some miles inland) and pull for the nearest hill, where they remain encamped in small mat hovels; when the water subsides they return and rebuild or repair their former habitation, whichever is necessary, and commence tilling the land, which is all along the river most fertile, yielding abundant crops. We now entered the rebel territory.

"Having this day, August 28, just read the *London and China Express* of June 26, I quite agree with the editor when he states, 'That the rebellion is an intollerable obstruction to legitimate trade.' It is not only so among our merchants, but also among the Chinese themselves. I am now writing only at a distance of some thirty-five miles from the rebel capital of Nankin, having seen, close too, other large cities in their possession,—Wuhu, Nganking, &c., having also landed at some of their villages. However we may sympathise with them as the ancient and legitimate owners of the soil, that must not prevent travellers from speaking of them as they find them. The difference between all cities in the hands of the Imperialists is most striking—magnificent pagodas, fine houses, beau-

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tiful gardens, everything thriving, showing evident signs of an industrious and prosperous people; in fact, it requires the pen of a Russell, or some other illustrious writer of modern times, to describe an Imperial city for it to receive justice; but the pen of an humble individual like your present correspondent can describe not only the Rebel cities seen by him, but also all the villages held by them on the banks of this river by four words—mud, bricks, ruin, and desolation. Nankin, their capital, is one mass of ruins. One night, when anchored near it, it appeared like 'a city of the dead;' no light, not even a sound proceeded from it. What a contrast to one of the Imperial cities, where the thousands of lights vie with the very stars themselves in brilliancy! And the Chin-Chin joss of the inhabitants during their festivals, just now on, however edifying to them, and although not disagreeable to us, could be dispensed with, so far as we are personally concerned, with some comfort to ourselves; but our Imperial friends are as indefatigable in this as in the more serious avocations of life.

"Arrived at Hankow August 11, having stopped one day at Kewkiang. We accomplished the distance (about 730 geographical miles) in nine days, having at times a tide of seven to eight knots against us. Hankow is in lat. 30 deg. 33 min. N., and long. 114 deg. 20 min. E. The trade here is growing up fast; ten steamers, running hard, cannot take the teas and other produce down; many junks, some of 600 to 700 tons, are employed also, being towed or convoyed by the steamers. There can be no doubt from the depth and volume of water in the river at Hankow that it is navigable some hundreds of miles more inland, which I expect European enterprise will not be long in opening out. The water has risen this year at Hankow 38ft.; it fell a few days since 2ft. 3in., but on August 15, when we left, it had again risen a foot. I had this information from an officer of Her Majesty's ship *Snake*, stationed here, and on board which a register is kept. Steamers for this river must be powerful, and we must not be too proud to take a lesson from our Celestial friends. To insure a small draught of water steamers should be perfectly flat-bottomed, with a slight keel and two sister kelsons; then, if the ground is touched, little or no damage will be sustained; added to which great advantage may be reaped, when the river is swollen, by steaming near the banks and keeping out of the tide. Left Hankow August the 15th with six loaded junks to convoy.

"August 16.—Landed at Wuhuitsou, a large Imperial town on the left bank, the ship being at anchor about her own length off the shore in seven fathoms. I fancy I must have been the first European that had landed, for I was immediately surrounded by some 300 to 400 men, women, and children, the women keeping a little in the back ground, although not at all bashful or timid, and oh, such feet! I was not likely to see a female thus far in the interior with such an ugly appendage as a large foot. The feet of these beauties must have been capable of pleasing the most fastidious, lovesick Chinese swain, as they did not exceed four inches, shoe, stocking, and foot as well. My clothes were all examined with great minuteness, even to the taking off my hat, feeling my shoes, and the texture of my other garments, as well as smelling them as well as myself. The eagerness of all to have a sight of and touch me was so great that I was in anything but an enviable position, being surrounded on all sides, and the day very hot, I could scarcely breathe. Making my way close down to the water, I managed to keep my inquisitive friends at bay on one side. A cram at the opera for admittance did not beat our Celestial friends in their anxiety to catch a glimpse at me; they were civil though, with all their curiosity. When I got into the boat I made a sign for them to come on board; from that time till dusk we had hundreds of them backwards and forwards, and their eagerness to examine everything was so great that it was only by placing sentries we could keep them out of the engine-room and other forbidden places. But withal their behaviour was good, and in no instance did they endeavour to purloin anything. We take our meals on the poop, and when we sat down to dinner we had an admiring crowd watching our every movement. A sightseer, after paying 6d. to see wild beasts feed, never enjoyed the scene more than our Celestial visitors, and were you to land them in the remotest part of the United Kindom, the natives could not be more amused with them and their chop-sticks than our visitors were to see us using knives, forks, spoons, and glasses.

"August 20.—Landed at daylight on the left bank among the rebels, at a village opposite Niang-shan-ki, and walked about two miles along the bank of the river. The appearance presented by the people and all around was most pitiable; they had just migrated from the hills, the water had fallen about seven feet, and the land was now about two to three feet uncovered. The people had nothing but fish and herbs to live on, all their last year's rice being exhausted. Cultivation had just commenced. These people were not at all inquisitive, and looked upon my landing as a matter of course; they did just suspend operations for a minute or so to look at me, and then resumed their work.

"August 21.—Dropped anchor and landed at Nanking. Her Majesty's ship *Centaur* and gunboats 90 and 95 at anchor. Landed and had an interview with the rebel King, to obtain permission to pass through a creek adjacent to the city, and which shortens the distance very materially: he granted the request. Shortly afterwards he paid a visit to the *Centaur*, and the crew were exercised at gun exercise, long range, shelling, &c.

"August 22.—Passed the extent of rebel territory, and anchored at Chin Keang Fo. Here is stationed the 'Imperial Custom-house,' being a ship at anchor, named the *Swallow*. All steamers, junks, &c., have to send their clearances to be examined, whether proceeding up or down. The custom-house officers are all English or Scotch. There is an English consul stationed on shore (Mr. Adkins). This is a very picturesque part of the river. Chin Keang Fo, on the right bank, is a large walled city, with the usual amount of pagodas, houses, gardens, &c. Ahead we have Gold Island (having a fine pagoda on it), and astern is Silver Island. Both these islands are high rocks rising out of the bed of the stream, covered with trees and foliage, and having several very pretty buildings on them. I do not know from what they derive their name. Lots of game here, pheasants, partridges, snipe, &c., as there is also all along the river. Fish is abundant, and of very good quality; pears, peaches, apples and vegetables of every description; fowls $1 per dozen. This is applicable to all towns on the banks of the river, excepting where the rebels hold possession.

"August 23.—Left Chin Keang Fo, came into the dangerous part of the river again to-day, passed wreck of *Manilla* at 3.40 P.M.—she is stranded on a shoal north of Starling Island, with Chooshan Pagoda N.W. by W. Anchored for the night off Kyang Yin.

"August 25.—Proceeded at daylight and anchored about 30 miles lower down, the wind being ahead, and our convoy being some miles astern, and unable to make headway.

"August 26.—Still at anchor, our convoy not being in sight. Since the survey of 1858 many and great changes have taken place in this river. What were shoals then have now formed up into islands, in some instances covered with houses and brushwood, and in a high state of cultivation; channels then in existence are now filled up, while others then unnavigable have now water sufficient for a line-of-battle ship; many new banks and shoals have grown up. At the Langshan crossing and other places where beacons and buoys have been placed to facilitate the navigation, the tide runs so strong that several have already disappeared, and it will only be by constant care and watching that they can be kept in their proper positions. On the passage up to Hankow the thermometer ranged from 86 deg. during the night to 102 deg. to 105 deg. during the day, and this under double awnings. This last day or two the thermometer has been at times to 82 deg.

"Aug. 28.—Weighed. Proceeded as far as Plover Point.

"Aug. 29.—Steamer *Williamette* passed us at noon on her way from Hankow to Shanghae. At 12.30 P.M. she ran ashore on the Acteon Shoal, but as the tide was rising she was got off in half an hour.

"August 30.—Weighed anchor at daylight. Arrived at Shanghai at 1 P.M."

Literature.

Books at Christmas-tide are always plentiful, and generally pleasant. Old favourites come out in new dresses and reveal to us fresh charms in their festive attire. At this season, too, literary projects are manifold, and much that a few months since was in embryo, appears before us now in all its beauty and completeness. To keep pace with all that is doing in the literary world is out of our province, and, indeed, beyond our power. All we can do from time to time is to direct our readers' attention to such works of interest as may appear to us most worthy of their notice, and, at the same time, to catch up such stray waifs of literary gossip as seem best deserving of a corner in our columns.

To begin, then, at Albemarle-street. Mr. Murray advertises a number of valuable works as just published, or nearly ready. At his annual trade dinner, a month ago, the following copies of new works were sold to the booksellers:—2,700 Smith's "Lives of the Engineers;" 3,000 "Aids to Faith," a work intended as a reply to "Essays and Reviews;" 600 Dyer's "New History of Modern Europe," a valuable but heavy book; 700 Burgon's "Letters from Rome;" 500 Marryat's "Sweden," and several others. This Marryat, by the way, wrote a short time since a lively and very readable book about Denmark; and if he has as much that is curious to tell us about Sweden, we prophesy that his volume will be popular.

A very charming book has been published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., being a "Selection from the Writings of Mr. Ruskin." Such a book is certain to be welcomed. No man living, perhaps, has written more that is worthy of preservation, or more that is grotesque and extravagant. Here we have collected in one casket all that is most brilliant and beautiful in his writings, and quite as much, probably, as the general reader would ever care to possess.

A new poem, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, is advertised by Macmillan and Co., yclept "The Lady of La Garaye." Mrs. Norton can write well when she pleases, whether in prose or verse, and always writes simply and in good English—a gift which is but too seldom cultivated in these days.

By Mr. Patterson, the editor of the *Press* newspaper, a volume is announced of "Essays in History and Art." One of these essays is on "The National Life of China," and we shall be curious to see how Mr. Patterson treats a subject which most literary men would eschew.

Mr. Bentley has just published "A Residence at Nagasaki and Hakodati in 1859-60," by Mr. C. P. Hodgson, and has nearly ready the second volume of "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," by Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester. Mr. Hodgson's account of Japan is written with much simplicity and freshness. It abounds with repetitions and contradictions, but is none the less valuable on that account, as the writer has apparently jotted down the impressions of the moment. Mrs. Hodgson's letters add considerably to the liveliness of the volume. "A Journey to Great Salt Lake City," by Jules

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Romy and Julius Brenchley, lately published in two volumes, is a book to be commended to every one who wishes for a full and distinct account of the most extraordinary movement of modern times.

Another shilling monthly is about to start on a race for which already there are too many competitors. We do not like the title—"The Planet"—but the advertisement promises fairly, and the periodical will occupy a distinct ground of its own, and take part "in the controversy now raging between faith and scepticism."

We conclude with a few literary *on dits*:—

Mr. Adderley is about to publish a letter to Mr. Disraeli on the "Relations of England with her Colonies."

Two manuscripts by Voltaire have been discovered, consisting of a comedy, and a second part of the famous satirical romance "Candide."

Du Chaillu's Gorilla-book has been translated into German. Not yet has the controversy ceased with regard to the author. Is he an impostor or a thoroughly honest man? Who shall decide when doctors, in science, disagree.

A new work by Dr. Guthrie is advertised, entitled "The Religion of Life, Illustrated and Applied."

Another translation of the "Iliad" is advertised by Messrs. Longman, the author being Mr. J. Henry Dart, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.

Flora Hong Kongensis: a description of the Flowers, Plants, and Ferns of the Island of Hong Kong. By George Bentham, V.P.L.S. Lovell Reeve.

This interesting work, which we briefly noticed in our last issue, is too scientific to be of much service to the general reader. The student will find that it fully exhausts a subject which, strange to say, has been previously taken up by two botanists. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. R. B. Hinds published his "Remarks on the Physical Aspect and Vegetation of Hong Kong," in Hooker's *London Journal of Botany*, and in 1857 an "Introduction to the Flora of Hong Kong" appeared from the pen of Dr. Seemann. Mr. Bentham tells us that both these writers represented the general aspect of the island as bleak and barren in the extreme, whereas he says that "the more sheltered valleys and ravines on the northern and western sides, which are never exposed to real drought, afford to the botanist who examines them in detail an extraordinarily varied flora." Mr. Hinds, it seems, made the first collection of Hong Kong plants which has reached this country; and although he was only in the island for a few weeks in the winter season, he procured specimens of nearly 140 species. Colonel Champion, who spent three years in Hong Kong, was also fortunate enough to discover several entirely new species; and on his return to England, in 1850, he brought with him "a fine collection of between five and six hundred species of phænogamous plants and ferns." Dr. Hance, now at Canton, has also zealously devoted himself to the flora of Hong Kong. The late Dr. Harland, Government Surgeon at Hong Kong, also distinguished himself as a botanical collector; and Mr. Bentham mentions several other gentlemen, from all of whom he received specimens. The materials at the disposal of the author were therefore ample, and his scientific fame is of itself a guarantee that he has fully availed himself of them.

Naval and Military.

The reinforcements to our Canadian possessions continue to be the leading feature under this heading. Several of our first-class mail steamers have been engaged for this purpose, including the Cunard steamers *Persia*, *Australasian*, *Asia*, and *Niagara*, *Canada*, the West India steamers *Parana* and *Magdalena*, the New York liner *Adriatic*, lately purchased from the Americans, the *Mauritius*, and *Melbourne*, lately employed as transports in China. The following are the troops now on their way or embarking:—

1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards—Col. the Hon. H. Percy, V.C.	2nd Battalion 17th Regiment—Lieut.-Col. M'Kinstry.
2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards—Col. J. E. Dalrymple.	96th Regiment—Colonel Scovell.
1st Battalion 15th Regt.—Col. J. A. Cole.	1st Battalion Rifle Brigade—Col. Lord A. Russell.
1st Battalion 16th Regiment—Lieut.-Col G. J. Peacocke.	Eight batteries of Artillery.
2nd Battalion 16th Regiment—Lieut.-Col. Langley.	Three companies of Royal Engineers.
	Two Battalions Military Train.

Lord Clyde, Sir Richard Airey, Sir George Wetherall, and Sir John Michel (now in China) were named as likely to be appointed to the chief command in Canada, but it has been decided for the present that Sir W. F. Williams, who now holds the appointment, shall continue in it. Colonel Hon. R. Rollo has been appointed Military Secretary. The remaining officers at present appointed to compose the Staff are:—

Captain Grant, Royal Engineers, and Captain W. H. Earle, 17th Regiment, as Aides-de-Camp; Colonel E. R. Wetherall, C.B., Chief of the Staff; Major-Gen. G. T. C. Napier, C.B., Major-General on the Staff; Lieut.-Col. J. Conolly, Deputy Adjutant General; Colonel K. D. Mackenzie, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Guards Brigade.—Commanding Brigade, Major-Gen. Lord F. Paulet, C.B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain W. F. E. Seymour, Coldstream Guards; Major of Brigade, Captain G. G. Gordon, Scots Fusilier Guards.

First Brigade.—Commanding, Major-Gen. R. Rumley; Brigade-Major, Major Pearson, Grenadier Guards.

Second Brigade.—Commanding, Major-Gen. D. Russell, C.B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hardy, 84th Regiment; to be employed in the Adjutant-General's or Quartermaster-General's Departments, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Wolseley, 90th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Feilding, Coldstream Guards; Major Bellairs, unattached.

On Special Service.—Organising Militia, &c., Col. Lysons, C.B. *Cavalry:* Col. Low, C.B., late 4th Hussars. *Artillery:* Lieut.-Col Shakspear, R.A., Lieut.-Colonel Mountain, R.A. *Infantry:* Lieut.-Col. C. F. Fordyce, C.B., unattached; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Lane Fox, Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Col. H. R. Browne, late 87th Fusiliers; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Crealock, late 90th Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. T. Ross, late 73rd Regiment; Lieut.-Col. E. Newdigate, late Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, late 9th Regiment; Major C. F. T. Daniell, unattached; Major F. W. Hunter, late 47th Regiment; Major F. L. Mayne, unattached; Major J. W. Laurie, late 4th Regiment.

Commissariat Staff.—Deputy Commissary General, W. Tyrone Power, C.B., with local rank of Commissary-General; Deputy Commissary-Generals, Le Mesurier, Plant, Gardiner, Lundy, Cumming, Price, Waldron, Swain; Deputy Assistant Commissary-Generals, Ward, Rogers, Primrose, Winter, Festing, Brown, Snow, Estridge; Acting-Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, Dashwood.

Medical Staff.—Inspector-General, Dr. W. M. Muir, C.B.; Deputy-Inspectors-General, Dr. J. Fraser, C.B., A. Stewart, W. Rutherford, J. W. K. Innes, C.B.; Staff-Surgeons, J. L. Jameson, J. E. Moffatt, F. Cogan, E. Menzies, R. C. Todd, H. J. Schooles, A. Smith, D. D. M'Donald, A. D. Home, W. Snell, E. D. Banon, P. M'Dermott, J. W. Fox; Staff Assistant-Surgeons, A. K. Rickards, A. C. Robertson, T. B. O. O'Brien, W. P. Fraser, St. J. Killery, T. J. Murphey, E. L. Lundy, T. Collins, J. T. Milburn, G. L. Hinde, R. Atkinson, W. J. Mullan, A. Bryson, A. P. M. Cubitt, H. L. Randell; Apothecary, H. L. Harvey; Dispensers, D. W. Williams, W. H. Tessier, R. Downes, H. T. Luff; Purveyor's Clerk, Spencely, as Clerk to Principal Medical Officer.

The officers who have already proceeded with the regiments named above are as follows:—

Grenadier Guards.—First Batt.—Colonel Hon. H. Percy, V.C.; Lieutenant-Colonels M. Bruce, Lord F. Fitzroy, C. G. Ellison, A. Capel Cure, J. H. King, W. B. de Horsey, E. H. Cooper, and L. Anstruther; Captains Fitz Roy A. T. Clayton, Earl of Carrick, H. C. E. Malet, Hon. J. C. Stanley, E. W. L. Wynne, W. Earle, Viscount Hood, R. H. C. D. Lowe, A. W. Thynne, L. G. Phillips, T. F. Fairfax, and E. C. Nugent; Lieutenants C. W. Pakenham, J. T. R. L. Fox, L. R. Seymour, R. C. Vyner, C. J. Herbert, C. E. H. Stanley, Hon. C. F. Crichton, F. W. Duncombe, and E. G. P. Littleton; Quartermaster J. Hockey; Surgeon C. R. Nicoll; Assistant-Surgeons H. J. H. Lawrence and G. P. Girdwood.

Fusilier Guards.—Colonels J. H. E. Dalrymple, F. C. A. Stephenson, C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonels the Hon. R. Charteris, H. G. Wilkinson, W. Aitchison, E. Neville, F. Baring, and H. C. Fletcher (attached from the 1st battalion); Captains D. H. Blair, W. J. Rous, E. M. Beresford, J. Paynter, G. W. Beaumont, R. A. Cooper, W. S. Rooke, C. Shelley, J. F. Elphinstone, J. E. Ford, C. W. White, and R. A. Dalzell; Lieutenants Sir R. A. Cunliffe, A. A. Speirs, S. J. Ram, H. Farquharson, J. H. W. Thomas, F. St. J. N. Barn, Earl of Dunmore, and W. R. M. Wynne, Captain and Adjutant G. H. Moncrieff; Battalion-Surgeon F. Robinson; Assistant-Surgeons A. G. Elkington and H. Turner.

Royal Artillery.—The first three batteries of the 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery are commanded by Colonel Cleaveland. The officers who accompanied him were Majors Boothby and Field; Captains Orr, Hodson, Collingwood, and Johnson; Lieutenants Cooke, Dixon, Irwin, Robertson, Gordon, Williams, and Shiel; Lieutenant Kemmis, acting quartermaster; Lieutenant Simpson, adjutant; Lieutenant-Colonels Mountain and Shakspear have also embarked, to organise the Canadian Militia Artillery. No. 4 battery, with Captain Gabbett, Captain Elliot, Lieutenants King, Harman, French, and Bradley. Colonel Dunlop, C.B., embarked with the head-quarters, with Colonel Burrows, Captain Caimes (adjutant), Quartermaster Haines, Doctor Nash. No. 5 battery; Captain Tweedie. Lieutenants Baines, Ormsby, and Harvey. No. 6 battery of the 10th Brigade, with Colonel Mundy. No. 7, under Major Childs. The command in Canada will be divided between Colonel Eardley Wilmot and Colonel Dunlop, C.B. The latter officer has already seen good service in China, and it was confidently expected would have been nominated to the united command. Rumour, however, assigns this to a general officer, in the event of war being declared, and Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., is named for this honour.

Royal Engineers.—Captain Hewett, Lieutenants Tovey, Maitland, and Sivewright are the officers attached to the 18th company.

Military Train.—The first battalion, consisting of 300 non-commissioned officers and men, is under command of Major Hill, the other officers being Major Johns, Captains Buller and Harris, Lieutenants Lane, Williams, Clarke, Benthall and Roberts, Ensigns Crawford and Winckworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Cummin, Paymaster Bryson, Quartermaster Mitchell, and Surgeon Fox, with two staff clerks. The third battalion is under Major M'Court.

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THE 16TH REGIMENT.—Lieut.-Col. C. Langley, Majors J. Henderson and C. L. de Winton, Captains H. Ximenes, J. R. Helyar, G. C. S. Lambard, W. L. Ingles, J. H. Crosse, A. D. Thomson, and R. J. Evans, Paymaster M. Feversham, Surgeon J. R. Fennell, Staff Assist.-Surg. Saunders, Assist.-Surg. J. R. Kelroe, Quartermaster J. Winter, Adjutant and Lieutenant H. Kelsall, Lieutenants C. W Isdell, A. A. Pinson, A. Neame, C. M. R. Reyne, F. Grant, J. Pyne, R. W. M. Wetherell, A. G. Cooch, and C. F. Busfield, Ensigns C. Platt, W. C. Griffith, G. R. A. Denne, G. Griffiths, R. B. Bald, S. J. Pullin, and J. M. Howes.

In the midst of the heavy pressure on the Government, a large supply of many thousand unissued stores, consisting of great coats, cholera belts, &c., arrived from China in the early part of the week, and having been found in a perfectly sound state, they have been made available for immediate issue.

Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy, C.B., who lately rerurned to the Mediterranean, where he has performed such valuable services to the country, has felt it incumbent upon him, from continued ill-health, to resign his command.

Admiralty instructions have been issued directing the whole of the screw gunboats attached to the first division of the steam reserve at Chatham, to be removed from the several ports on the Medway for immediate service.

Rear Admiral Sidney C. Dacres, C.B., arrived at Dent's George Hotel, Portsmouth, on Dec. 19, from London. At noon he hoisted his flag, as second in command on the North American and West Indian station, on board the Edgar, 89, screw, Captain Mends, anchored at Spithead. The salute from the flagship's guns, customary on such occasions, was omitted in the present instance owing to the decease of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The screw steam corvette Satelite, 21, Captain O. Johnson, accompanied by the gunboats Sheldrake and Spider, left Plymouth Sound on the 22nd for the south-west coast of America.

The screw steam frigate Orlando, 51, Capt. Scott, C.B., in Plymouth Sound, will take out winter clothing for the squadron at Halifax. She will probably touch at Gibraltar.

Notice is given that the distribution of the bounty awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China Seas on the 26th of June and the 4th of July, 1855, by the ship Racehorse, will commence on the 23rd inst. Persons wishing to receive shares through collectors of Customs to send their certificates, or certified copies of the same, addressed—"On Prize Business, to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London." The shares are as follows:—Commander. £112. 12s. 7d.; third class, £31. 19s.; fourth class, £20. 10s. 10d.; fifth class, £11. 8s. 2d.; sixth class, £10. 5s. 6d.; seventh class, £6. 17s.; eight class, £3. 8s. 5d.; ninth class, £2. 5s. 7d.; tenth class, £1. 2s. 9d. Notice is also given of the intended distribution of the amount awarded for the destruction of pirates in the China Seas between the 26th of August and the 3rd of September, 1858, by the Magicienne, Plover, Inflexible, and Algerine; and of the intended distribution of the slave and tonnage bounties of a slave bark captured on the 30th of November, 1859, by the Pluto, of the commencement of which intimation will afterwards be made.

The half-yearly distribution of prizes to the gentlemen cadets at Woolwich took place at the Academy. In consequence of the death of Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge did not attend, and the ceremony was performed by Lieut.-General Knollys, the Vice-President.

ARRIVAL OF THE 59TH REGIMENT.—The 59th Regiment, which served so long in China, has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope by the transports Indomitable and Boanerges. The head-quarters consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Burmester, Major Lloyd, Captains Chadwick and Clarke, Lieutenants Spofforth, Ffinney, Cuming, FitzGibbon, and Hutton, Ensigns Gunter and Herchmer, Paymaster Bennett, Quartermaster Cordue, Dr. McWharrie, and 339 non-commissioned officers and privates. The left wing of this regiment comprised Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Lodder, in command, Captains C. S. Baker, H. Kean, and W. H. Thompson, Lieutenants James Lawson, J. Shephard, H. E. Harrow, M. S. Morgan, A. Hesilrige, and L. C. Brown, Ensigns C. S. W. Furlong and J. T. Rudd, Assist.-Surg. W. B. Ramsbottom, 16 sergeants, 5 drummers, 18 corporals, 234 privates, 23 women, and 24 children.

NEWCHWANG (YINGTSZE)

From the *North China Herald.*

We are in receipt of advices from this new port on the confines of Tartary, to the 9th of October. Nothing new of a political character has transpired since we last recorded advices from that quarter. The social relations between the inhabitants and foreign residents continue satisfactory. Business appears to be quiet, and in the absence of extensive trade and large profits, the English merchants there have combined together to regulate the more of payment by the native traders—Who are endeavouring to introduce their paper currency, so as to supersede payment in dollars, silver or gold. The question was brought before a full meeting of the entire resident mercantile community, whose names are appended to the report below. They discussed the monetary grievance, and resolved to put their veto on the negotiation of this objectionable "Chop Sycee."—our readers must not mistake this term for *chopped* Sycee, for the document in question, as it means a kind of Chinese bank note, to represent silver, which possibly the banker may not be possessed of. The matter is one of importance in a mercantile point of view, and should be checked in the bud.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS TO CONSIDER THE "CHOP SYCEE" QUESTION.

Present: P. F. Knight (in the Chair), J. Hanna, J. S. Robinson Thos. Platt, R. K. Maitland, and H. E. Bush (hon. sec.).—This meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the "Paper Money Question." It was moved by J. S. Robinson and seconded by T. Platt—That. in the opinion of this meeting it will be necessary to ignore payment in what is technically termed "Chop sycee," or paper money, to accept for manufactures, which may be entrusted to our care, actual silver or gold. Provided always that should one feel inclined to part with goods against the produce of this country, the prices for imports demanded from the native merchant must be distinctly understood to mean payment in hard cash, but may, of course, be transferred on the same understanding against exports—such transactions being arranged by the comprador of the establishment. Carried unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE ON TRADE IN CHINA.

In order to complete the correspondence on Custom-house matters and foreign trade in China, which has appeared in this journal, we (*North China Herald*) now publish the closing letters on the subject from the British Chamber of Commerce at this port—one to the Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, C.B., and another to the chairman of the East India and China Association, and sent to the Chambers of Commerce at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Glasgow, besides several M.P.'s, bankers, merchants, &c., in England who are interested in the question.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

The following appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.'

"SIR,—When are the regiments that served in the China campaign to have some record of their services inscribed on their colours? Sir Hope Grant applied for this more than three months since, and the answer was favourable from the Horse Guards. Excluding the Marines and Artillery, the following will be found a correct list:—For the word 'China'—the Royals, the Queen's, Buffs, 31st. 44th, 60th, 67th, 99th, and the King's Dragoon Guards. For 'Taku Forts'—44th and 67th only. For 'Peking'—the Royals, the Queen's, 60th, 67th, 99th, and the King's Dragoon Guards. Trusting that you will put in a reminder of our successful and well-managed little campaign, I beg to subscribe myself

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EXTENSIVE SHAWL ROBBERY BY THE CHINESE.

A curious discovery was made a few days ago at the Southampton Docks involving an extensive robbery of China crape shawls, perpetrated, there can be little or no doubt from the circumstances of the case, in the country from which the packages were exported. It is, of course, well known that extensive shipments of China crape shawls and India silks are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, that they are landed at Suez, conveyed across the desert by railway, and reshipped at Alexandria on board the steamers which arrive at Southampton weekly with the mails from different parts of our Eastern possessions. Among the cargo brought by the *Delta* steamer were four cases consigned to Messrs. Dunlop and Schoales, shipping agents at that port, the distinguishing mark on each being a heart, and the cases numbered respectively from 716 to 719. Each of the four cases was supposed to contain 50 dozen China crape shawls, of the value of £320, making a total consignment of 200 dozen, worth £1,000. When these cases were opened in the dock warehouse, for the purposes of examination, by the Customs' authorities, it was found that not a single shawl was contained in either of them. The cases were filled with matting and other light material, with some heavy stones ingeniously wrapped up in the centre to make the cases the exact weight they would have been had the shawls been properly placed in them. The exterior of the cases presented exactly the usual appearance, and there was nothing what ever about them to indicate the fraud which had been perpetrated, which could not by any possibility be discovered till they were opened at the end of their journey.

THE LATE LADY CANNING.

The Times writes as follows:—"It is not usual to pay a tribut at their decease to persons who, having led a private life, were only known and appreciated by a circle of relations and friends. The lady, however, concerning whose premature death in a distant country, on the eve of a joyous and triumphant return, we elsewhere give details, was for the last six years placed in a sphere where she had an influence far above that which can usually be exercised by women. Lady Canning's beauty, when she left England, was great, and of a peculiar kind, and her refinement of thought and feeling was reflected in her manner—gentle and gracious, self-possessed and dignified. Never was a masculine mind more clothed with feminine charm. In her face there was that earnest look which is often seen in those who have thought much of death without fearing its approach. Her accomplishments were varied, and her love of art not only made her a distinguished artist, but embellished all the accompaniments of her life, and imparted a singularly graphic character to her correspondence, and to her descriptions of scenery, persons, and events. She professed little, and what she performed was kept in the shade. She was chiefly to be judged by her influence upon others—the grasp of her intellect was only appreciated by those who had opportunities of judging of its power when called forth. To such there was something remarkable in her intelligence—it seemed as a gift to lead her straight to truth in all things. With the simplicity of a child, she brought her mind to bear upon any subject she thought it right or useful to others that she should understand, learning willingly any lesson set before her. She was a fit companion for her husband in their hour of trial. Her calm and steady courage, her accurate perceptions of duty, her gentle patience under abuse and calumny, must have greatly helped to keep him in that frame of mind so essential to bear him through their prolonged agony of peril. She was a staff to lean upon to all who came within reach of her affection. Beautiful and prosperous as she was, all worldly temptations seemed to pass her by like evil things that must not approach a pure and holy nature, and there was that about her which disarmed worldly malevolence and softened selfish harshness. She was a rare instance of a woman admired without being envied, and reverenced without being feared."

MILITARY SANITARIUM AT VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

A correspondent of *The Times* writes as follows from Vancouver's Island: "The great portion of a sanitarium for soldiers has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope at Victoria. The materials are being stored here, but it is not intended to erect the building at present, nor am I wel l

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informed as to the object with which they have been sent; but if the intention of the Home Government is to establish a sanitarium on Vancouver Island for soldiers invalided in China or India, their choice of a station is a wise one. There is no healthier climate in the world than that of this island. Warm in summer without being oppressive, and bracing in winter without any severity of cold, I have tried all sorts of climates, and find this the best—the perfection of a temperate climate, to which is superadded natural scenery of the most varied and attractive character. I cannot recal at this moment a more accessible place in our own dominions than this island to India and China. The passage from Hong Kong to Victoria is, on the verage, only 40 days; from Bombay it is more, say 60 days; and rom Calcutta about 80 days by sailing vessels."

A CHINESE ALDERMAN.

The following intelligence may possibly have missed the attention of our readers in glancing over their Australian papers:—A naturalised Chinaman, named James Chiam, has been elected an alderman of Maryborough, Queensland. After his election, the new civic dignitary addressed the electors in broken English, and a speech was also read for him, of which the following are portions:—"I am told by my friends that some are trying to make a tool of me. They tell you wrong. My reasons for coming before you were these:—I am now eleven years in the colonies. I found your Government good, and, not like all my countrymen, I have spent my money in your land, built houses, and bought property from you, and have been duly recognised and granted the benefits of the Queen's subjects, and cannot now go back to my own country; and as such subject I will do my best, by attention, industry, and *honesty* to attend to the true wishes of the ratepayers of Maryborough. My first point would be that we should not be in debt, and to show that I am true to this I will pay according to my means (if supported by my brother aldermen) such sum annually as may be necessary to carry out the most useful and immediately requisite public works, so that we incur no debts to banks or any others with money to lend at large interest. The working men—the true representatives of honesty and free labour—have returned me, and they well may be proud, for the honour is theirs, not mine; for by keeping together they can always have their own true man to represent them. Hurrah for the Queen!'

Monetary and Commercial.

THE RED SEA CABLE.

The steamer *Sir James Duke* has this day been despatched by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co. with the 200 miles of cable for the repair of the Red Sea line, and it is expected she will reach her destination in March.

The Italian Government have determined to lay at once a submarine ~~telegraphic cable from~~ Trapani or Marsala to Cape Carbonata, in the Island of Sardinia, a distance of about 200 miles. This will obviate the necessity of messages from Alexandria and Malta for this country being despatched *via* Naples, Rome, Turin, &c., and will greatly facilitate messages.

The Metropolitan and Provincial and Mercantile Bank, recently established under the Limited Liability Act, have amalgamated. The Board will be composed of an equal number of directors from each company; and as this arrangement secures the necessary amount of capital, business will be shortly commenced. We have not yet heard the name of the manager to be appointed, but there will be little or no delay in this and other preliminary arrangements.

Several steamers on the Clyde have, we understand, been inspected lately with a view to purchase for the China coast and rivers.

A new set of boilers have been constructed for the steamer *Paoushan* under the superintendence of Mr. Lockhart and his partner, who have been resident in Shanghai, and are now preparing a complete set of engineering tools, including a steam hammer, for the establishment of a workshop in Shanghai capable of undertaking any description of work.

The National Provincial Bank of England have declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 5 per cent.

The greater part of the dollars brought by the Mexican packet has been sold at 59¼d. per ounce. This establishes a decline of ⅛d. from the price obtained for the arrival of the beginning of last month, but in the interval there have been large transactions at 59½d., and some small amounts have realised a still higher rate.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending the 30th of November and the eleven months show a further decrease in the exports. For the month ending November the total is £9,874,762, against £10,757,749 in 1860 and £10,858,001 in 1859; for the eleven months, 1861 represents £115,355,004; 1860, £123,714,276; and 1859, £119,613,185. The following are the items as regards China and other parts of the Far East:—

TO CHINA AND HONG KONG.—Cottons, cambrics, muslins, &c.: 292,961,077 yards, value £3,022,501, in 1861, against 187,395,734 yards, value £2,700,585, in 1860. Cotton yarn: 6,107,714 lbs., value £275,945, in 1861, against 6,812,864 lbs., value £324,639, in 1860. Woollens: 80,177 pieces, value £346,880, in 1861, against 74,563 pieces, value £384,720, in 1860.

TO JAVA.—Cottons, cambrics, muslins, &c.: 44,726,270 yards, value £697,252, in 1861, against 59,730,632 yards, value £911,352, in 1860.

TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Cottons, cambrics, muslins, &c.: 34,421,491 yards, value £596,167, in 1861, against 28,869,277 yards, value £476,890, in 1860.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Liverpool Borough Bank was held on Dec. 19, in the Public Salerooms, Liverpool. The meeting was but thinly attended. Mr. J. B. Brancker, chairman of the liquidators, presided. The secretary having read the preliminary advertisement, Mr. Banner read the report and statement of accounts, of which the following is an abstract:—

"In presenting to the shareholders of the Liverpool Borough Bank the usual accounts, the liquidators have nothing upon which it is necessary specially to report. It will be seen that the collections during the year ending the 12th of November have amounted to £166,715. 1s. 10d., out of which the liquidators have completed the discharge of the original liabilities of the bank, with the exception only of £3,574. 12s. 6d. not yet claimed. They have also been enabled to make a first return of 10s. per share to the proprietors, which was paid on the 2nd of September last, and since the closing of these accounts they have made a second payment of 10s., which will appear in the next annual statement. There is no diminution in the estimated surplus, but rather an increase, although, of course, contingencies still exist affecting the ultimate realisation."

The Committee of the General Shipowners' Society have called the attention of Government to the necessity of despatching vessels of war to protect merchant vessels in the track of the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and Western Islands.

The Union Steamship Company, under contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's mails to the Cape of Good Hope, &c., have received instructions from the Government to arm their steamers forthwith.

At Lloyd's this week, on ships loading at New York for London, 40s. to 50s. war risk has been paid, while the rate from China has been 40s. As regards vessels loading here for India the quotation has been 20s. to 40s., according to date of sailing, and for Australia and China 30s.

Mr. Peter Northall Laurie has been elected governor of the Union Bank of London, in the place of the late Sir Peter Laurie.

A writer in the *Economist*, in reference to American trade in the East, says:—

"The civil war has curtailed American trading and purchasing power. Much of their long voyage commerce is for the moment carried on by English merchants (at great profit to themselves), and in British ships. Hence, comparatively few cargoes are now on their way to the United States from India and China for American account, and even those few are for the most part hypothecated to English houses in London and Liverpool. The well-known course of trade is to buy these cargoes by means of credits on England; the bills of lading are sent as security to the agents of English firms, and the American importer neither pays for nor gets possession of his goods till the ship arrives in America. The result of a capture will consequently be that the half-rotten ship will be delivered to the captors, while the comparatively valuable cargo will be claimed by and delivered up to some English house with whose money it can be proved to have been purchased. Nay, so general is the American habit of building and trading on English capital, that it may reasonably be doubted whether a bombardment of New York or Boston would not inflict losses on Englishmen nearly as severe as on Americans."

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

The excitement which has taken possession of the Liverpool cotton market on more hopeful views of peace, has induced holders here to advance their quotations and withdraw their prices, but has not induced buyers to come forward with more than mere inquiries as to the chance of finding acceptance fo old rates. Yarn alone, so far, has really established the advance, and only to the extent of ¼d. to ½d. on export qualities and of ½d. to 1d. on those for local manufacture. In cloth transactions have been utterly meagre, a character which has pervaded more or less each week of the month. In this respect, the bills of exports are pointed to, as showing that, notwithstanding the notorious poverty of business in Manchester, we are sending to foreign markets at almost our usual rates—in other words, that producers, finding merchants will not take the risks of high-priced goods on their hands, are consigning them to a distance on their own account, in the hope of reimbursing themselves for high-bought material. A limit is soon expected to this class of dealings, and next approaches the period of actual scarcity.

At the Conference held at Paris in 1856, the following articles in connection with maritime law were agreed to:—

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

"2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

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"3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

"4. Blockades, in order to be binding must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

"The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present Declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

"Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

"The present Declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have acceded, or shall accede, to it.

The Americans, as will be remembered by every one, refused to concur in these resolutions. How far, then, are they binding upon us?

The amount of Bullion by the steamer *Indus* from Southampton on the 20th inst. was:—In gold: To Madras, £3,308; to Ceylon, £2,000; to Alexandria, £1,000; to Melbourne, £209. In silver: To Madras, £9,500; to Singapore, £418; to Hong Kong, £13,461; toFoo-Chow-Foo, £678; to Shanghai, £11,947: total, gold, £6,517; silver, £36,004.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
100	Agra and United Service, Limited	50	...	...
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	All	19¼ to 20	...
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China	All	31 to 33	...
50	London Joint Stock	10	32 to 33	...
100	London and Westminster	20	67 to 69	...
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	49 to 50	...
50	Union of London	12	27½ to 28½	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	Great Ship Company	All	¼ to ½	...
10	Mediterranean Extension Telegraph	All	3½ to 4½	...
20	P. and O. Steam Company	All	66 to 68	67½ 8 xd.
50	Do. new	30	9 to 11 pm.	...
20	Red Sea and India Telegraph	All	18 to 19	...
10	Labuan Coal Company	2	1½ to 2 pm.	
10	China and Japan Steam Company	5	...	
25	Oriental & Gen. Marine Insurance	2.10	¼ to ½ pm.	

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.—The market during the past fortnight has been inactive, although from a general determination on the part of importers to realise there has been a fair amount of business, but in nearly all cases at a further decline in prices. The low to fair Common Congous with leaf have been inquired for at the late decline, but the broken leaf and dusty kinds have been heavy of sale. Good Common is scarce, and remains quoted 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Flavory kinds of old import, as also blackish leaf kinds, are rather lower. Good second-class Monings and Wopaks have been in large supply, and from a pressure of sales show a further decline of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., at which there are now buyers, and with but few to be met with. Fine and finest kinds have likewise sold 1d. per lb. lower. Fair to good Kaisows show a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per lb. from the late extreme prices; for fine and finest fully former rates are maintained. Common Fayshans are again easier, the finer kinds are better supported. Common to good Oolongs show no alteration. Fine to finest continue in request. In Souchongs there is but little change to notice; the finer kinds are freely offered, and prices are rather lower. Flowery Pekoes have been in steady demand at about former prices. Common to fair Scented Capers and Orange Pekoes remain much as before. Fine Capers have been freely taken, and prices fairly maintained. Good and fine Orange Pekoes have been pressed for sale, and prices show a further decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. Uncoloured Japan Teas show a fall of about 2d. per lb. Green Teas continue to show great depression, and prices for most kinds are even lower than those quoted in our last; but as the total shipments are moderate, we look to see some improvement in these, should the difficulty with America be brought to a peaceable solution, as that market must draw supplies from this should there be no war. There have been two public sales, comprising 14,500 packages, of which 3,500 packages were sold, including 1,600 packages without reserve.

SILK.—This market still continues in the unsatisfactory state mentioned in our last, and prices remain unaltered.

SUGAR.—A steadier appearance has prevailed, and a fair business in the home trade has been done. At the public sales there were 2,156 bags Penang, which chiefly sold at 35s. to 39s. 6d. for low to good yellow; and since, 3,828 bags Penang, at 30s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. for ordinary to fine fine brown, 35s. to 38s. for low to good middling yellow, 39s. 6d. to 42s. for good to fine fine yellow; and 1,792 bags Penang, partly sold, at 32s. 6d. to 33s. for brown, 34s. 6d. to 39s. for low to good yellow. Privately 50 tons clayed Manila have sold at 33s. for middling quality, and 850 bags Penang at 35s. 9d. for yellow, and 33s. for brown.

COFFEE.—A limited demand only continues, and a downward tendency has been felt in prices. The sales have been: 648 bags Java at the following prices:—Mixed good ordinary greenish, 67s. to 68s.; and pale yellowish, 72s. 6d.; as also 964 bags Manila; good ordinary dull greenish, 66s. to 68s. 6d.; black pickings, 30s. 6d. to 32s.

RICE.—The activity noticed in our last has gradually fallen, till the market is now in a dull state, and private business has been confined to small parcels on the spot. 5,408 Java were held for stiff rates and bought in, but about half has since been taken. Good White, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; low middling, 14s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Black: 1s. ½d. lower, and of 2,598 bags Sumatra at auction, about one-third sold at 3⅞d. to 3⅞d. per lb; of 4,950 bags Penang, one-half sold, at 3⅛d. to 3⅞d.; and of 840 bags Batavia, three-fourths sold at 3⅝d. to 3¾d. White: Meets with a little more inquiry: small sales are made privately at 6d. per lb. for fair quality.

SAGO is 1s. 6d. per cwt. dearer, and 1,081 bags at auction chiefly sold at 23s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt. for fair to good small, and 22s. 6d. to 24s. large.—FLOUR: Moderate business privately, on the spot and for arrival, upon previous terms.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: Steady, with moderate business at 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. for 1st, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. for 2nd, 10d. to 1s. 3d. for 3rds, and Jungle 8d. to 10d. Cassia lignea: 700 boxes have been sold at 90s. for good quality. Cassia buds: 69 bags wild, destitute of flavour, sold at 16s. per cwt. Cloves: ¼d. per lb. cheaper. 2,363 bags chiefly sold at 3d. to 3½d. per lb. for ordinary to fair. Mace: A recent arrival of Tonquin, 87 caddies, all sold readily at auction, but at irregular prices; 24s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. per oz. for middling to good, and 21s. to 22s. 6d. pickings, being 2s. to 3s. lower. Of 4 tins grain, one sold at 45s. Nutmegs have again fallen fully 1d. per lb.; and of 59 cases Penang, and 58 casks Batavia, about three-fourths sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for middling small to good medium.

HEMP.—Rather improved demand. Of 1,452 bales at auction, three-fourths sold at £23s. 5d. to £24. 15s. per ton for middling to good roping.

COTTON.—There has been some revival of trade in this staple, and sales are not very far short of 2,000 bales, chiefly in Oomrawuttee, at 6d. to 7¼d. per lb. for ordinary to good; but the market is still unsettled.

JAPAN WAX.—No sales have taken place, and market continues firm at 70s. to 75s. for saucers; 54s. to 62s. for block.

TIN.—Market very dull, and scarcely any trade. Quotations nominal.

GAMBIER.—Very little doing; 736 bales at auction all retired; 1,894 small bags, chiefly free and in squares, sold at 20s. per cwt. CUTCH.—Flat; 2,147 bags at auction, all retired.

MISCELLANEOUS.—India Rubber: Rather dearer; of 691 baskets a few sold at 1s. 3½d. Camphor: 50 chests at auction sold at 185s. to 187s. 6d. per cwt. Sapan Wood: Of 24 bags Siam at auction the whole sold at £8. 5s. to £8. 7s. 6d. per ton; 8 tons Batavia at £8 to £8. 2s. 6d.; 41 tons Manila at £5. 17s. 6d. to £6, showing no change in value. Soy: 50 hhds. at auction, half sold at 2s. 3d. per gallon. Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: Cheaper; 54 cases of Manila sold at auction at 76s. to 78s. Star Anniseed: Very quiet, and no business. Sticklac: 215 cases sold at £6. 6s. to £6. 7s. 6d. for good. Gum Benjamin: Steady. Damar: Neglected; parcels retired. Gamboge: Quiet but firm; 53 cases at auction partly sold at £5. 12s. 6d. to £5. 15s. Rattans: Steady; 11,288 bundles Singapore, 4,400 of Penang, and 979 of Batavia sold at 2s. 3d. to 3s. 11d. per 100. Saltpetre: Less agitation, and fair business done. Gutta Percha Large business at improved rates; of 102 baskets and 30 tons at auction half sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7½d. for good to very good genuine, and 7d. to 10d. reboiled. Rape Seed: No supply, and consequently business is unimportant. Vermilion: Firm, with retail sales. Galingal Root and Dragon's Blood: Nothing doing. Cubebs: Flat, and prices have declined 15s.; of 187 bags one-fourth sold at £5. 15s for fair but stalky. Galls: Good China and Japan quoted 40s. to 50s. per cwt., but no auctions. Rum: Increased business at firmer rates; 160 puncheons strong Penang sold at 1s. 7½d., and 300 hhds. Mauritius at 1s. 8d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

IRON.—The quotations in London are for Welsh bars, £6; nail rods, £7 to £7. 10s.; hoops, £8. 10s. to £9; sheets, single, £8. 15s. to £9. 10s.; Staffordshire bars, £7. 10s. to £8; rails, £5 to £5. 5s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, £15. 10s. to £16.

COPPER.—Sheet and sheathing, 12d.; yellow metal, 10d.

TIN.—120s. for block; 121s. for bar. Tin plates, best charcoal, I.C., 28s. 6d. to 29s. per box.

LEAD.—English pig, £20 to £21; shot, patent, £22. 10s.; sheet, £20. 10s. to £21; spelter, £17. 10s. to £17. 15s.; zinc, English sheet, £24; quicksilver, £7 per bottle.

EXPORT OF BULLION TO CHINA, &c.

The following return shows the shipments of bullion from Southampton during the present year by the P. and O. Company's mail steamers:—

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	£585,965
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	38,954
Hong Kong	—	430,989
Manila	—	—
Singapore	17,219	67,410
Penang	—	19,024

FROM MARSEILLES.

	Gold.	Silver.
Shanghai	—	...169,172
Hong Kong	—	... 46,238
Singapore	10,160	... 7,008
Penang	—	... 84
Foo-Chow-Foo	—	... 4,400

EXCHANGE.

	Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	House Bills, 60 days' sight.
On Singapore (dols. Bank Bills	4s. 7d.	Buy at 4s. 1¼d.
On Hong Kong, ditto	4s. 7¼d.	Do. 4s. 1½d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bar Gold (per ounce)	£3 17 9
Spanish Doubloons	3 16 0
United States Gold Coin	3 16 6
Silver in Bars	0 5 1
Mexican Dollars	0 4 11½
Carolus Dollars	0 5 9

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

CITY, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ARRIVALS NOT INCLUDED IN THE TABLE.—Dec. 24, at Liverpool, from Manila, Pepita.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 20, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Cheribon; from off Dover, Mentor, California; 22, from Newport, for Singapore, Tre Brodre; 22, from Cardiff, for Java, Macao.

SPOKEN.—Hermann, Dutch barque, Amsterdam to Sourabaya, Nov. 15th, 5 S., 33 W.

Laid on at Glasgow, for Hong Kong and Whampoa, Isabella Hamilton.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 24, at Falmouth, from Batavia, Ocean; 24, at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Ellen; 26, at Liverpool, from Singapore, Elise Rubcke; 12, at Boston, from Manila, Ocean Pearl.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 30, from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, for Manila, Reina de los Angelos; 24, from off Dungeness, for Batavia, Vier Gebroeders, Cortgene, Ortelius; 21, from off Dunnose, for Padang, Sir Robert Peel; 27, from Glasgow, for Batavia, &c., Colonsay.

SPOKEN.—Batavia, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 24, 1 S., 29 W.

The Bride, Gibson, trom Cronstadt, for the Amoor, arrived at Sunderland, Dec 23, to discharge and repair.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS OUTWARDS.

Per P. and O. str., Dec. 28, from Marseilles to Singapore, Mr. C. Frolke.

Per P. and O. str., Jan. 12, 1862, from Marseilles to Shanghai, Mr. L. Leconte and m. servt., Mr. L. Bols; to Hong Kong, Mr. Cass; from Gibraltar to Hong Kong, Mr. Mattos, Mr. Soudina and m. servt.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 12, from Marseilles to Hong Kong, Mr. F. Solly.

Per P. and O. str., Feb. 20, from Marseilles to Singapore *via* Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Haakman, infant and child.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	From	Ship.	Captain.
Nov.27	Pernambuco	Kanagawa	Kent	Chapman.
Dec.19	Falmouth	Shanghai	Hafis	Bendixen.
Nov. 2	St. Helena	Do.	Sharpshooter	McClellan.
Dec.17	London	Foo-Chow-Foo	Victor Emmanuel	Pharo.
— 17	Do.	Do.	Star of the North	McLaren.
— 6	New York	Hong Kong	Heroine	Ryder.
— 1	Do.	Canton	Canvas Back	Clarke.
— 17	London	Do.	Kelso	Coulson.
— 23	Off Liverpool	China	Jessie Beazley	
— 11	Falmouth	Bankok	Southern Cross	
— 6	St. Nazaire	Batavia	Nicolas Cezard	
— 9	Falmouth	Do.	Omega	Ballingall.
— 10	Texel	Do.	Kykduin	
— 10	Brouwershaven	Do.	Nederland en Oranje	
— 13	Texel	Do.	Prinses Amalia	
— 14	Do.	Do.	Hendrina	Pompe.
— 14	Brouwershaven	Do.	Alcore	Van Oppen.
— 8	Deal	Singapore & Penang	Sirocco	Winchester.
— 9	Do.	Penang	Mary Ann	
— 4	New York	Manila	Shirley	Brown.
— 8	Falmouth	Do.	Chatham	Soyer.
— 8	Boston	Do.	Saracen	Crandall.
— 9	New York	Do.	Merrimac	Thurston.
— 10	Queenstown	Rangoon	Gov. Pickman (?)	
— 9	Do.	Do.	Celuta	Hayes.
— 18	London	Do.	Englishman	Hardwick.
— 5	Texel	Sourabaya	Waalstroom	
— 12	Zierikzee	Do.	Stad Zierikzee	Klein.
— 9	Queenstown	Maulmain & Singapore	Justyn	Colledge.
— 15	Falmouth	Maulmain & Mauritius	Elise Rubeke	Boysen.
— 12	Texel	Banjoewangie	Galilei	Kock.
— 7	Off Folkestone	Tjilatjap	Eensgezindheid	
— 9	Texel	Do.	Jan Hendrik	
— 12	Do.	Padang	Krimpenerwaard	Van Heiningen
— 8	Plymouth	Bassein	Arracan	
— 11	London	Do.	Tweedside	

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	For	Ship.	Captain.
Dec.10	London	Shanghai	Falcon	
— 7	Plymouth	Do.	Northland	
— 12	London	Shields & Shanghai	Ardvicle	
— 14	London	Shanghai	Ziba	Tomlinson.
— 16	Deal	Do.	Sarah Scott	Waters.
— 16	Plymouth	Do.	Glenares	Buckham.
— 14	Sunderland	Do.	Thomas Dryden	Brown.
— 18	Queenstown	Do.	Annie Buckham	
— 20	Newport	Cardiff & Shanghai	George Roxton	Beedy.
— 20	Cardiff	Shanghi	Shakspeare	Crosbie.
Nov. 9	Rio Janeiro	Hong Kong	Star of Peace	Hendrick.
Dec. 8	Cuxhaven	Do.	Margretha	
— 9	London	Hong K. & Canton.	Helen's Bank	Binning.
— 9	Aldbro' Bay	Hong Kong	Siam	
— 11	London	Hong K. & Canton.	Flying Spur	Ryrie.
— 17	Torbay	Hong Kong	Fiery Cross	Robinson.
— 16	Charlestown	Do.	Jane	Dove.
— 16	Queenstown	Do.	Express (s)	
— 21	Liverpool	Do.	Robin Hood	Mann.
— 23	London	Do.	Jin Kee	Macdonald.
— 12	Dartmouth	Singapore	Congo	Dinse.
Oct.25	Table Bay	Batavia	Zaanstroom	Schaaps.
Nov.20	Rio Janeiro	Do.	Schlosser	Kahle.
Dec. 8	Portsmouth	Do.	Willem de Zwyger	v.d. Dries.
— 9	Off Dartmouth	Do.	Triton (Dutch schner.)	
— 6	Off Portland	Do.	Cath. Jacoba Henriet.	
— 21	Glasgow	Do.	Wave Queen	
— 7	Southampton	Amoor River	Triton	
— 9	Cuxhaven	Amoor	Giljack	Inquist.
— 10	Ditto.	Do.	Cesar and Helene	Biolin.
— 10	Ditto.	Do.	Molly	Delhu.
— 18	Deal	Amoor River	Sappho	Hildreth.
— 9	Cuxhaven	Macassar	Orient	Boster.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Hong Kong and Canton: Banian, Veronica, Maiden Queen. For Shanghai; Laurel, Challenger, Jubilee, Sir W. F. Williams. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Augusta Mary, Henrietta. For Singapore and Penang: Petchelee, Pilgrim.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Amoor River: Sophia Georgette. For Manila: Reyna del Oceano, San Luis, Soberana. For Shanghai: Philomela, Monsoon, Kirkland. For Hong Kong: Annabella. For Hong Kong and Canton: Robin Hood, Chaa Sze. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Delhi. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Goede Verwachtung. Benvoirlich. For Batavia and Singapore: Selina Jane. For Singapore: Crisis, Eunomia, Tigris.

At GLASGOW.—For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Graham. For Batavia and Singapore: Colonsay. For Singapore and Penang: Nyassa.

SPOKEN.

SEA NYMPH, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 28, 25 S., 28 W.
OCEAN HOME, Liverpool and Cardiff to Manila, Oct. 3, 5 N., 24 W.
SUSANNA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 2, 6 N., 22 W.
BATAVIA, London to Batavia, Nov. 8, 8 N., 24 W.
GELDERLAND, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 7, 11 N, 25 W.
PETRONELLA CATHARINA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 3, 16 S., 25 W.
GEERDIAN(?), barq., Sunderland to H. Kg., 43 dys. out, Nov. 10, 7 N., 23 W.
IDA ELIZABETH (Dch. bqe.), Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 12, 9 N., 24 W.
VOORWAARTS, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 4, 6 N., 23 W.
RECOMPENSE (?), Canton to Liverpool, 45 days out, Oct. 13, 21 S., 58 E.
LOUISE, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dec. 6, Nov. 27, 7 N., 26 W.
HELENA AND ANNA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Oct. 31, 9 N., 24 W.
ONDERKERK AND AMSTEL, Rotterdam to Batavia Oct. 31, 9 N., 24 W.
BERNARD AND AGNES, Amsterdam to Batavia, Nov. 5, 4 S., 22 W.
JACINTA, for Singapore, Nov. 13, 7 N., 25 W.
PEMBROKE (str.), Bstn. to Shang., under canvas, Nov. 30 (?), 41 N., 68 W.
HUMPHREY NELSON, London to Shanghai, Nov. 14, 7 N., 24 W.
MARIA MAGDALENA, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 6, 5 N., 28 W.
EMELY C. STARR, Newcastle to Shanghai, Nov. 11, 2 N., 30 W.
CELEBES, Dutch barque, Batavia to Amsterdam, Nov. 5, 18 S., 4 E.
WITCH OF THE TEIGN, Rotterdam to Batavia, Nov. 21, 2 N., 22 W.
BURNSIDE, Singapore to the Clyde, Nov. 30, 24 N., 35 W.
JUNO, Danish brig, for Singapore, 5 weeks out, Nov. 16, 3 N., 24 W.
ALLEGONDA JACOBA, Amsterdam to Batavia, Oct. 31, 8 N., 26 W.

EXPECTED.

From JAPAN.—At London: Kent, Eloise, Antagonist, Geo. Washington, Empress of India.

From CHINA.—At London: Hafis, Sharpshooter, Invincible, West Australian, Spirit of the North, Mutlah, Ægean, John Norman, Coleroon, Verbena, Primula, Niphon, Polmaise, Charlotte Ann, Wynaud, Napoleon III., City of Carlisle, Clara Novello, Peterborough, Shand, Hero, Imperial, Pegasus, Gauntlet, Romeo, Runnymede, Ballarat, Margaret Dundas, Queen of Ocean, Raleigh, Lord of the Isles, Finzel, Southern Cross, Ocean Mail, Britannia, Foam, Keepsake, Mallard, Solent, Spirit of the Deep. At Liverpool: Jessie Beazley, Wellington. At Outports: Eloise, Mischief, Nemesis, Blohm, Theodore and Julie.

From SINGAPORE.—At London: Pioneer, Mencius, Palmerston, Electric, Oryx, Myrtle. At Liverpool: City of Glasgow, Antilla, Greyhound, Constance. At Outports: Burnside.

From MANILA.—At London: T. E. Lemon. At Liverpool: Pepita, Ashmore, Gertrudis, Burdoes y Habana, Northern Crown, Rosarito, Luiseta, Cervantes. At Outports: Yarra, Bahia, Oscar Vidal, John Mathie.

From PENANG.—At London: East Lothian, Gwalior, Victor, British Queen, Abdul Medjid.

From BATAVIA.—At England: Sarah. At Outports: John Land.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Vessels still hold off, but shippers do not advance their rates for goods. There is very little doing in coal freights, but the only material advance in rates is from Cardiff for French account; 30s. per ton is offered for Point de Galle, 35s. Calcutta, and 40s. Aden; £45 per keel is offered from North of England to Hong Kong. Rice freights have taken a start upwards, and 90s. per ton is offered for ships on passage out. The Admiralty received tenders, on the 20th inst., for the conveyance of the following articles:—For Hong Kong: 30 tons naval masts, 14 tons naval timber, 131 tons naval common, 3 tons naval sails, 2 tons light boilers.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.—To Amoy: 50s. to 60s. measurement, 80s. weight; Kanagawa: 60s. measurement, 80s. weight. To Shanghai: 40s. measurement, 50s. weight. To Hong Kong: 35s. measurement, 40s. weight. To Manila and Labuan: 50s. weight or measurement. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. Penang: 35s. to 40s. Batavia: 45s. weight, 40s. measurement. To Bankok: 60s. weight or measurement.

INSURANCE.

The following are the current rates of premium at Lloyd's, according to the class of vessels, &c.:—To Hong Kong, 40s. to 50s.; Shanghai, 50s. to 60s.; Singapore, 30s. to 45s.; Batavia, 30s. to 40s.; Manila, 50s. to 60s.; Japan, 50s. to 60s.

At Hamburg, for Batavia and Singapore, 40s.; China and Manila, 50s. to 60s.

CASUALTIES.

Liverpool, December 16: The Finzel, Murray, from Hong Kong to the Clyde, which passed the Straits of Sunda on the 27th of October, experienced a severe typhoon on the 6th.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS FOR CHINA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

MESSRS. MILROY AND SONS beg to inform Officers and Residents in China, India, and the Colonies, that they manufacture, and have always on hand a large stock of every description of SADLERY and HARNESS peculiarly adapted for use in China, India, and Australia.

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SHACKELL AND EDWARDS, PRINTING INK MANUFACTURERS
No. 35, COPPICE-ROW, CLERKENWELL, LONDON.

Beautiful Blue-black Ink, 10s. per lb.	Comn. Ink, 12s., 15s., 18s., 24s. per dz.	Lithographic Ink, 12s., 14s. per lb.
Extra Strong . . 72s., 96s. per doz.	Coloured Inks . . 3s. 6d. per lb.	Copper-plate Ink . 3s., 3s. 6d. ,,
Strong ditto . . 48s., 60s. ,,	Ditto 2nd quality, 4s., 5s. ,,	Varnish . . . . . 18s per gal.
Fine ditto . . 30s., 36s., 42s. ,,	Ditto 1st quality . . 7s. 6d. ,,	

Messrs. S. and E. prepare Inks expressly to suit warm climates.

YATES, HAYWOOD, AND DRABBLE,
EFFINGHAM WORKS, ROTHERHAM,
AND
DYERS' HALL WHARF, 95, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

Manufacturers of Stoves, Grates, Fenders, Economic Kitchen Ranges, Hall Stoves, Cabin and Ship Stoves, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Hall and Garden Tables and Chairs, Iron and Marble Mantelpieces, Rain-water Pipes, Spouts, and General Castings for Building purposes.

A LARGE STOCK KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH AT ROTHERHAM AND IN LONDON.
Books of Drawings and Prices Supplied Gratis.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY-PIECES, &c.

THE largest STOCK of MANUFACTURED MARBLE in Europe on view at the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE GALLERIES, 17, NEWMAN STREET.
Manufactories—Carrara, Brussels, and 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street.
EDWARDES, BROTHERS, and BURKE, Proprietors.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INVERNETTIE GRANITE COMPANY.

PURE TOILET REQUISITES.

RASPBERRY or CHERRY TOOTH PASTES 1s. and 2s. Perfumes of every name and kind 1s. and 2s. The Palace Soap (as sent to Her Majesty) 1s. (three for 2s. 6d.) The Rose of England Soap 1s. and 2s. The Rose of England Pomade, perfumed with the Moss Rose, 1s. and 2s. Violet Powder (the purest) 4d., 8d., and 1s. 4d. Garibaldi Shing Cream (sufficient for twelve months) 1s. Pomade Hongroise, for fixing the Moustache and Hair, 1s. Brushes, Sponge, and every other article for the Toilet, can be ordered through any Indian Agency House, or direct (with remittance) from
CALEB SOUL and CO., Export Perfumers, 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

BY their process, which is patented, Pure Zinc Paint is cheaper than White Lead
It does not change colour with the London atmosphere.
Adulterations.—Some Paint Grinders have been selling Zinc Paint adulterated with Sulphate of Barytes from 10 to 30 per cent. No workman can produce good work with such material. Those who have once used the Patent Zinc Paint will never willingly use any other Paint for their best work.
Cheapness.—Not only is it cheaper per hundred weight, but two hundred weight of this Paint with six gallons of Oil, covers as much surface as three hundred weight of White Lead and twelve gallons of Oil. Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."
THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, WHITE LEAD, OIL, and PAINT WORKS,
24, LIME-STREET, LONDON.

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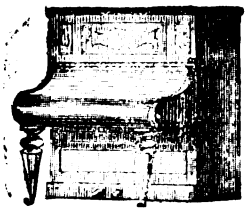

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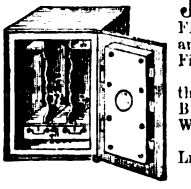

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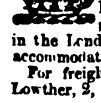

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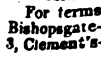

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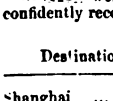

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